

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1911—VOL. IV., NO. 12

PRICE TWO CENTS

## CHANG-SHUN FALLS AND REBELS BEGIN ADVANCE ON PEKING

Little Resistance Offered as Revolutionists Tear Up Railroad Tracks and Burn All Important Buildings

## FOREIGNERS SAFE

Gen. Li Yuan Hung Begs Premier Kai to Force Imperial Soldiers to Conduct the War on Humane Basis

(By the United Press)  
TIENTSIN—Advance guard of the rebel army, which is moving upon Peking, captured the city of Chang-Shun today, tearing up the railroad tracks and burning all of the important buildings. Practically all of the imperial soldiers had been removed from Chang-Shun to Peking and little resistance was offered the rebels. The foreign residents are all safe. An advance upon Peking is likely within the next 48 hours.

(By the United Press)  
HONGKONG—The shops of the Hankow-Canton railway were looted by bandits today. A foreign foreman and seven native workmen were slain. Protests were made to the revolutionists, and the bandits will be executed if captured. Outlaws are committing almost daily atrocities, although the pirates on the West river have been suppressed. Three thousand troops left Canton today to join the revolutionary army at Wuchang.

(By the United Press)  
WUCHANG, China.—Gen. Li Yuan Hung, commander of the rebel forces, has addressed a communication to Premier Yuan Shi Kai begging him to force the imperial soldiers to conduct the war on a humane basis. "This is not war; it is savagery," Li says in his message. "The greatest empire in the world's history is disgraced. Is it any wonder that the people of China are clamoring for a new government when their countrymen are made the victims of such atrocities as those at Han Yang? The revolutionists will meet you more than half way if you take steps to continue this conflict according to the rules of civilized warfare." German agencies today received orders for \$500,000 worth of arms and ammunition for immediate delivery to the revolutionists. Almost \$1,000,000 has been raised by the revolutionists. The chances of a compromise with the dynasty have grown remote because of the flourishing condition of the rebel treasury.

NEW YORK—According to a special despatch in the Herald the revolutionists at Shanghai have received 500,000 taels from south China merchants and steamship owners, who have hypothecated their steamships to foreign banks for 1,000,000 taels. Canton has forwarded 100,000 taels. An influential convert to the rebel cause is Chen Chunshun, viceroy-elect of Szechuen province. Other press despatches from Peking say that the first direct and uncensored news received from Sian since the recent outbreak there was brought there Friday by messenger. It consists of letters to the British and American legations and the director of posts. The letters say 8000 Manchus were slain by the Chinese, and that there was much looting. Four of the slain were Americans.

(By the United Press)  
WASHINGTON—United States Minister Calhoun at Peking today was directed by the state department to investigate the report that four American missionaries were slain at Sian Fu by Chinese rebels. Molestation of Americans will not be countenanced, Secretary Knox said.

(Continued on page five, column four)

## SUBURBS, OPPOSING ALTERATIONS, WANT NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE

Everett Heads Protest Against Spending \$500,000 on Changes When New Structure Must Be Built

## HAS ANOTHER PLAN

Declares That Engineer Hariman's Project, Consisting of High Span, Would Develop Mystic River Basin

Protests from the northern suburban cities and towns will probably be made to the Legislature against the state spending \$500,000 for alterations to the Chelsea bridge which extends from the Charlestown navy yard to the Chelsea waterfront, inasmuch as the only city to be directly benefited by the proposed changes is Chelsea. The route over the structure from the other cities is a round-about one.

A united effort, headed by the Everett city government is to be made to have the federal government abolish the present plan.

WASHINGTON—United States District Attorney McCormick of Los Angeles conferred with President Taft at the White House today and it is believed made a direct report to the President on the dynamite plot inquiry. The conference was considered of special significance in connection with news from Los Angeles that the grand jury there is investigating the alleged attempt to dynamite a bridge near Santa Barbara just before it was passed over by the President's train on his recent western trip.

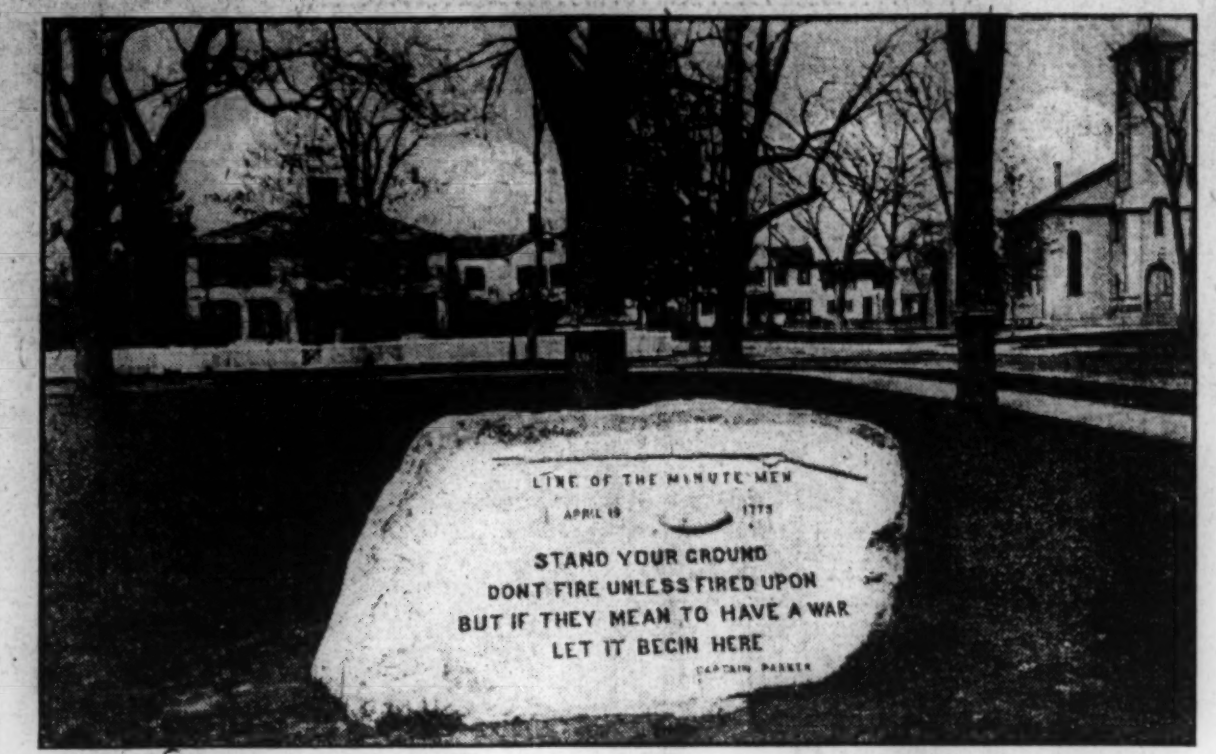
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—John J. McNamara and his brother James B. prepared today for the journey to San Quentin prison tonight. Every demand made on them to tell what they knew about the alleged dynamite conspiracy fell on deaf ears and as a result the federal grand jury, investigating the allegations made by Ortic McManigal in the story he has been telling to the grand jurors for three days will not meet again until Tuesday.

J. W. Kaiser, head of a Munich, Ind., dynamite plant, had only begun his story to the grand jury when it adjourned until Tuesday. He said positively that he sold to James B. McNamara, John J. McNamara, Ortic McManigal and a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Bridge & Structural Ironworkers, 1100 pounds of Hercules powder, some of which was used in the explosion at the Yukon Company plant, Seattle, and more at the California Lumber Company plant in Oakland. The remainder was taken to San Francisco and Los Angeles, but was not used. When Kaiser is recalled Tuesday he will tell of further purchases, some of which it is said were used in the Peoria, Ill., explosion and in the attempt to destroy the city hall at Springfield, Mass., which Ortic McManigal says he executed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller in Washington to confer with department of justice officials relative to the McNamara dynamiting conspiracy the federal inquiry is being carried forward here today by Clarence W. Nichols, assistant district attorney.

Local federal officials said today they had plenty of evidence for the investigation and they did not believe the refusal of John and James McNamara to make a detailed confession would hinder the success of the federal investigation.

## MINUTE MEN TO MEET NEAR BATTLE GROUND



On the right of boulder on Lexington Common is hall where military organization will have headquarters

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONER IS ACQUITTED BY JURY

Was Charged With Violation of the Medical Statute of Ohio Which Court Had Upheld

## DEFENSE OF FEES

COLUMBUS, O.—After a trial which consumed two days, Mrs. Eva Earl, a Christian Science practitioner of Columbus was acquitted Friday evening of the

## ATTY.-GENERAL FILES ANSWER IN WILL CASE

Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift filed today in the supreme court his answer in the case of Stephen A. Chase et al., board of directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, against Adam H. Dickey, et al., trustees under a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and Henry M. Baker, executor of her will, making a conveyance of the property left to the church under her will.

The attorney-general admits that no specific devices were made by the will and codicil thereto, of the real estate in question, but says the plaintiffs have not become entitled to the real estate or a conveyance thereof, and it has not become the duty of the respondent trustees to execute conveyances of said real estate to the plaintiffs.

He further says that the plaintiffs are not entitled to receive and hold the property by reason of a prohibition contained in section 9 of chapter 37 of the revised laws, which limits the amount of bequests to local churches. Mr. Swift contends that this section applies to the gift made by the residuary clause of Mrs. Eddy's will to The First Church of Christ, Scientist; that, though the income of the property and such portion of the principal as may be deemed wise are by the terms of the will directed to be used for the religious purposes therein set forth; viz.: "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science" as taught by the testatrix, he declares the income and principal are to be used for the church in Boston within the meaning of the state law. The attorney-general asks that the bill of complaint be dismissed for the reasons given by him.

## PLAN TO REBUILD OLD SOUTH CHURCH BURNED IN READING

READING, Mass.—Steps will be taken immediately to rebuild the Old South Methodist Episcopal church, which was destroyed by fire early today, and meanwhile the trustees will try to secure a temporary place of worship. The assessed valuation of the structure was \$15,000, but Harry T. Levens, chairman of the board of trustees, said today that it probably could not be replaced now for \$35,000. The insurance amounts to \$12,500, and with this sum available and the society free from debt, the trustees are optimistic over the outlook. The organ, built in 1853, and valued at \$5000, was ruined by water. The Old South church was built by the same society that erected the original structure here in 1770 and the latter stood near the present site.

## LEXINGTON'S NEW BATTALION MOVES TO HISTORIC HALL

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington Minute Men, under the command of Maj. Alfred Pierce and Adj. George F. Reed, are now installed in their new quarters in Historic hall.

The Minute Men's armory, since the organization of the company last April, has been in the basement of the Lexington town hall. All the company's banquets, suppers and entertainments have been held in Historic hall. In this hall the sessions of the first normal school in America were held. The building faces the battle ground commonly known as the common.

## MR. FOSS AND OTHERS PROTEST PROPOSED SUBWAY ENTRANCE

Governor Foss appeared before the Boston transit commission today to protest against the proposed Boylston street subway coming to the surface in front of his new garage, near Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street. He told the commissioners that he desired to have the subway come to surface as far to the east on Commonwealth avenue as possible.

The Governor's contention was that to have the subway come to the surface before his property would crowd traffic at that point and damage his property. C. E. Fay of the Ford Motor Company raised similar objections. He said that he was soon to be a tenant in Governor Foss' building and believed that the entrance to the subway as proposed would be a detriment to his business.

Several residents of Commonwealth avenue, near the point at issue, headed by C. N. Wallace, objected to the subway coming to surface at any point within the green parking in Commonwealth avenue. They wished the entrance to be as far to the west as possible.

Judge Joseph Bennett of 468 Commonwealth avenue objected to any plan which would leave Kenmore street crossed by car tracks. Simon Vorenburg of 504 Commonwealth avenue said that he owned a residence at Kenmore and Commonwealth avenue and that he wished to protest against any plan which called for the closing of Kenmore street. He was also opposed to its being raised.

Dr. W. M. Conant of 486 Commonwealth avenue made a plea for pushing the entrance to the subway as far to the west as possible to safeguard property values at Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue.

The hearing was closed but an opportunity will be afforded to any one who desires to present arguments for or against the plans which have been offered for the subway entrance.

## REAL BUSINESS DONE AT BANKERS' MEETING SAY BOSTON ARRIVALS

Several Return Home in Advance of Special Train Expressing Pleasure Over Convention Results

## PARTY AWAY 20 DAYS

More real business was done at this year's convention of the American Bankers Association than at any previous annual meeting of that organization, according to Bostonians who reached home in advance of the "Bankers' Special" train, which is expected to arrive at the South station at 8:30 o'clock tonight over the Boston & Albany lines with the New England delegation. The latter not only attended the big meeting in New Orleans, but also made an inspection trip to the Canal Zone. The party has been away about 20 days and will have traveled nearly 8500 miles when it reaches Boston.

Joshua S. Pishon, treasurer of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers and brokers, said: "Although I did not go to the convention at New Orleans for exactly the same purpose as a president of a bank, for instance, would go, I consider that the recent convention in the southern city was one of the best and the most important that I have ever attended. The large attendance of southern bankers was a noticeable feature. The manner in which the Aldrich currency bill and other subjects before the convention were discussed and treated was masterly."

## FRED LAKE SIGNS TO MANAGE LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Fred Lake, scout for the St. Louis Americans and former manager of the Boston Americans, this afternoon signed a contract as manager of the Lynn club of the New England Baseball League for 1912. Negotiations to bring Lake to Lynn have been going on for the last three weeks. Last night the directors of the Lynn club sent word to Lake that they would pay him the \$2000 salary that he asked.

The directors held a special meeting this noon, and Lake, being present, signed the contract. He is to have complete charge of the team and will go to New York tonight to the big league meeting and try to get some players for the team. Lake had an association team in Lynn in 1905. He succeeds Frank J. Leonard. Mr. Leonard has been appointed business manager of the team.

## TAKES ISSUE WITH HUGH BANCROFT ON BIG DRYDOCK PLAN

Senator Tinkham Opposes Proposed Step in Letter to Chairman of Directors of Port of Boston

## SAYS NOT NEEDED

Calls Action a Waste of Public Funds and for Purpose of Satisfying a Mistaken Public Sentiment

Senator George Holden Tinkham of Boston has addressed the following letter to Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board of directors of the port of Boston, opposing the project for a drydock in Boston harbor:

Mr. Hugh Bancroft, chairman, directors of the port of Boston, 913 Barristers hall, Pemberton square, Boston.

Dear Sir—Last evening there appeared in a Boston newspaper [The Christian Science Monitor] an interview with you in which you are quoted as saying, "One of the first steps that should be taken by our board, I am convinced, is to secure the construction of a drydock which will accommodate the largest vessel afloat."

As I believe you desire to be practical and not to waste any of the vast amount of public money your directors have at their disposal, I feel that I should immediately bring to your attention the unanimous report of the joint board of railroad commissioners, harbor and land commissioners, Boston transit commission and the metropolitan park commission, made last year to the Legislature, in which they strongly condemn the expenditure of any money for a drydock in Boston harbor as a waste of public funds to satisfy a mistaken sentiment.

The report in relation to a drydock in Boston harbor was referred to the legislative committee on harbors and public lands, of which I was chairman, and

(Continued on page five, column three)

## ECONOMIC CLUB GETS VIEW OF THE TRUSTS FROM THREE ANGLES

Three presumed authorities on the trust question discussed it for more than two hours last night at the Economic Club's dinner at the American house, and at the end of that time the audience found itself unable to reconcile the remedies proposed for corporate wrongs.

Samuel Untermyer, a New York lawyer who has recently denounced trusts as a menace to the public welfare, said that President Taft did not know himself where he stood on the trust problem for three months at a time, while a few feet away sat a representative of Mr. Taft's administration. Winfred T. Denison, assistant United States attorney-general, who later undertook to show the wisdom of the President's policy.

The third speaker was Prof. Bruce Wyman of Harvard law school, who took the ground that natural monopolies, among which he mentioned the steel and oil combines, are inevitable and desirable, but that unnatural trusts, among which he mentioned the Tobacco trust before its "dissolution," are pernicious and ought to be exterminated by application of the Sherman law.

There were about 400 present. William H. Lincoln, president of the club, directed the after dinner proceedings and with him at the head table, in addition to the three speakers, were Samuel J. Elder, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church; Asa P. French, United States district attorney; James R. Carter, Prescott J. Hall and J. W. Beaton.

Mr. Denison advocated President Taft's

(Continued on page five, column one)

## MAYOR WANTS BOSTON TO CULTIVATE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AND WEST

Returns From Washington With Belief That New England Should Take Steps to Allay Prejudice

## FAVORS SHOE DUTY

Believes That Interests of Manufacturers Require Its Retention at the Present Rate, at Least

"My visit to Washington confirmed the opinion I have held for some time, that Boston should busy itself in cultivating our neighbors in the West and in the South," said Mayor Fitzgerald at the city hall this afternoon, following his arrival from the national capital.

"It is astonishing to observe the feeling against New England that seems to pervade the national atmosphere in Washington," he continued. "About every representative and senator seems to have the knife out for New England and those representatives who have been defeated because of the rise of insurgency in the West blame New England for their troubles."

"A case in point is that of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, one of the strongest Republicans who served in the House for many years before his defeat. Yesterday I visited the White House, accompanied by Alfred Donovan, president of the Massachusetts Boot and Shoe Association; in presenting Mr. Donovan to the President I made the statement that the duty on boots and shoes should not be further reduced, that 10 per cent was enough margin and that though the Democrats had won the campaign in Massachusetts last fall, it was the belief of the leaders of the party, as well as the people who voted the Democratic ticket, that they did not want the duty on boots and shoes reduced."

"Mr. Tawney immediately replied: 'You fellows from New England are

(Continued on page nine, column four)

## COMMERCE CHAMBER PRESIDENT OPPOSES NAVY YARD REMOVAL

There are two questions involved in reducing the number of navy yards and substituting one great naval base in accordance with the idea of Secretary Meyer, said George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a statement given out today. The first and by far the greatest in importance, he says, is that of returning to the people the maximum benefits from the expenditure of their money, and the second is to build and operate the plants economically and efficiently from the manufacturers' standpoint.

"The Charlestown navy yard," the statement says, "is a great manufacturing industry, employing from 1000 to 2000 men. Even those who look askance at the expansion of our navy must admit that the work now done at Charlestown must be done somewhere; that is to say it cannot be dismissed as unproductive labor that can be dispensed with, therefore there is no good reason for referring to our 'needing the room' at Charlestown for other industries. We have plenty of undeveloped areas far more valuable for our new industries."

"But above and beyond such considerations is that of the broad question, is it wise to consider the navy as a great manufacturing or transportation monopoly and to operate and maintain it as such? The maintenance of similar units creates a feeling of pride and proprietorship and interest on the part of the population of neighboring districts in this department of their government which is of value now and will become increasingly so in troublous times."

WASHINGTON—Secretary Meyer is not so confident today that the plan to establish the Narragansett bay navy yard will succeed, as it depends upon the sale of the New York, Boston and Kittery navy yards, the last named opposite Portsmouth, N. H., and there is opposition to this.

Secretary Meyer has a report of the joint army and navy board, which proposes the sale eventually of the three yards. In lieu of their facilities for maintenance of a fleet, it is proposed to establish a great naval base upon Narragansett bay. The manufacturing equipment of the three yards in question would be moved there and drednoughts would be sent there for repairs.

This base upon Narragansett bay would be for the north Atlantic. A similar yard would be maintained at Norfolk and still another at Guantanamo. One or two minor yards would be maintained along the south Atlantic for the smaller craft.

THE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR CLEAN JOURNALISM IS GROWING Apace, THANKS TO THE MONITOR'S APPEAL AND TO THE HEARTY COOPERATION OF ITS READERS IN PASSING IT ALONG

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States..... 3c To Foreign Countries..... 30c



Send your "Want" ad to

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out  
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE  
ONE WEEK  
ON THE  
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK The Man Who Runs the Power Plant

SOME remarkable changes have come to the steam engineer within a few years. People still picture him as a mechanic in blue overalls, moving around his machinery with oil can in hand. But the visitor who steps into the power building of a big industrial concern nowadays meets a new figure.

The engineer is now "superintendent of power plant" and an executive with technical training, and maybe with a college degree. Instead of moving around pistons and fly-wheels with an oil can, he sits at a desk working a problem, or may step out of his laboratory where he is conducting a test. This is still the engineer of former days in so far as he is the man responsible for making the wheels go round. But his tools and work have broadened. He has greater responsibilities. He has become a business man.

Only yesterday, one might say, progress burst in the engine room like a bombshell. For more than a generation the steam engineer of the old school had been placidly generating steam in his boilers, using it to run his simple reciprocating engine and transmitting power to the factory by belts and other mechanical drive. He pumped water, heated the workrooms with exhaust steam, performed a few other minor services and was done.

### Development of Office

But suddenly the demand for power developed and new ways of applying and transmitting it, and with the demand came better apparatus.

Today the power superintendent generates steam in boilers fed by automatic stokers. His reciprocating engines use it at high pressure and turn it over to a turbine that utilizes the remaining power. These engines run dynamos, which supply energy in the form of current to run machinery all over the factory by individual motors, doing away with belts, shafting, dirt, loss and other waste and inconvenience. The factory lighting system is probably in his charge. He runs many small pieces of apparatus, such as elevator motors, blowers and the like. Live steam is supplied to heat the buildings and also boilers and vats for cooking purposes, kilns for drying and so forth. He pumps water and is ready at any moment to furnish heavy pressure for fire fighting. If the plant is very modern there may be a ventilating system through which buildings are supplied with air blown into every room after being washed by sprays of water. If there are dusty operations in the workrooms he will run a ventilating system that is just the reverse, drawing away dirt, dust, chips and shavings from each machine, increasing the comfort and output of the operators. On top of that may come a cold storage plant for certain purposes connected with the work. The sum total of his activities will usually be large enough to keep an extensive staff busy.

One of the most important duties connected with his work is that of effecting economies. The old-time steam engineer ran his plant as carefully as he could, with the means at hand, but was waste-

ful from the standpoint of the present-day power superintendent. His choice of apparatus was restricted, for one thing, and the chemistry and physics of power production had not been worked out on a scientific basis. Power was not generated in such enormous quantities, and the development of electrical transmission had not yet made it possible for great producers and distributors to deliver it to many factories cheaper than it could be generated by individual manufacturers.

### Revolution in Power

But a revolution has come in the power world. The turbine now runs at enormous speeds with a pressure of steam so low as to be useless in a reciprocating engine. The big gas engine makes power from waste blast-furnace gas and low-grade fuels. There are gasoline and oil engines for various purposes.

The dynamo puts power in more convenient forms, and the modern electrical transmission line brings water-power current into competition with that generated by fuel. The technical knowledge required of the power superintendent is consequently great. He must select these various prime movers for specific work, or combine one with another to arrive at a balanced, economical result. He must understand operation and repairs. In fact, he is practically an independent manufacturer in his relation to the factory. For he is charged with a given investment in plant, upon which he is expected to provide for depreciation and interest. He buys supplies in the shape of coal, oil, machinery and other essentials, hires and pays a staff of wage-earners, and turns all into energy, which he delivers to the factory at the most reasonable cost.

Great improvements have been brought about in figuring power costs and reducing them to the minimum.

A pound of coal, subjected to the power superintendent's analysis, becomes a highly complex handful of material. In the first place, it is tested for its heat units. Samples are taken from each shipment received, the percentages of moisture, ash, sulphur and other constituents determined by laboratory tests and payment usually made on actual heating value of tonnage. Then it is burned under the boilers and a most ingenious supervision maintained to get the full heat value out of every pound of fuel. The gases passing up the chimney are analyzed and draft and methods of feeding the fires regulated to give the best results.

Economies effected in this way are often startling to the manufacturer who has never given them any consideration before. When the coal has been burned skillfully, steam is produced and starts on its journey through pipes and engines. Every point at which loss of energy can occur is carefully watched, and the losses cut down as far as possible. There is loss in radiation of heat and steam leakage on the way to the engines. At the engine there is friction and heating loss. If the power is transformed into electrical current there are other losses, so that in the end not more than 10 per cent of the original heat units in the pound of coal are finally transformed

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)

View of North, formerly Ann street, which was a colonial lane early, and in 1708 was laid out. Its name was changed in 1852 to North street. The four-story building, with arched windows, was erected before the revolution, and was used as a theater and a meeting place of grand and subordinate lodges of Freemasons, and in 1895 was torn down. Bendall's lane, in the center of the block, runs through to North Market street opposite Faneuil Hall, which was built on the town dock in 1742. The building on the extreme left belonged to Samuel Hammond, a noted Bostonian, who lived in a mansion corner of Somerset and Allston streets at the West End. On the left hand side of North street, near Union, lived the celebrated Mullins family. North street below North square was formerly named Ship and Fish streets.

into electrical power. In a badly managed plant the percentage will be so much less that every means is taken to secure the maximum, and the problem of doing this is highly absorbing.

Analysis of the water fed to the boilers for making steam is another fertile field

for economy. A modern power plant requires so much water that the supply must be used over and over again, fresh water being bought only to replace losses. The chemical composition of water is important, for mineral impurities produce scale in the boilers, with loss of

heat due to lessened radiation, and scale in turn produces corrosion of the metal, with expenses for repairs, delays caused by stoppage, and so forth. By close watch and analysis, water impurities may be eliminated or neutralized.

Still another important field for economy is that of lubricants. The differences in oils, greases, graphites and other lubricants are astonishing. The changing of the oil used on an engine has been known to cause its stoppage through friction, as a variety with more body than was customary had been selected ignorantly. Lubricants are tested for viscosity, their ability to do their work well at extremely high temperatures in a gas engine cylinder, for example, or at the other end of the thermometer when used outdoors in winter, their specific gravity, gumming qualities, impurities, and other characteristics. Buying the many different kinds of lubricants needed for the modern power plant with exact knowledge of their composition is a technical study in itself.

## MARYLAND WEEK EXPOSITION ENDS

BALTIMORE—With a dinner in honor of visiting governors, Maryland week, and its exposition of the state's products, was brought to a close Friday night.

Officers of the Maryland State Horticultural Society under the auspices of which the show has been conducted, predict that the results will be highly beneficial to the state.

One of the features of the exhibition was the visit of the governors of western and southern states. Among them were the seven governors from the West now on a tour of the East.

## PINE LANDS CASE TO BE DECIDED

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Marble Creek white pine forests, over which so much litigation has been had in the last few years, will finally be disposed of before Jan. 1, 1913, by the secretary of the interior, according to Attorney A. G. Elston.

Elston returned recently from Washington, D. C., where with a dozen other lawyers he argued the case before Secretary Fisher, who will render a decision this month.

Involved in the litigation are two townships of Shoshone county, Idaho, white pine land, legally described as 44 north, ranges two and three east, lying at the headwaters of the St. Joe river.

GOV. WILSON NAMES JUDGES  
TRENTON, N. J.—Former Senator Harry V. Osborne of Newark, defeated for reelection by Col. Austen Colgate of Orange, was appointed Friday by Governor Wilson as county judge of Essex, to succeed Thomas Davis. Former Assemblyman John J. Treacy was named to the court of errors and appeals to succeed Judge Mark Sullivan, who resigned to enter the mayoralty race in Jersey City.

ORDERED TO NEW QUARTERS  
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Postmaster T. J. Wakefield is in receipt of orders from the postal department at Washington to be prepared to move the local office to the federal structure nearing completion between Jan. 1 and 15. The cost of the building was \$125,000.

## FOR CHRISTMAS Why Not Buy Him a Pair of

**Bull Dog SUSPENDERS**  
Each Pair in Handsome Gift Box  
A Sensible, Pleasing and Inexpensive Gift  
In light or heavy weights suitable for all classes.  
50c at Your Dealer's  
Insist on the Genuine with BULL DOG on buckle and box  
Outwear 3 Ordinary Kinds

## Newton Residences

Mr. H. W. Jackson has purchased the property at 82 Arlington Street, Newton.

Mr. George Deffen has purchased the Judd Estate on Park St., Newton. Mr. Wiley S. Edwards was the broker. The Massachusetts Title Insurance Company examined and guaranteed the titles.

We make no secret of the fact that we pay losses every year. Some have been on policies issued twenty years ago. In every instance the titles were supposed to be perfect at the time the purchase was made.

Offices at 70 State St., Boston.

## HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and refinishing  
Metal Weather Strips  
**R. T. Adams & Co.**  
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

## ASAHEL WHEELER CO. Paints, Oils, Varnishes BRUSHES, STAINS, ETC.

TRY OUR  
CONSTANT WHITE  
Invented 1846  
It is the Standard Enamel Paint.  
25 HIGH ST., BOSTON.

THE BEST FLOUR  
Is a fine flour of the entire wheat. Ask your grocer for Franklin Mills Extra Wheat Flour.  
Write for free cook book.  
Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

WHERE DOES MY MONEY GO?  
Personal and Household EXPENSE BOOKS  
Will show you, 75c to \$2.50.  
71-73 Franklin St.

## ANDREW CARNEGIE DINES PARTNERS

NEW YORK—Thirty-six men who were his associates in the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburgh years ago were entertained Friday night by Andrew Carnegie, in his Fifth Avenue home. It was the tenth annual dinner of the "Carnegie Veterans Association." Mr. Carnegie calls them "the boys." There were 48 men with Mr. Carnegie in the original company.

The speakers all recounted stories of "the old days" before the United States Steel Corporation was formed, or, according to the report of Secretary Charles L. Taylor, "made up jokes and anecdotes at the expense of those present."

## Collins & Fairbanks Co. Hats and Furs

Holiday Assortment  
Canes

Umbrellas

Street Gloves

Fur and Fur Lined Gloves

Imported Riding Crops and Whips

Hat Boxes and Suit Cases

Travelling Bags

Steamer Rugs Auto Robes

Mounted Lion, Tiger, Polar Bear and Leopard Skin Rugs

Collins & Fairbanks Co.

233 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

## Open Easy Knives

Save your thumb nail. Blade opens by turning ring.  
Beautiful Thin Models  
\$1.25 and \$1.50

Other Styles Open Easy Knives 50c to \$2.00

We have the finest and most diversified collection of Pocket Knives ever assembled, including beautiful Inlaid Swedish Knives, Knives with Scissors, Fine Pen Knives, Heavy Knives for Mechanics, Hunting Knives, etc.

3000 PATTERNS, 25c. to \$1.00.

Everything in Good Cutlery

DAME STODDARD CO.

374 Washington Street, opp. Bromfield

## COAL

James P. Stewart & Co.

45 NEDFORD ST., CHARLESTOWN

Best Quality for Steam and Family Use

Prompt Delivery and Clean Coal

Boston Office, 26 Exchange Place

Telephone Charlestown 4

## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

## Automobile Trunks

TIRE CASES SUIT CASES BAGS  
Trunks and bags repairing a specialty  
**J. J. KEANE**  
Massachusetts Building  
25 NASSAULT ST., BOSTON. Tel. 2, 3, 1932.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS  
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 3 p. m., Russian-Balalaika orchestra.

BOSTON  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Woodman."  
COLONIAL—"The Slim Princess."  
HOLLIS—"The Seven Sisters."  
S. F. KEITH'S—Yandeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman."  
FAIR—"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford."  
PLYMOUTH—"Mrs. Simeon."  
SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird."  
TREMONT—"Madam Sherry."

NEW YORK  
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."  
BELASCO—"David Warfield."  
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."  
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
CRITERION—"Passers-By."  
EMPIRE—"Ethel Barrymore."  
HARRIS—"Maggie Sawyer."  
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."  
Hudson—"Miss Helen Ware."  
KNICKBOCKER—"The Siren."  
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."  
LYCEUM—"Mrs. Bixby."  
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Irish players."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."  
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."  
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."  
WALLACE—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO  
BLACKSTONE—"Frances Starr."  
CORT—"Man of the House."  
GRAND—"Gertrude Elliott."  
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."  
ILLINOIS—"Snobs."  
LYRIC—"As a Man Thinks."  
METRO—"Baby Mine."  
OLYMPIC—"Strolling Pat."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite Sylva."  
POWERS—"Marie Dore."  
STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."  
WEGFELD—"The Right Princess."

## LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 36—Arriving at Conclusions Wisely

NOT a few industrious workers give wrong ideas of their better natures by indulging in a habit of jumping at their conclusions. They walk in a fast gait, eat rapidly, work in hurried ways and think swiftly. Living in the rapid atmosphere of an age of quick-turning wheels, adding machines, elevators, chutes, compressed air and electricity, they take on the "pell-mell" ways of doing things and often miss the accurate results which their mechanical models bring out. These quick thinking workers are valuable to their times, when they are right; but the habit of leaping into conclusions often leads them and those whom they influence, astray.

It is far better for such workers to spike their galling gun methods and train themselves to rely more on reason, thinking out each proposition from correct premises, even if it takes more time to prove the accuracy of those premises. The conclusion cannot fail to be right if the premises are correct. Therefore it is far better to deliberate and reason out conclusions slowly, at first. Having established the habit of correct thinking, then the worker can cultivate ways and means of more quickly finding the correct

major and minor premises in all similar cases. To make accuracy the first law in considering all propositions is to lay a solid foundation for good judgment.

A worker who carefully reasons out the premises of each proposition laid before him arrives at his conclusions in a cool-headed, clear-sighted way, and he knows what to do with the conclusion when he finds it. Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States supreme court sums up this subject in the following words: "I notice that most successful men are those whose minds are always cool, who, no matter how swift the movements of their bodies are able to deliberate coolly and to produce calm, sober judgment, even under disturbing circumstances. It is not the man who reaches the corner first who wins, but the man who knows exactly what he is going to do when he reaches the corner."

Therefore: Do not jump at conclusions by leaping over the facts, but arrive at them through wisdom, reason, deliberation of every fact involved—taking little "for granted." The only safety is in the truth—it never fails.



# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## COLLEGE SWIMMERS CONSIDER SEVERAL CHANGES TOMORROW

New System for Diving, Change in Plunging and Quarter-Mile Instead of Fifty-Yard Dash

### ADOPT SCHEDULES

NEW YORK—The intercollegiate swimming association meets tomorrow at 4 p. m. at the rooms of the president, R. C. Patterson, Jr., at Columbia University. Representatives of Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, City College of New York and Cornell have all been notified and are expected to attend. President Patterson will recommend some sweeping changes in the rules now governing championship meets, and although opposition is expected to some of the advocated reforms, it is likely that several alterations will be made in the present code.

One plan which it is anticipated will pass the board without a dissenting vote concerns the adopting of the fancy diving rules quite recently accepted by the A. A. U. Mr. Patterson believes they will help to improve the form of collegiate divers and will advise their being enforced at the championship tournament in all but the number of voluntary specialties to be shown.

At the last meeting a list of points and dives arranged by Coach George Kistler of Pennsylvania was proposed, and a motion made and passed that each manager should make a list of dives with the points that should be awarded in his estimation. These lists to be threshed over and the ideas of the majority to be adopted as final.

Much trouble has been experienced by the difficulty of judges to judge the diving satisfactorily to all, and the adoption of a list of points will greatly facilitate the judge's work and give more satisfaction all around.

What promises to cause a long debate is the recommendation to do away with the 50-yard dash in all intercollegiate meets, replacing it by a 440-yard swim, and to raise the distance each man has to negotiate in the relay race from 50 to 100 yards. Doubtless President Patterson's contention that the development of all-round swimmers instead of freak sprinters should be the aim of the league authorities is strictly correct, but there are some who believe that the time is not ripe to indulge in such radical reforms. They maintain not only that the 50-yard dash is the greatest attraction to non-swimmers who are asked to join the squad, but also that the spectators enjoy it best, and that since it is they who have enabled the various swimming associations to become self-supporting and so to enlarge their scope and popularize the sport, their likes should be catered to.

Another advocated change which will not meet with unanimous approval is the scratching of the plunge for distance off the championship list. The colleges having sure point winners in this event will hardly want it abolished on the very eve of the season's opening. However, an alternative will be offered, and it should find ready favor. It is to make the plunge a speed or time contest, instead of one of distance. The proposal is to mark the limit or finish at either 40 or 50 feet and to award the places to the men who cover the course in the shortest time.

The final arrangement of all the swimming schedules of the various colleges in the league will also be attended to. The new idea advanced to the A. A. U., with regard to having the ball inflated fully, may be brought up; but if so, it will probably not be at all favorably accepted. This meeting will be the last held before the opening of the season.

### INDOOR BASEBALL STARTS

The first games on the winter schedule of the Greater Boston Indoor Baseball League will open tonight at Boston Brookline and Milton. Harvard law school will play Brookline municipal gymnasium at the gymnasium; Boston Y. M. C. A. will play Norwood Civic Club at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gymnasium, and Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. plays Cunningham gymnasium of Milton at Milton. All the games will start at 8 o'clock, will be held on Saturday nights, and will be free.

**FURS**  
EXCLUSIVELY  
FOR THE HOLIDAYS  
A CHOICE VARIETY  
OF MUFFS, SCARFS  
COATS, GARMENTS  
ETC.  
**OTTO J. PIELER**  
356 Boston Street  
BOSTON

## TENNIS RATINGS MAY BE GIVEN OUT THIS AFTERNOON

Executive Committee of National Association Meets in New York to Hear Findings of Special Board

NEW YORK—To review the work of the ranking committee and pass upon the ratings for the season, there was a meeting of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association Friday night at the Waldorf Astoria. Following the usual custom R. D. Little, H. W. Slocum and S. Charlock, the three members of the ranking committee, submitted their findings. There was discussion upon several topics in connection with the sport.

It is possible that the list of ratings will be issued late this afternoon or, if the work proves a harder task than expected, the list will be issued Sunday. Topics reported to have been informally discussed included the advisability of deciding the national all-comers championship at a date earlier than the middle of August or putting the tournament over until September, the possibility of having the champion play through the tournament instead of standing out for challenge and a more drastic drafting of the foot-fault rule for service.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

At the autumn meeting of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club recently, John Ball won the Kennard scratch gold medal, and thereby completed his "century" of scratch medals and prizes won in that club's competitions, says the London Globe. This must easily be a record achievement on the part of a member in the history of one club. Mr. Ball has been a member of the Royal Liverpool Club, and won his first medal there so long ago as 1882 so that in the space of 30 years he has averaged three medals or scratch trophies a year. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that he has had to beat such players as Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Graham and Mr. Dick, and that for the best part of two years he was away at the Boer war. Mr. Ball has, of course, won many other prizes. He has won seven amateur championships and one open, and he has won the St. George's cup four times and the Irish championship three times. But Mr. Ball has not, perhaps, won so many scratch prizes as some others, for he has confined his play, outside Hoylake and the local clubs, almost entirely to the big events. Probably Mr. Ball has a larger collection of scratch trophies than any other living golfer, and they have been won on many fields. Another player who must very nearly equal, if he does not surpass, Mr. Hilton's successes, qua scratch prizes, is A. M. Ross, the well known Scottish golfer. Mr. Ross has been playing a first-class scratch game for nearly 40 years, and in the Edinburgh and East Lothian district during all that period he has repeatedly won all that were to be had in that county of many clubs.

The most important event of the last few weeks has, I think, been the purchase of Hoylake, which has passed from the hands of Lord Sheffield into those of the Royal Liverpool Club, at the price of £30,000. There is a strange amount of romance concealed behind this seemingly prosaic transaction, which is a fine example of the way in which Paul plants and Apollon waters, but it is the land-lord that reaps the increase. As a matter of fact, the whole of what is now Hoylake links was offered for £10 about 100 years ago—to be sure golf had never been heard of at Hoylake then—and the offer was refused. The most famous links in England could have been purchased for less than half the entry money which the club asks of each new member today.

The story told is that in 1803 the manor house of Hoylake, together with the township, was purchased from John Clegg, Esq., by Samuel Baxter of Hinderton. Six years afterward Samuel Baxter's daughter was about to be married and in order to provide her marriage portion her father arranged to sell the "old hatch" for which, with some 35 rods of land surrounding it, a price of £90 was agreed upon between him and a fisherman named Eccles. This, however, was somewhat less than Baxter wanted to realize and he offered for a further £10 to throw in the rest of the township along with it. Eccles was willing to fall in with this proposal, but asked time to consult his wife, and unfortunately the lady seeing no possible value in a barren waste of sand hills, was altogether opposed to so thriftless a bargain, and so the chance of buying the major portion of the township, which is now the famous links of Hoylake, was allowed to slip for the sake of saving £10.

An unearned increment of 300,000 per cent! The golf club more than anything else has made the town and in the natural course of events has improved the value of the surrounding land and of the course itself. And now the club has to pay again for the improvements it has made. Without being in any sense a land reformer, I cannot help thinking that the whole thing does something less than justice to the Royal Liverpool Club. One result is the raising of the entrance fee to 20 guineas and the yearly subscription to 5 guineas. Our golf is certainly going to cost us more.

## BROWN HAS FIVE OF ITS 1910 BASKETBALL VARSITY OUT AGAIN

Captain Adams Is At Guard and in Charge of Training the Candidates This Fall—Prospects Good

### TWENTY REPORT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than 20 men reported at the Brown University gymnasium this week for the first basketball training of the year. Prospects for an excellent team are bright. Five of the men are veterans from last season's squad and there are many promising candidates to be found among the freshmen.

Captain Adams, who has just completed the football season as end, has taken charge of the men at the training, assuming his old position of right guard. Sprackling, captain of the football team and a basketball player in his first and second years, will report in a few days, it is expected.

Besides Adams, the veterans are Sullivan, Scholze, McLyman and Von Der Leith. McLyman is a candidate for guard instead of center, this year, and will leave his former place to Scholze unless some good freshman puts in an appearance for the position. Sullivan and Von Der Leith are practically assured of forward positions.

Gilbert, captain of the second team last season, is out for the varsity this year. Other new candidates are Hood, Miller, Repko, Gould, Howe, Marvin, Sprague, Patten, Durgin, Crowell, Starbuck, Michelin, Edlinger Higgins and Wentworth.

Snell who was a varsity player last year, will not play this season as he is to captain the baseball team, and feels that all his time for athletics will be taken up with that. He has just completed a season with the varsity football team. In training the team lines up as follows: Adams r.g., Miller l.g., Scholze c., Sullivan f., and Von Der Leith, l.f.

## ELEVEN GAMES FOR TECH FIVE

Manager Freedman of the Technology varsity basketball team has announced the probable schedule of the team which contains 11 collegiate games and two trips to New York state. Captain Schlar has picked a provisional team which is as follows: Forwards, C. J. McCarthy and R. S. Schlar; guards, A. J. Freedman and C. N. Hudson; center, F. L. Mowry, and utility, H. E. Morse. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 22, Springfield, Training school at Springfield, 25; C. C. N. Y. at New York. Jan. 6, New Hampshire State at Durham, 25; St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.; 26, Rensselaer Polytech at Troy; 27, Union College at Schenectady. Feb. 3, Rhode Island State at Kingston, R. I.; 10, Dartmouth at Hanover; 14, Brown at Tech, Gym; 17, Wesleyan at Middletown; 28, Brown at Providence.

**HEMPHILL AGAIN WITH NEW YORK.** CHICAGO—Charles Hemphill, veteran outfielder, was released Friday by the Chicago American League Baseball Club to the New York American team. Hemphill had never played with the Chicago team and few knew he was a member of the organization. A few days ago an announcement was made that he had been released by the New York club to the Atlanta team of the Southern league and later it was learned that he was on President Comiskey's list of players. Last fall New York asked waivers on Hemphill, but Chicago declined to give consent, and in this way obtained the player for the waiver price.

**FINDING IS AGAINST PLAYER.** CINCINNATI—The national baseball commission, in a finding promulgated Friday, dismissed the complaint by player David Skeels against the Seattle and Detroit clubs for salary while he was under suspension by Seattle during part of last season. Detroit sold Skeels to Seattle. The player contended that his suspension was unjust and that either Detroit or Seattle management should be compelled to pay him for the time he was idle.

**N. E. A. A. U. TO HOLD MEET.** Arrangements are being entered into by the championship committee of the New England A. A. U. for an indoor track and field championship meeting. So far no date has been proposed because of the numerous meetings scheduled for the month of February, a Saturday night of which is most desired. Mechanics hall is the place where the meet will be held. As the B. A. A. has the greatest men in New England enrolled in its membership, their presence is very much desired.

**U. OF P. FIVE WINS WITH EASE.** PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team won the opening game of the season here Friday night from St. Johns of New York by a score of 40 to 28.

**PRINCETON TO CELEBRATE.** Princeton graduates in and around Boston will hold a celebration tonight at the home of the City Club in honor of the championship football team.

## Brilliant End Who Has Been Chosen to Lead the Providence Eleven in 1912



R. G. ASHBAUGH '13  
Brown varsity football team

## ASHBAUGH NAMED BROWN CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE—R. G. Ashbaugh '13, for three years right end of the Brown varsity football team, was elected captain of the team for next year Friday night. He succeeds W. E. Sprackling, who will be graduated next June.

He is the third consecutive Ohio boy to be made captain. Sprackling, who held the position this year, is from Cleveland. McKay, who had the place last year, came from Youngstown. Ashbaugh won intercollegiate recognition this year through his ability to receive forward passes, in which he was greatly assisted by Captain Sprackling. He made a remarkable record in kicking goals from touchdowns, being successful in 25 out of 26 attempts.

All through the season his playing has been earnest and brilliant, and he has been a tower of strength to the eleven, particularly in critical moments. He is exceedingly popular at the university.

## GOLF MEETING FOR JANUARY 13

NEW YORK—Secretary R. G. Watson of the United States Golf Association, in announcing the annual meeting of the association at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, made known the applications for the championship events for 1912 so far received. For the amateur championship the Chicago Golf Club of Wheaton, Ill., the Country Club of Buffalo, the Cincinnati Golf Club of Cincinnati, G. and the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass., are applicants.

For the open championship match the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass., applies. The applicants for the women's championship match are the Country Club of Buffalo and the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass. The secretary appends a note to the effect that the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, N. Y., offers its course for any event should the association desire to use it.

### CLASS BASKET-BALL AT ORONO

ORONO, Me.—It is now planned to have a series of interclass basketball games at the University of Maine during the winter. Last year a very successful schedule was carried out, and interest in the sport this year seems even keener than then. The managers of the respective teams will be elected at once and the schedule made out. Practice will also begin at once, and it is expected that the games will begin the first of January, directly after the Christmas holidays. Last year the games were referred by upper-classmen, but as there is always a feeling that a man may be partial to the team of his own class, it is planned this year to secure referees from Bangor or elsewhere who are not connected with any of the classes. It is expected that a large number of candidates for the various teams will appear for practice.

### MURPHY NOT AFTER BOSTON

CHICAGO—C. W. Murphy, president of the Chicago National league baseball team, returned from a few days' visit in Cincinnati Friday and denied that he had any interest in a company to acquire the Boston National league team. "I would not take a hand in the Boston deal because I am opposed to syndicate baseball," said Mr. Murphy. He said President Hermann told him that the new manager of the Cincinnati National league team would be announced at the meeting of the league in New York next week.

## BASKETBALL WORK AT ILLINOIS BEGINS WITH FAIR OUTLOOK

Five Veterans Out—First Contest to Be Played With Minnesota and Wisconsin Away From Urbana

### GAMES SCHEDULED

URBANA, Ill.—Practice for the 1912 basketball season at the University of Illinois began this week when Coach Thompson of the varsity called his men together for the first time. The prospects for the coming season are as good as can be expected, and the active preparation for the schedule will begin at once.

The following veterans are still on hand, and are practicing with the squad: Captain Woolston, Hall, White, Leon and Dahlinger. Many other candidates, including Waters, Kays, Oliver, Carter, Rowe, Ingersoll, are expected to appear for the practice work.

The freshman team of last year has provided some promising material in Cheney, Lewis and Sporelin, together with several others who are in college and eligible.

The freshman varsity candidates will be called out next week. As yet no coach to handle the first year men has been secured. No important changes have been made in the rules for the coming season, but the officials have been carefully selected and instructed to be even more careful in the rigid enforcement of the rules.

The schedule for the coming season has been completed. Illinois will play the opening games on foreign floors. The fact that the team will begin the season away from home, and especially against two of the strongest aggregations of the Conference, Minnesota and Wisconsin, makes the problem of getting the team into shape an especially important one. Chicago opens the season at Illinois, meeting the Orange and Blue Jan. 20. The schedule:

Jan. 12—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 13, Wisconsin at Madison; 20, Chicago at Urbana; 27, Purdue at Urbana; Feb. 6—Purdue at Lafayette; 7, Indiana at Bloomington; 10, Minnesota at Urbana; 23, Indiana at Urbana; March 2—Northwestern at Urbana; 8, Chicago at Chicago; 9, Northwestern at Evanston; 15, Wisconsin at Urbana.

## COMMITTEES FOR A. A. U. ARE NAMED

NEW YORK—President G. T. Kirby of the Amateur Athletic Union today announced the following committees for the ensuing year:

Legislation—Barlow S. Weeks, New York; chairman; A. G. Mills, New York; Joseph B. Macomber, Boston; Luther Hall, New York; George F. Paine, Philadelphia; Theodore Bland, St. Louis; B. M. Hopkins, Baltimore. Athletic championship—James Sullivan, New York; Barlow S. Weeks, New York; Edward E. Bly, Boston; Everett C. Brown, Chicago; Thomas F. Riley, Cambridge, Mass.; John Elliott, San Francisco; H. W. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans. Records—F. W. Rubben, New York; chairman; A. J. Lill, Jr., Boston; Charles A. Allen, Chicago; M. M. Indle, Seattle; George James, San Francisco; L. di Benedetto, New Orleans; Otto Walsh, New York; John H. Homan, St. Louis; Homan Meyer, Philadelphia; A. F. Dugosh, Texas; W. L. Robb, Los Angeles; W. G. Stuart, Washington, D. C.; Homer Berry, Intercollegiate Association; Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, Military Athletic League; R. F. Kelsey, Cycling Association.

Basket ball—L. H. Gulick, New York; George T. Hepburn, New York; Charles D. Dean, Chicago; R. F. Winston, Lynn, Mass.; George J. Turner, Baltimore; J. W. Stump, New York; E. T. Hart, New York; T. Morris Dunne, Portland; E. W. Bauer, Philadelphia; John J. Dixon, New York; C. O. Nilsson, New York; N. J. Marshall, Texas; J. B. Franklin, Los Angeles; J. B. Reilly, Catholic Athletic Union. Public recreation, playgrounds, athletic parks, gymnasiums and baths—J. B. Macomber, Boston; L. H. Gulick, New York; A. P. Budd, Kansas City; Herbert Hauser, San Francisco; S. B. Jones, Birmingham; Allan P. Cox, Philadelphia; George K. Herman, Chicago; C. B. Stubb, Spokane; W. Howard, Los Angeles; G. K. Tuttle, Honolulu; E. J. Krimmel, Gymnastic Union; George F. Orton, Philadelphia. Delegates-at-large—A. G. Mills, New York; William M. Sloan, New York; Frederick B. Pratt, Brooklyn; Luther Halsey Gulick, New York; Charles H. Carter, Boston.

## MEXICO STIRRED BY THE MESSAGE

MEXICO CITY—The references to Mexico in President Taft's message to Congress on the foreign relations of the United States have made a profound impression here.

So far the only paper which has commented on them is El Herald Mexicano, which says the message shows that American intervention in case of domestic conflict in Mexico is neither so imminent as some persons imagine nor so remote as others affect to believe.

### MAYER WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK—Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, defeated Albert Garnaue of Brooklyn, in the second game of a series in the National Billiard League tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn, Friday night by a score of 50 to 30. The Quaker was the stronger player, making three runs of four caroms. Garnaue did not play his usually strong game, being in the ruck throughout. Much safety playing was in evidence, the contest consuming 106 innings.

## CONWAY DEFEATS MULDAUR IN 182 BALK LINE PLAY

J. M. Millette Shows Brilliant Form and Beats Leonard in Other Match at Amateur Billiards

NEW YORK—Only one game is scheduled in the national amateur class B 182 balk-line billiard tournament in this city for today, C. E. White, the present champion, meeting Mark Muldaur this evening.

Charles Conway defeated Mark Muldaur Friday afternoon. Both of the men fell slightly below the required average in the match. Conway finished with an average of 4.56-61, and his best runs were 30, 20 and 21. Muldaur's average was 4.49-60, and his high runs were 20, 25 and 21.

J. M. Millette at last came into his form in the evening game, which was in marked contrast to the afternoon game. It was the fifteenth contest of the series and Millette defeated Walter Leonard of Scranton, Pa., by the score of 300 points to 208. The Brooklyn expert worked up an average that was a point short of 7 as the figure was 6.42-43. His high runs were, 29, 22 and 21. He carried Leonard along with him also to a good average, as the latter's figure was 4.40-42, and his runs 32, 21 and 20. Throughout his string Millette played close balk-line. His position work was excellent and he counted in double figures no less than 13 times.

The summary:

Charles Conway—0, 26, 1, 3, 1, 30, 0, 6, 3, 0, 9, 0, 14, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 9, 3, 6, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 5, 9, 0, 21, 0, 13, 0, 2, 1, 0, 7, 8, 5, 2, 0, 2, 7, 12, 0, 0, 0, 8, 2, 0, 15, 8, 3, 7, 11, 0, 13, 0, 3, Total, 300 points. Average, 4.56-61. High runs, 20, 25 and 21.

Mark Muldaur—1, 0, 0, 9, 1, 25, 0, 5, 16, 0, 3, 10, 0, 0, 0, 1, 7, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 11, 0, 2, 1, 3, 8, 7, 11, 7, 13, 3, 4, 11, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 18, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 21, 0, 20, 6, 7, 0, 4, 1, Total, 280 points. Average, 4.49-60. High runs, 20, 25 and 21.

Referee, J. A. Dalton.

J. M. Millette (spot ball)—0, 12, 6, 1, 21, 4, 5, 19, 7, 13, 7, 5, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 8, 0, 2, 11, 7, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 8, 20, 11, 4, 2, 1, 22, 2, 13, 19, 3, 10, 21, Total, 260 points. Average, 6.42-43. High runs, 29, 22 and 21.

Walter Leonard (white ball)—0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 7, 0, 7, 7, 3, 3, 5, 0, 2, 7, 32, 2, 21, 0, 1, 4, 6, 0, 2, 0, 0, 11, 0, 1, 19, 10, 0, 3, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 21, 20, Total, 208 points. Average, 4.40-42. High runs, 32, 21 and 20.

Referee, J. A. Dalton.

## MICHIGAN TO TRY INTERCLASS I C E HOCKEY AS SPORT

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Inter-class hockey is to be introduced in the University of Michigan this winter for the first time and on the kind of success that the class athletes have with this sport will depend whether or not the university will be represented by a varsity team in the following years. Hitherto there has been nothing but track for the varsity men and basketball for the class men in the winter months; but the success of the independent student hockey team last season and the interest created among the student body in their games has led the athletic authorities to take the matter under serious advisement.

Most of the stars of the Huron hockey team, of last year, composed entirely of students, are back this year and the indications for a well balanced team are bright. Only five of the old team were lost by graduation: Witters, Reeb, Miller, Hollis and King. Captain Reynolds, Wharton, Doyle, Walsh, Scott and Spring, of the forwards, and Healy, Kinney, Bell, and Delange of the defense, are conspicuous among the available material. Witter's place at goal will be well taken care of by Herman.

These men will by reason of their experience form the nucleus for a strong varsity team if the project is sanctioned. Manager Shaw is planning on a Canadian invasion shortly after the holidays with Chatham and Tilbury possible opponents. The rinks in the city will be utilized and Athletic Director Bartolme considers flooding a part of Ferry field for the benefit of the puck-chasers.

### TIE VOTE FOR E. H. S. CAPTAIN

The election of a captain of the English high school football team for 1912 was held Friday and resulted in a tie vote for W. D. Maginnes and R. V. Ignico, who played end and tackle respectively last season. The boys were tied at eight votes, 16 voting and two being absent. Three ballots were taken and the vote was the same each time. The election was carried over until next Monday afternoon, when the tie probably will be broken.

### MAY TRADE ANY EXCEPT WALSH

CHICAGO—Manager James J. Callahan of the Chicago American league team will go to New York next week to attend the annual meeting of the American league, with authority from President Comiskey to trade any player on the list with the exception of Edward Walsh, the famous spit-ball pitcher. He wants two pitchers, an infielder and a hard-hitting outfielder.

### FOGEL NAMES THREE PLAYERS

PHILADELPHIA—George Stallings, Hans Lobert, Otto Knabe and a fourth man whose name is withheld, are mentioned today by President Fogel to be the next manager of the Philadelphia Nationals.

**RED OR BLACK VULCAN STYLOS**  
Moderate priced, easy-writing pens that give satisfaction unequalled for rapid writing and refilling. \$1.50 each postpaid.  
Two sizes, 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 in. Extra size, 6 in. (Black only), \$1.75. Agents wanted. 2, 0. ULLMANN & CO., 87 Thames St., New York. Manufacturers of Stylus and Fountain Pens.

## BOSTON LATIN SOON TO START HOCKEY AND BASKETBALL GAMES

Coach F. J. O'Brien Will Call Out Candidates for the Latter Sport Next Tuesday Afternoon

### GOOD PROSPECTS

Coach Fred J. O'Brien of Boston Latin school will call out candidates for class and group basketball teams on next Tuesday. He expects to have nearly 100 boys out, and will arrange for a tournament for both. Teams will be picked according to weights, while the class teams will be picked from the best players in the class, regardless of size. In the group contests he will have a handicap tournament, believing that it will create a greater stimulus among the inexperienced players. He plans to have the members of the regular teams last year allow other teams a number of points before the contest begins.

Indoor baseball will not be tried at the school, as the coach thinks it inadvisable.

As soon as ice is available the candidates for the hockey team will practice at Franklin field. Meanwhile the men who have not played on the team in previous years are practicing in the gymnasium, shooting the puck at nets. There will be class teams formed in addition to the regular seven. The captain will be selected for the regular team on Monday, and with him there will be six others who played the entire or part of last season. Walter Weschkolofsky will probably be chosen leader. He has been prominent in all branches of athletics at the school during the past two years, and is a star hockey player.

Thomas Enright, Ruggles, Weschkolofsky and former Capt. John Enright will probably play the forward positions. Enright may regain his scholarship standing by the new year. Webber plays coverpoint, Manager Cheney at point and Hadden played a strong game at goal last year. It is expected that a number of the football players will try for the team, among those who have given up their intentions being Soucy, Gersumsky, Doherty, McCarthy and King.

The team has joined the interscholastic league, which this year is composed of four schools in the city, and should make a good showing. The following schedule is announced for the seven. Other dates are pending.

Dec. 28, Boston College High at Franklin field; 29, Malden at Malden; 30, Arlington at Arlington.

Jan. 10, English, undecided; 13, Brookline at Reservoir; 15, South Framingham at South Framingham.

Feb. 3, English high at Arena; 12, Somerville high at Somerville.

March 1, South Framingham at Franklin field.

### MASTER TO FURNISH EQUIPMENT

Headmaster Thomas of Dorchester High will furnish the hockey team, which is to represent that school this year, with the necessary equipment for the game. In past years the local high school hockey teams have had to furnish their own equipment and have not had the sanction of the authorities. The boom which the Canadian game is getting in Boston this year will probably bring about its recognition as one of the main sports in the school calendar.

### JACOBS TO PLAY THIRD BASE

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Michael Jacobs of this city has signed to play third base for the Boston Americans. He was a member of the Northampton team of the Connecticut league the past season until the club disbanded. Then he went to Cooperstown, N. Y., where he played independent ball.

**GUNN**  
Sectional Bookcases  
For Christmas  
QUARTERED OAK, ANY FINISH  
PRICE \$22.40.  
N. E. AGENTS,  
**Allen & Paisley Co.**  
Two minutes from North Station  
133-37 FORTLAND ST.  
Bring ad. and get special discount.



# MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEN WILL RECALL EARLIER TIMES

Old Home Night May Inspire Stories of Members Munching Apples While They Lauded Emerson

## J. T. FIELDS' ACCOUNT

This Organization, Oldest Club in Boston, Always Had Distinguished Members and Friends

WEDNESDAY evening, Dec. 13, will be "old home night" at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, 674 Tremont street, when there will be a reunion of members, past and present, a dinner, toasts and music. The president, Julius Mathews, will preside, and Henry T. Richardson will act as toastmaster. The event will mark, so the older members hope, the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the association, which bears the distinction of being the oldest club organization in Boston.

The history of the association forms one of the most instructive and entertaining stories to be found anywhere in New England. The following sketch, compiled from the printed annals of the club, will serve to bring out some of the most interesting points:

### Association's Institution

The Mercantile library, as it was called the first 10 years of its existence, was organized at a meeting of the merchants of Boston held in the Commercial house, corner Battery and Milk streets, March 11, 1820. Theodore Lyman, Jr., one of the most distinguished of the mayors of Boston, presided at its organization. The annual dues were set at \$2. No youth under 15 years of age was admitted. Beside books, the library was to collect coins and marine curiosities. Any young man employed by some respectable merchant and giving one or more books of \$2 instead, in addition to his dues of \$2, was eligible to join. A class of honorary members was established of those who became merchants and wished to remain in the library; besides, the directors could make any distinguished person an honorary member.

On April 24, 1820, the library was formally opened in Merchants hall, Congress and Water streets, and by June the subscription of 223 members had been received. Merchants and friends generously contributed to the association, and by February of the next year the library had 1100 books. Then followed years of reverses, marked by the zeal and self-sacrifice of the leading members, whose efficiency kept the institution on its feet and gave it stability, notwithstanding its many changes of location, made necessary by fire and other difficulties. In fact, before its final establishment in its present quarters in 1877, the library had changed its quarters seven times. The later changes, however, were not due to any lack of prosperity, for early in the '40s bright days dawned for the library and the decade between 1850 and 1860 has been termed its golden age. During these 10 years a steady stream of gifts of money, pictures, books and curiosities poured in and the membership reached the high water mark of 3323. In 1857 the directors voted \$3000 for the year's expenses, the largest sum up to that time.

Then came the civil war, which had a most depressing effect upon the library for many of its members enlisted and fought to the end of the conflict, and besides, the high rate of gold made it impossible to continue buying English periodicals, which were accordingly stricken from the list. The lectures by prominent men, which had formed an interesting feature of the library program, had to be almost entirely abandoned, and the members were reduced to debates among themselves on the vital questions engendered by the war. When Lincoln was assassinated and the city of Boston plunged a procession in his honor in 1865, the Mercantile declined to parade, but closed its rooms as a mark of respect.

### Gave Library to City

Soon after the removal of the association to its present location, a transfer was made of its 18,000 books to the Boston public library, on condition that the city establish a branch library for the South End in the basement of the association's building. This branch proved so prosperous that in a few years larger accommodations were needed and so it was removed to the basement of the English high school on Montgomery street. Many of the books of fiction and history that now circulate from the Boston public library bear the stamp of the Mercantile Library Association.

The association did not, by parting with its library, lose its literary character. A small reference library was retained with the purpose of adding thereto from time to time. Prominent men were still invited to address the club on questions of public importance, so that the association still served its primary purpose of "promoting knowledge among young men of the mercantile profession." With the passing of the years, however, the association has become more and more a social organization until today its purpose may be said to be to offer to young men who are deprived of the comforts and pleasures of home a well appointed clubhouse where sensible relaxation from the cares of



Reception room in present quarters of the Mercantile Library Association

business may be enjoyed amid pleasant surroundings and congenial comrades.

The members have the use of the entire building above the basement, every day in the year. On the first floor are located the parlor and reading room which are well furnished with heavy leather upholstered club furniture, a large table on which may be found the leading magazines and daily papers, bookcases which contain standard works of reference, and a writing desk with club stationery for the use of members. Open fires in winter add to the cheerfulness of the surroundings. The second floor is devoted to games of skill and amusement, while the whole upper floor is used as a billiard room. Wagers are not permitted, and the contests are those of friendly rivalry. Numerous whist trophies on the walls show the success the association has had in its tournaments with other local clubs.

### High Character Kept Up

Such in brief is the history of an organization which has numbered and still numbers among its members many of Boston's most distinguished citizens and which has been addressed on its anniversaries by such orators as Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate and Horace Mann and has had the pleasure of listening to such poets as Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Saxe and James T. Fields. When the association celebrated its semi-centennial in 1870, at Music hall, the addresses were made by Charles H. Frothingham, Robert C. Winthrop, John A. Lowell, then its president, Mayor Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Gov. William Claflin and Alexander H. Rice, president of the Board of Trade and afterward Governor. The music was furnished by the Handel and Haydn Society. At this time the association had 1000 members and subscribers, and possessed 20,000 books.

A vivid picture of the early days of the association may be found in an address delivered by James T. Fields in 1881. It abounds with details of such interest that a repetition is made here for the edification of Bostonians, old and new:

"It seems a very long time ago, and it is a very long time ago, since we used to assemble in the old School street rooms for lectures and debates. We were at that period all the way from 14 to 18 years of age. One of the boys was 20 years old; and we younger lads thought him quite superannuated. Old Atkins, we used to call him. As I look back now I do not think any of us were gifted with any special endowment; but we all had aspirations and hopes for bettering our mental condition. We desired to become acquainted with good books and to learn in the morning of life what is best for young men to know and practise. We were obliged to be economical, for we were all working clerks and our salaries did not allow us to be ornamental. We were not what is called fashionable young men. When I joined the association a fellow who was receiving \$250 a year beside his board was considered a bloated aristocrat.

"There was a close feeling of brotherhood among us boys that helped us on amazingly in our quest of knowledge. Sometimes we became historical in our aspirations, and then we would plan long walks together in the older parts of Boston. We scrutinized every inch of revolutionary ground at the North End.



Corner in reading room of Mercantile Library Association at 674 Tremont street

and nobody knew better than we did just where the tea went overboard.

"I well remember when Macaulay began to scintillate in the English Review how young Whipple electrified us with quotations as we sat around his airy-tight stove in Pearl street, devouring apples by the half peck. I can taste those Baldwin's now as I refer to certain passages in the writings of the eminent English essayist.

### Famous Men Helpful

"The old merchants of those days were most considerate and kind friends of ours. The Lawrences, the Sturgeises, the Appletons, the Shaws, and many other well-known gentlemen, always came to our rescue and put courage into our efforts for advancement. We got from Abbott Lawrence such wise hints about having nothing that we could not pay for, that, to this day, debt is one of my private horrors. Our great allies in literary matters were George Bancroft, Edward Everett and Robert C. Winthrop.

"Twenty-five years ago the young men in Boston had four admirations. Our worship—for a less pronounced feeling would not express our regard—was all centered on Mr. Emerson in the lecture room, Dr. Putnam of Roxbury in the pulpit, the elder Booth on the stage, and Rufus Choate at the bar. To hear any one of these four men we would forego our meals, pinch our pockets, and give up every other engagement. In our estimation, there was never before on this planet such a quartet of genius in their varied departments as Emerson, Putnam, Booth and Choate; and to this hour I do not think we were very far wrong."

### Quarters Interesting

A visit to the clubrooms today finds them rich in relics of the past. On the walls are old time portraits of Columbus, Hamilton, Washington, Hancock and Webster; together with many steel engravings of historic interest and the autograph letters of the first eight presidents of the association. An old scrap book containing notices about happenings to the members and copies of many of the programs is in itself a pretty good resume of Boston history in the nineteenth century.

The quaintest relic of all, perhaps, is a catalogue of the books belonging to the library in 1839. The titles serve an excellent index of what the young people read in those days, and in their preponderance of history, travel, essays, poetry, biography, sermons and philosophy they contrast strangely with the rows of light fiction found in the ordinary up-to-date library of the present. Nearly all the novels are in two volumes and the favorite authors of these are Scott, Dickens, Richardson, Edgeworth, Austen and Cooper. Irving is also a favorite, while Addison and Carlyle divide honors with Shakespeare and Milton.

### Books That Were Read

Not a little entertainment may be derived from a glance at titles which are not so well known. "The History of Jonah" stands bravely between the "History of New Hampshire" and the "History of the Irish Rebellion," and the "Art of War" is preceded by the "Art of Tying the Cravat." Crabbe's dictionary follows "Coclebs in Search of a Wife," and the "Miseries of Human Life" comes after "Mephistopheles in England," only to be outmatched by the "Noble

Deeds of Woman." "Humbugs in New York" certainly calls for some explanation. "Persuasion to Early Piety" holds its own near "Peter Snooks," and "Thoughts in Prison," by the Rev. William Dodd, seems to supplement Fox's "Book of Martyrs." An epic poem entitled the "Hero of the Dawn" might, on investigation, prove to be a worthy predecessor of "Chatterbox," and "Two Years Before the Mast" derives special interest from its present renewed popularity since its recent publication in most attractive form.

The perusal of this unique catalogue is the privilege of any one fortunate enough to be a member of the present association, and it will doubtless continue to be a privilege sought for by all new members as long as the leaves of the little book hold together. And it would seem no more than fair that, on the evening of the coming festivities when the great events of the club's history are referred to, the publication of this catalogue should be given honorable mention.

## BOSTON NATIONALS MEETING ADJOURNED FOR LACK OF QUORUM

The annual meeting of the Boston National League Club, which was to be held at the headquarters in the Paddock building this morning was adjourned until Dec. 18. This action was taken on account of the fact that there was not a quorum on hand when Vice-President Fred Tenney called the meeting to order. Mrs. W. H. Russell, who is one of the executors of Mr. Russell's property, had not been able to qualify under New York laws in time to vote today, and so it was decided to adjourn the meeting until after the National League convention in New York next week.

W. B. Winslow, the other executor, came over from New York on the midnight train and attended the meeting. Among the stockholders present were: M. J. Lynch, representing J. P. Harris of Pittsburgh; C. N. Goodnow, F. W. Woodcock, C. Maitland, C. J. Connelly and Fred Tenney. Mr. Murphy, treasurer of the club, telephoned from his office that he would come to the meeting if needed; but was informed that he need not.

At the close of the session, it was announced that W. B. Winslow and F. J. Murphy would represent the club at the National League meeting in New York and that Manager Fred Tenney would also attend.

## UNVEIL MEMORIAL AT JAMAICA PLAIN

At St. John's Episcopal church, Jamaica Plain, Sunday morning a \$300 memorial window provided by the will of Miss Georgianna A. Ballard will be unveiled and dedicated. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Thomas C. Campbell, rector, and special music will be under direction of Thompson Stone.

New England's Great Holiday Store

We Give 20% Stamps

# HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England.

Music 12 to 2.

A Manufacturing Furrier's \$15,000.00 Stock of

## Mink Furs

AT REDUCTIONS OF 1/4 to 1/3

One of the largest and most reliable manufacturing furriers in New York City, who imports only the finest skins and caters to the best trade in the country, shipped to us \$15,000.00 worth of Mink Furs with the request that we sell them for him at one-quarter to one-third less than regular prices and deduct our profit from the receipts of the sale.

The Above Bonafide Concessions Were Made After a Successful Season in Order to Dispose of Surplus Stock

Never before have we been in position to offer such wonderfully high quality mink furs at the remarkably low prices quoted below. There has not been such an opportunity offered the women of Boston and vicinity this season. Other sales are positively outclassed by this extraordinary event. It is almost impossible to conceive of mink furs of these qualities being sold at the prices we quote today.

### About Quality

These are all unusually dark Eastern mink furs. The most beautiful qualities obtainable.

### About Styles

You never saw such an attractive variety of neck pieces, shoulder pieces and muffs, such exquisite and exclusive designs.

### About the Workmanship

The best mink skins in existence would not make furs up to the standard you require without equally good workmanship. These furs were made by the highest paid and most skilled furriers in this country; men are permitted to work on such skins only after years of experience. Consequently we can say without fear of contradiction—the workmanship is perfect.

### DARK NATURAL EASTERN MINK NECK AND SHOULDER PIECES.

	Regular Sale Prices	Prices
Small Pieces.....	\$20.00	\$13.50
Small Pieces.....	30.00	19.75
4-Skin Pieces.....	52.00	37.50

### ALL EASTERN MINK SHOULDER PIECES, VERY DARK, RICH AND HANDSOME.

	Regular Sale Prices	Prices
6 Skins.....	\$60.00	45.00
6 Skins.....	85.00	59.00
10 Skins.....	110.00	75.00
12 Skins.....	150.00	95.00
12 Skins.....	180.00	125.00

### MINK MUFFS TO MATCH THE MAJORITY OF THE NECK AND SHOULDER PIECES.

	Regular Sale Prices	Prices
6 Skins.....	\$65.00	\$39.00
6 Skins.....	90.00	59.00
10 Skins.....	125.00	79.00

### ALL EASTERN MINK, RUSSIAN SHAWLS.

	Regular Sale Price	Price
8 Large Skins.....	\$225.00	\$159.00
EXTRA DARK, LARGE MINK PELERINES.		
16 Skins.....	\$400.00	\$250.00

### DARK EASTERN FANCY MINK MUFFS.

	Regular Sale Price	Price
8 Large Skins.....	\$200.00	\$135.00
EXTRA DARK EASTERN MINK, PLAIN PILLOW MUFFS.		
11 Large Skins.....	\$250.00	\$165.00
10 Large Skins.....	275.00	195.00

HENRY SIEGEL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## FIRST BOSTON NEEDLEWORK GUILD IS DISPENSER OF QUIET CHARITY

WOMEN laden with oddly-shaped bundles, reappearing regularly each Friday morning since the first one in November and hurrying in the same direction, puzzled a certain officer in one of Boston's subway stations.

"Which car do I take to reach street?" was the query asked and answered many times.

Curiosity got the better of the information man and he finally assumed the role of questioner by asking: "What is going on in that quiet street?"

He received in turn the information that the First Needlework Guild of Boston was beginning its annual work at its unpretentious yet busy headquarters at 37 Upton street and that the variety of bundles represented the dues of its members.

### Nearly 600 Members

So quiet and unassuming has been the service of the guild that many people are not aware that it has been in existence more than 20 years and that it has a membership at present of nearly 600.

While its aim is similar to that of many other organizations—to distribute useful garments to worthy families and meritorious individuals—its methods of distribution is distinctive. Simplicity, a marked characteristic of the guild, enables its members to extend a helping hand, in a quiet, kindly way to many of gentle birth and refinement who would shrink from making their wants known.

The membership includes men, women and children whose annual dues consist of two or more new articles of clothing or money to purchase the needed garments. Undervests, drawers, night robes, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, comforts, warm skirts, blouses, shoes and stockings, also all children's and infants' clothing, are among the most acceptable articles.

Contributions are made by all of the members during November and December and are distributed from their headquarters on every Friday morning during the two months, by those members who may know or be able to seek out, those in need of such help and render to them the personal service.

Where two articles are contributed, four in number may be taken out by the contributor for distribution.

### Names Are Protected

Nothing is expected by the guild beyond a simple statement of the facts of the case, from a personal knowledge, and no names are known except to the contributor. In this quiet way 2000 or more new substantial articles of clothing are placed where needed every year and the deep feelings of appreciation expressed by the recipients, who would not seek the aid, reflects a conscious blessing upon the members, many of whom during the past week have counted

this opportunity a real cause of thanksgiving.

Any person who is in accord with the object and methods of work of the guild and who is recommended by a member is eligible to membership and may join by sending the required contribution, neatly tied in a package, with contents, name and address of donor plainly written upon the outside, to Mrs. Sydney L. Burr, president of the First Needlework Guild of Boston, 37 Upton street.

One of the very few rules of the guild is: "In no case must those for whom relief is asked call for garments."

### Meeting in January

The directors hold one regular meeting in October to make the necessary business arrangements for the season. On the third Monday in January the annual meeting for the members will be held in the Vendome.

The guild was organized with 14 members in July 1891, in the Atlantic house at Nantasket, where several interested women were spending the summer months. The first regular meeting was held in Boston Nov. 16, 1891, at the home of the first president, the late Mrs. Amos Stetson.

The Boston guild is a descendant of a

similar society in Washington, organized by Mrs. Jane Mahon and having among its members Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cleveland and other prominent women.

### Officers of Guild

The present officers of the guild are: President, Mrs. Sidney L. Burr of Brookline; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. Van Wageningen, Mrs. A. S. Covell, Mrs. J. P. Bates, Mrs. J. A. Lanson, Mrs. Richard H. Stearns, Mrs. George W. Kaan, Mrs. C. M. Horton; recording secretary, Mrs. John A. O'Neil; financial secretary, Miss Annie H. Dunbar; treasurer, Mrs. Isabelle A. Potter.

On the board of directors are Miss Dunbar, president, the officers and these members: Miss S. E. Willcutt, Miss M. L. Seavey, Mrs. L. D. Shepard, Mrs. W. D. Caiger, Mrs. M. E. Kenison, Mrs. E. L. Bigelow, Mrs. A. R. Porter, Miss Jessie F. Emery, Mrs. F. K. Johnson, Mrs. C. M. Remick, Mrs. H. L. Webster, Mrs. Charles H. Jennings, Mrs. Edward H. Palmer, Miss Helen S. Whitney, Mrs. A. Andrews, Mrs. George S. T. Fuller, Mrs. J. F. McDowell, Mrs. B. M. Cooley, Mrs. Sarah J. Boyden, Mrs. Rufus A. Flanders, Miss Helen R. Stanley.

## ORAL COMPOSITION FINDS ADVOCATES AT TEACHERS' MEETING

Problems in the teaching of composition were the subjects of addresses made before the members of the New England Association of Teachers of English at their eleventh fall meeting today in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University. Prof. William Allan Neilson of Harvard University, president of the association, was in the chair.

Oral composition is helpful if used frequently, according to Miss Dorothy Waldo of the Brookline high school, whose address was upon that subject. "It should not and cannot take the place of the written theme but it must supplement it," she said. "It gives pupils an opportunity to learn true and correct speech; the use of the voice.

"Its greatest value lies in the opportunity for teaching clearness of thought, a help to the pupil in whatever he may take up. The pupil must think out what he wishes to say before he gets up to speak before his classmates.

"Written themes are usually corrected for the individual pupil alone a week after it is written when he has forgotten it. In the oral theme the whole class benefits by the corrections and the pupil has a chance to say, 'I don't understand why you said that.'

Economy in the use of red ink in correcting compositions was urged by Alfred M. Elitchcock of the public high school of Hartford, Conn.

"There are several points which I have

jotted down in the course of my experience as follows: 1. Call for less written work; 2. Call for shorter themes; 3. Use the waste basket; 4. Use college binders; 5. Choose sensible subjects; 6. Make your tasks definite; 7. Anticipate errors; 8. Teach theme-organization through cooperation."

Miss M. Catherine Mahy of the Hope street high school, Providence, R. I., spoke on "Preparation of the Composition." Professor Neilson spoke on "The Life of the Teacher of Composition." General discussion of all of the addresses closed the meeting.

## MR. ELMENDORF LECTURES UPON ETERNAL CITY

"Rome is not one subject, but really many subjects," declared Dwight Elmendorf in his fourth lecture at Symphony hall Friday evening. The talk, illustrated with stereoscopic views and morning pictures, is repeated this afternoon. "There is imperial Rome, Rome of the middle ages and Rome and its people of today," said the lecturer. He did not attempt to deal with the vast subject in detail. The views of the Forum were especially brilliant.

The lecturer also dwelt upon the art treasures and architectural wonders of the city and showed picturesque glimpses of the surrounding country. Next week he will speak on Naples.

RECEPTION TO MME. CERUTTI

A reception will be tendered Dec. 11 at 3 p. m. in the rose garden at the Hotel Lenox to Mme. Teresa Cerutti by Miss Clara Barteaux, the New England Woman's Press Association, the Cantabrigia, Chromatic and Brightelmatae clubs.



## ECONOMIC CLUB GETS VIEW OF THE TRUSTS FROM THREE ANGLES

(Continued from page one)

Incorporation law as a remedy for trust evils and was willing to accept a federal license plan or any similar legislative relief. He insisted that without some sort of legal control of trusts the people cannot be sure of fair play.

Federal incorporation, he said, stops corporations from dodging about from one state to another, to avoid adequate control, and said this was responsible for arousing great public hostility against them. That sort of thing can be stopped, he said, only by national legislation applied to corporations covering the nation.

Mr. Denison answered a question as to what the prosecution of trusts is costing the government, what good it accomplishes, and as to whether the cost of any single article has been cheapened by prosecution of a trust.

He said prosecution has cost approximately, the last year, \$171,000, that the fines collected have probably amounted to about the same sum, and that the prosecutions have resulted in reducing the price of window glass one half and of bathtubs from 25 to 50 per cent. He said there have been other reductions in prices.

Professor Wyman advocated the formation of an interstate trade commission, on the plan of the interstate commerce commission, making the bureau of corporations one of its subsidiary departments. He would have every manufacturing or trading concern, representing a capital of say \$5,000,000, obliged to have a federal license to engage in interstate commerce.

### Mr. Untermyer's Views

"It is bewildering to try to follow our optimistic President in his kaleidoscopic changes of view on the trust question. A few weeks ago he insisted that the present law was all-sufficient, boldly challenging his critics to point out any defect," said Mr. Untermyer. "In his message of last Tuesday he half-heartedly recommended a federal commission to supervise the disintegration of corporations that have been adjudged outlaws. He tells us what some of us have long contended, while he has vigorously combated, that the courts have not the necessary machinery to administer the law in order to secure effective dissolution of these corporations, yet in the same breath he tells us the abortive decree in the tobacco case will result in restoring competition between the owners of the newly constituted companies, although they are owned by the same people in the same proportion.

"To some of us who have studied the subject the tobacco case reorganization marks the complete collapse of prosecutions under that particular section of the law at least, until we have an administrative body to superintend the execution of the decree and until the courts shall summon up the courage to administer the law without unreasoning fear of its effect on business."

"The proposal to have the law enumerate prohibited acts," continued the speaker, "comes from those that would emasculate the statute. It would not be necessary for the steel trust to do any prohibited act, yet it is the most dangerous of all trusts. Its competitors are mere puppets that must follow its lead, and competition is out of the question."

### Criticizes Money Power

"Its chief and most dangerous weapon is the money power that protects it, without which it would long ago have ceased to exist, with its inflated capital, antiquated plant and loss of individuality. What chance would any body of competitors have to borrow money or sell bonds, with the money power of the country concentrated behind the steel trust? And if such competitors had other businesses or interests, how long before they would be made to feel the weight of reprisals?"

"Where would they get ore or supplies? How would they get transportation? None but a madman would try to get into the business, or being in it would defy the trust. The problem of curbing this money power is far more serious than any mere question of the existence of trusts."

"The money power must be curbed in some way unless we are willing to allow a few men to rule the financial and business interests of the entire country, to determine what new enterprises shall be given the credit necessary for their existence and expansion, what banks may be started or allowed to continue to exist, what railroads extended and what business shall be snuffed out by withdrawal of credits. That is a tyranny such as has been hitherto unknown to the civilized world."

"No enterprise, however worthy or profitable, that requires \$10,000,000 can get a hearing in this country if it is disapproved of by the small clique of New York financiers who rule the financial destinies of this nation. They use their power to prevent competition and to punish their enemies. Solve that situation and we shall control the trust question."

"Meanwhile here are some things the law should do: "Enforce the Sherman law against violators, to the point of actual disintegration."

"Enact a federal compulsory incorporation law, not a permissive law, such as the President proposes, for that would be useless. It is immaterial whether it is a federal license or charter."

"Create a federal commission with

broad powers to see to the actual disintegration of outlawed corporations.

"Give to the parties concerned in any industry the right to set prices and limit production only when it can be established to the satisfaction of the commission that there is no profit in the business at the ruling prices, that the raise proposed is reasonable and the proposed restriction proper, and finally that the books of the parties be open to the inspection of the commission at all times and the agreement be subject to change at any time by the commission."

"It is not proposed to have government fix prices nor to allow parties concerned to do so excepting where competition has reached the point of ruin."

### Mr. Denison's Speech

Mr. Denison favored a federal incorporation law. In speaking of the reasons for trusts, he said:

"Another reason why business men formed the trusts was to obtain monopolistic power. By monopolistic power I mean what the supreme court has defined as such in the recent cases—the elimination of effective competition to such an extent as to secure a tyrannous power over the industry, and thereby arbitrarily affect prices. Such trusts were illustrated by the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies, and in the cases involving those companies the supreme court distinctly held that by reason of their monopolistic and tyrannous power especially to fix arbitrary prices, they were inhibited by the Sherman law."

"Ought not this feature of the situation to be left as it stands, and is not the concentration of such a power uncontrolled in the hands of any group of men too dangerous to the public welfare to be tolerated? I take it that it is not in human nature to endure subjection to such power. It is not fair play, and it presents precisely one of those situations into which, in the interest of fair play, the law must step with a mandate." It had been proposed, said the speaker, that the mandate in this regard should be not a prohibition of monopoly, but a legalizing of it under regulation similar to that used in reference to public service corporations.

"The kinds of unfair competition which I mean are pretty well understood. They include the various particular devices used by the Standard Oil trust and the Tobacco trust, and denounced by the supreme court in its opinions in those cases—for instance, secret discounts and rebates; boycotting competitors by compelling customers not to trade with them; so-called factors' agreements; interfering with contracts of competitors by threats or fraud; setting up fake independents; false advertising; fraudulently obtaining and using trade secrets; imitating trademarks or the appearance of goods; favoritism in giving credit; and general discriminations among customers."

"One other form of unfair competition, perhaps more important and more ruinous and more injurious to the public interests than any of these is what is known as 'cut-throat' competition. This, as everybody knows, was one of the principal methods by which the Standard Oil trust and the Tobacco trust extinguished their competitors, and it was denounced by the supreme court in the Tobacco case as 'unreasonable restraint of trade. So long as it is permitted, large concerns have it in their power through the mere bulk of money to ruin smaller competitors by selling at a loss until the resources of these smaller competitors are exhausted and the competitors extinguished."

"Every business man knows the difference, which Secretary Nagel pointed out in his speech at Cincinnati, between competing to get a customer, and competing to get a competitor. It seems to me perfectly reasonable and possible and necessary that the law should prevent selling at a loss when it is done in the course of, and for the purpose of, competition, and with the intention of using it merely to ruin a rival."

"Some people have said that to eliminate these unfair and ruinous forms of competition is to interfere with the law of 'the survival of the fittest.' I do not suppose that any business man will take that very seriously. Such methods do not result in the survival of the fittest, but in the survival of the unfittest; because they mean the survival of the less scrupulous and the less honorable. From this point of view the case is not to be distinguished from the ordinary case of cheating and stealing. It is not in accordance with the fair play which it is the duty of the law to exact that men should have advantage from their mere lack of moral sense, or even from their mere possession of superior financial endurance."

"I think there has been a certain disloyalty on the part of the mass of business men, or at least on the part of those who have been most vociferous, in confining their utterances so much to grievances and so little to remedies."

"I think there has been a certain disloyalty on the part of many business men, particularly in the East in showing so little appreciation of the sanctity of an oath of public office as to denounce the attorney general for enforcing a law of the nation with the high courage and the unprecedented efficiency which he has shown."

"I think it is not creditable that for twenty years the mass of business men should have rested smugly regardless of the evil elements in the progress of things, awaking to public activity only when an efficient enforcement of a law of the nation began to cause them personal inconvenience."

"What I propose as a solution of the trust problem, is the regulation of the prices and conduct of the industrial trusts not yet recognized as the public services they are, on the same basis as public service companies," said Professor Wyman.

"Let me hope, then, that business men

will lend a hand in putting through Congress some constructive legislative program. I have outlined a view of what such a program might be, but the principal thing I am interested in now is to see business men take up the problem constructively and give to the nation the benefit of their experience and the benefit of their expert knowledge, both in determining the general policy and in working out its details."

"If that is done the affair will be soon settled and the happy destiny of our industries in the commerce of the world can be worked out freely, with due regard both to human justice and to economic law."

### Professor Wyman's View

"What I would urge would be not a repeal of the Sherman act; I would leave that for its appropriate work of dissolving combinations in restraint of trade. But I would supplement it by an act to regulate concerns which have established a control of their market."

"My own idea in drafting such a law would be, in such an interstate trade act, to follow the interstate commerce act, as far as that could be done. In doing this we should have the advantage of using a well-tested code. Using this standard, I can conclude this argument for regulation of the trusts with a practical program instead of an eloquent peroration."

"First—Establish on interstate trade commission of seven members with salary and tenure like interstate commerce commission. The present bureau of corporations should be made a bureau of the commission, to serve it as investigating agency."

"Second—Require every concern manufacturing and trading of a certain size to register itself with the commission in order to get a federal license to engage in interstate commerce. There is, seems to me, no need of requiring federal incorporation of the trusts under the control of a trade commission any more than there has proved to be need of federal incorporation of the railroads subject to the commerce commission."

## TAKES ISSUE WITH HUGH BANCROFT ON BIG DRYDOCK PLAN

(Continued from page one)

the committee unanimously recommended "no legislation necessary."

In view of these facts, the commonwealth of Massachusetts would not be warranted in constructing, owning and operating a drydock for the yards to satisfy a mistaken sentiment.

Yours very truly,  
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM.

The report is as follows (page 23):

"VI. Relative to a drydock to be built by the commonwealth in Boston harbor. The twenty-sixth annual report of the board of harbor and land commissioners for the year 1904 contains a most instructive report on this subject. The only thing that has occurred to change conditions at the port of Boston since the report was made is the completion of a large drydock at the navy yard. There seems to be a very popular, but erroneous, idea that the principal business of a drydock is the annual docking to clean and paint the lower body of vessels, and this cleaning and painting is almost invariably done at the home port of the vessel. All transatlantic vessels coming into Boston harbor are owned in Europe and are naturally cleaned and painted at their home ports. Present drydock facilities at Boston are ample for local and coastwise vessels. The report of the harbor and land commissioners, previously referred to, sums up the subject as follows (page 98):

"The business of a large drydock would be very limited in Boston and practically it would only be called upon to dock vessels over 450 feet long that had met with some accident which rendered an inspection or examination below the water line absolutely necessary; and then in all probability it would be used simply for making such examination and temporary repairs as would enable the ship to reach some other port where permanent repairs could be made at less cost."

"There is no demand from owners of vessels entering the port of Boston for additional drydock facilities."

"In 1903, 37 different ships more than 450 feet long entered this port, and in 1904 only 22; since then the average for the six years, 1905-10, both inclusive, is about 25 ships more than 450 feet long. In 1904, when the board of harbor and land commissioners was investigating the subject, the owners and agents of vessels making this port, in reply to inquiries by the board, announced that they would not use any drydock here except in case of an accident to the hull below the water line, and in such case only, for necessary repairs. With exception the agents and owners answered that they would dock their vessels for painting, cleaning and ordinary repairs at the home port."

"Additional facilities would not increase the business of the port of Boston one dollar, so far as we can learn, nor would they decrease insurance rates on either ships or cargoes. There is at the navy yard a drydock 750 feet long, that is available to merchant ships when not otherwise in use. Simpson's drydock, 450 feet long, is also available when not in use."

"All persons who have urged that the commonwealth should build, own and operate a drydock at the port of Boston have had in mind a drydock large

enough to take the largest vessels afloat. That would call for a drydock over 900 feet long. As a practical question, there are no vessels over 450 feet long seeking drydock facilities at the port of Boston."

A graving dock 900 feet long would cost, exclusive of land, not less than \$2,500,000. Its operating cost and upkeep would be about \$40,000 a year; interest at 3½ per cent and sinking fund charges \$137,500 a year more, a total annual charge of about \$177,500, with practically no income to offset this large annual outlay."

A prominent member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who advocated in 1904 the building by the commonwealth of a drydock in Boston, likened it to "an emergency hospital." In the eight years beginning with 1903 this joint board has been unable to learn of any accident which happened to ships entering this port which could not be docked in Simpson's drydocks. That fact proves to the joint board that the emergency is not so frequent as to demand a large expenditure by the commonwealth, especially in view of the fact that the navy yard drydock could be used on such occasions, if not actually occupied by United States vessels."

## CHANG-SHUN FALLS AND REBELS BEGIN ADVANCE ON PEKING

(Continued from page one)

has firmly represented to both rebels and imperialists.

This government is party to an agreement with other powers, however, to observe strict impartiality, and hostilities on the part of both Chinese forces is deemed certain to follow the least meddling by any power."

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONER IS ACQUITTED BY JURY

(Continued from page one)

charge of violating the medical practice act of the state. Ohio has a statute which as interpreted by the supreme court of the state makes the practice of Christian Science healing without a license a crime where a fee is charged or accepted.

Mrs. Earl was arrested for the alleged violation of the state law on complaint of Dr. Watson, the secretary of the state medical board.

The trial took place in the police court before Judge Osborne. The state was represented by City Solicitor Kerr and Clarence Laughlin, and Charles Follette, assistants to the attorney-general, while the defense was looked after by Judge David F. Pugh and Attorney William K. Williams, leading members of Ohio's bar. The jury was composed of some of the best citizens of Columbus.

The case on both sides was ably presented. The state contended that Christian Science practice was by the law a practice of medicine and that the acceptance of compensation rendered the practitioner liable to penalty. The defense claimed, in the face of the statutes and the supreme court decision, that Christian Science practice was not medical practice, but the practice of a religion.

Under the rules of evidence it was impossible to offer the testimony of men and women who were present and eager to tell of the healings experienced by them through Christian Science. Consequently the proceedings consisted largely of a discussion of the dominant features of Christian Science.

Counsel for the defense declared that an attempt to separate religious practice in this instance from a religion and to bring it within the domain of medicine and further to render one who engages therein a criminal on the acceptance of a gratuity was not reasonable.

The judge was fair and impartial in his rulings. The jury deliberated for an hour and a half and then reported a verdict of acquittal.

## WORLD'S GREAT WOMEN LISTED

CHICAGO—Illinois women, members of the State Equal Rights Association, Friday announced a list of "the world's 20 greatest women," as follows: Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary Baker Eddy, Frances E. Willard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Jane Addams, Ella Flagg Young, Emmeline Pankhurst, Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, George Eliot, Elizabeth B. Browning, Charlotte Bronte, Margaret Fuller, Sarah Bernhardt, Mrs. Raymond Robins, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Mme. Curie.

## PLAYERS GUESTS OF HARVARD CLUB

Harvard University's Deutscher Verein on Friday evening gave a dinner. The guests were the members of the cast of "Der Unglaubliche Thomas," the fifteenth annual theatrical production of the club, which was presented in Jordan hall Tuesday evening and which will be repeated in Brattle hall, Cambridge, next Thursday evening.

C. E. Hansen '12, of the club, presided, and brief speeches were made by members of the cast.

## PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

## Special Holiday Sale of Silks and Brocades

Our timely low prices on these marvelously beautiful Novelty Silks, Pongees and Brocades will be good news to thousands of admirers of these rich, high-grade fabrics. The superior patterns, rich ideas and splendid weaves in our silk display make wonderfully attractive gifts of these charming fabrics.

*The absolutely exclusive colorings and designs which we show offer exceptional values in beauty and service far above the goods generally offered elsewhere.*

### 2.50 French Brocades 1.98

27 inches wide, magnificent qualities, suitable for linings and fancy work. Special price ..... 1.98

### Satin Dora

One yard wide, splendid rich lustre and absolutely dependable quality, all wanted light and dark shades. Special price ..... 1.00

### 1.00 Novelty Silk 69c

Light and dark shades, 20 to 26 inches wide, representing all the best weaves and colorings, mostly mark-downs from our own stock. Special price .... 69c

### 98c Natural Pongee 69c

One yard wide, launders perfectly, good weight, suitable for sleeping garments and many other uses. Special price ..... 69c

### MATERIALS FOR HOLIDAY FANCY WORK

Satin Liberty, 24-inch, 39c.  
Satin Messaline, 39c. Colored  
China Silks, 27-inch, 69c. Colored  
Satin de Chine, 26-inch,  
69c. Pompadour Silks 69c.  
Brocades from France, 1.00

### SPECIAL VALUES IN BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE

In 36, 40, 42 inches wide, the finest types of foreign and domestic silks, especially attractive for holiday gifts. An ideal dress pattern. Specials at 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

## Timely Reductions in Fine Dress Goods

These handsome Worsteds, Cheviots, Broadcloths and Storm Serges offer remarkable values that Christmas shoppers will not find duplicated at any other store in the city—either in their superior weaves and wearing qualities or the fine quality yarns and dependable dyes that are used in their manufacture.

### 75c Storm Serges 59c

44 inches wide, strictly all-wool fabrics in navys only. A limited quantity of regular 75c quality. Price ..... 59c

### 1.00 Storm Serges 79c

50 inches wide, pure worsted, in best shades of navy. Same quality sold all season at 1.00 yd; serviceable for year round wear. Price ..... 79c

### 1.25 Storm Serges 98c

54 inches wide. A double warp fabric, woven from superior yarns, dyed into the most wanted shades of navy. Price ..... 98c

### 1.25 Black Unfinished Worsted 75c

54 inches wide. A very satisfactory wearing fabric, having all the good qualities of the standard cheviot weaves, fine shade of black. Regular 1.25 value ..... 75c

### 1.25 Black Cheviot 98c

54 inches wide, of English manufacture, sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle. The high quality of yarns used in manufacture makes a very desirable fabric ..... 98c

### 2.00 Black Broadcloth 1.68

54 inches wide, having a permanent lustrous finish; sponged and shrunk; warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured to sell at ..... 1.68

MAIN STORE—STREET FLOOR.

We most cordially invite Monitor Readers to make this store their down-town headquarters when visiting Boston—to meet their friends here, to make use of our rest rooms and to take advantage of the many conveniences that will be found in New England's Greatest Store.

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

The Monitor Is the Paper for the Home



## ALLIGATORS BY THE THOUSANDS ARE RAISED ON AN ALLIGATOR FARM IN LOS ANGELES

Sightseers Find Much of Interest in Their Characteristics and in Hearing Queer Things About Them

### MANY VISIT PLACE

Some Animals Said to Be 500 Years Old but Skins of Those Beyond 70 Are Considered Worthless

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In the words of Mizzi Hajos, the little Hungarian, "Once we called on the alligators. How he snap! His mouth was all broke. And how funny skin he has got—just like one green valise not yet ripe! And the little ones—so long—call themselves alligators—huh!"

As the guide in the Los Angeles alligator farm introduced a party of visitors to the first group of the 2000 interesting natives of the southern swamps there to be found, the animals looked up with a wide-mouthed smile. When he stepped in among them they opened their mouths and emitted a hissing noise like the sound of the wind in the trees.

This first group of 30 or more were 15 to 20 years old, just the right age when their skins are best for making my lady's handbag. The apparent smile which met us was not such as to inspire much confidence. The alligator's mouth is so arranged that the upper jaw opens upward, the lower one remaining stationary. The upper row of teeth fits over the lower so that he cannot chew, but holds on with a tenacious grip, and by rolling over can usually twist the object off. His mouth is a big cavity with the tongue fastened down tight.

### Peculiar Features

A valve in the throat closes when the alligator is in the water, so that he cannot swallow until he comes to land. A film draws over the eye through which he can see but the water cannot penetrate. A remarkable flap covers the ear and protects it, and the nostrils are closed in the water. The four feet are short and the legs bowed, reminding one of a bulldog as he waddles along. Two of the toes have no claws but are used as feelers when the animal is caught in the mud and for the moment cannot see. The tail is remarkable in its strength. A huge muscle runs the length of it, and when defending himself the alligator can strike a violent blow, and also whip himself around to grasp his antagonist. Although he arouses slowly it is safer to approach him from the front. The teeth, which fit into sockets, are shed every year. There are glands in the mouth containing musk from which a perfume is made.

As the sightseers walked along they saw other groups from 20 to 30 years old, the age for making beautiful valises and suit-cases, the grayish green skin turning a golden brown in tanning. Under a palm tree, beside a pool of water shining in the sun, were 800 baby alligators, just 12 days old, who were fed every other day with hamburger steak. So little and harmless were they that each visitor was permitted to hold one and watch him blink with his tiny, beady eyes. At the age of two years they are not much larger, so slow is their growth. They grow almost all their lives, 600 to 800 years, it is said, and reach a length of 12 feet or more.

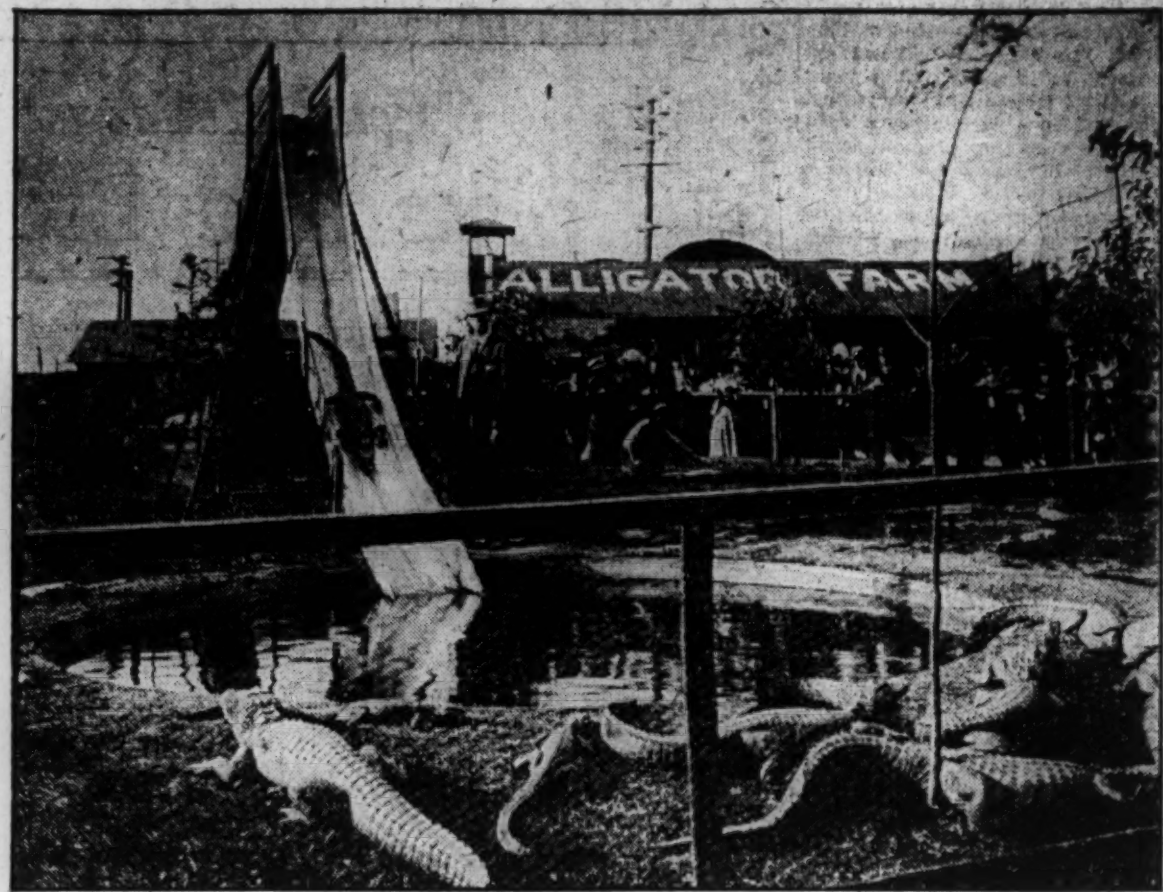
### One 500 Years Old

They grazed with awe at one named Okeechobee, who is said to be 500 years old, captured three months ago in the Everglades of Florida. He is kept as a valuable curiosity, although his skin is useless as a commodity, since at about the age of 70 the bumps on the back, used as ornamental leather, turn to bone. Although many alligators are bred on the farm, because of the slow growth the supply does not equal the demand. Each year several hundred are caught in Louisiana and Florida and shipped to two large farms, one here and one in Hot Springs, Ark. They are captured like wild horses, a lasso being thrown around the neck, by which they are pulled to land and bound to a plank.

In the warm and congenial climate of southern California the conditions are highly favorable to the raising of the alligator. The farm is beautifully laid out upon the banks of a small mountain stream, which in its course has formed a number of lakes and ponds. These are surrounded by strong netting to enclose the groups separately according to age. Feeding is done at intervals depending upon the age. The older ones are fed at long intervals, about 35 pounds of fresh meat at a meal, from May until October, when they all stop eating and hibernate for the winter. Some had already gone into their winter homes, long tunnels running under ground, and we could see a row of heads like logs along the banks of the stream.

About June the alligators become more sensitive to disturbance, as the females then begin nesting. They bellow if approached and make much noise generally.

The female fashions her nest by scraping together with her hind feet a pile of rubbish, comprising rushes, sticks and mud. Here she deposits from 30 to 60 long, narrow eggs, completely concealing them, and if not interfered with stands on guard until they are hatched by the heat of the sun. On the farm the nests are emptied as soon as the animal has completed laying, and the eggs are taken to the incubators to be hatched. Great care is given to this part of the industry,



Playground for alligators at the specialty farm at Los Angeles, showing pool and "shoot the chutes" device within the wire-fence enclosure where these valuable animals carry on their grim frolic

as hundreds of baby alligators are sold every year to tourists and shipped to all parts of the United States.

Evangeline, "the beautiful one," the largest and oldest lady alligator on the farm, 175 years of age, was seen; also Louisiana Joe, 200 years old, who had lost his tail and broken his jaw in a combat with El Diablo, a lusty specimen of 150 years.

### Some Do Tricks

Every afternoon exhibitions are given illustrating how alligators are caught and the way they are handled.

Although not manifesting great intelligence some of them have been trained to "shoot the chutes." The top of the structure is gained by the alligators walking up an inclined pathway which is ribbed with transverse pieces of wood to enable them to gain a foothold.

When the top is reached, at the word of command, the alligators put their feet together and slide down the opposite side about 30 feet into the water, to the great amusement of the visitors.

Another very interesting as well as instructive part of the farm is the salesroom. Here may be seen anything

and everything manufactured from alligator skin, the work from tanning to manufacturing all of the articles being done in Los Angeles. Beautiful bags of every description, purses and card cases are shown, while in one case the teeth are displayed made into watch charms, cuff buttons, stick pins and bracelets.

The most beautiful objects were a huge armchair upholstered in alligator skin, heads and tails included, a square center-table and footstool, the set, only two of which are known to be in existence, being valued at \$500.

## RED MAN SHOWN IN OIL AND BRONZE

Exhibitions Begun of Works by E. W. Deming, Friend of Indians—Walt Kuhn's Paintings and Small Bronzes

BY ROBERT W. MACBETH.  
NEW YORK—Few of our painters are as familiar with the great outdoors of our western country and with the wild life that characterizes it, as E. W. Deming, an exhibition of whose work, both in oil and in sculpture, is now being held in the Sneedcor gallery, 107 West Forty-sixth street. Mr. Deming is a native of Ohio, and his family in the early sixties removed to Illinois, where his early years were spent. While still but a young man he made the acquaintance of the red man, and his talent for drawing he devoted to perpetuating the customs and rites which he even then saw must soon become forgotten. He is an adopted member of several Indian tribes, and has spent the greater part of his life along our western and northern frontiers.

The 31 paintings in this collection are what might be expected from a man so sure of his subjects, with a technical knowledge that admirably permits him to secure his effects. They are spread over a wide range of years and of subjects, but in each Mr. Deming has a message for us, from the big "Spirit of Famine," a truly terrible conception, to the delightful little sketches of scenes in the northern forests. The "Spirit of Famine" is perhaps the most important canvas in the group; at any rate, it is the most pretentious, and Mr. Deming has succeeded almost too well in bringing his theme home to us. Famine, in the person of an emaciated squaw, approaches with her fingers outstretched, above her a vulture hovers, beside and behind her are the wolves, countless in number, eyes staring through the darkness, gaunt, famished. It is not a pleasant picture, but it is a wonderfully convincing one, nevertheless.

"Sioux Chief," "The Wages of War," "The Retreat," "The Mourning Brave" and many others are canvases that depict the life of the Indian as Deming knows it. "Where the Wild Geese Nest," "The Bull Moose," "Mountain Lake" and others are delightful landscapes of the wilds. In many of them the moose, deer or antelope is shown on the borders of a lake, or parting the underbrush of the forest. Deming's knowledge is everywhere apparent and its results are most satisfactory.

The bronzes, too, are excellent, for they reveal a man who is equally at home in two mediums. Here most of his subjects are the wild animals he has known, the bear, the bison, the antelope and mountain sheep; but some of his Indian masks are finely modeled and lend a distinguished note to the collection. The exhibition is to be continued through next week.

Mrs. Adele Herter, in an exhibition of portraits at the Folsom gallery, shows unusual mastery of pastel workmanship. Most of her larger examples are done in this medium and she has found with it all the effects that we are accustomed to see rendered exclusively in oil. Her subjects, men and women alike, secure from her a most

sympathetic treatment and three small heads of children, too, are among her best efforts. Her portrait of Dr. Simon Flexner of the University of Pennsylvania is a remarkable canvas, being not only a splendid likeness but containing some still life passages among the retorts, tubes, etc., of his laboratory that probably have seldom been surpassed in pastel work.

A portrait of Miss Bosworth is another of the big examples, as well as that of David Mannes, with his violin. Miss Suetta Herter and her dogs, make up a charming group and the three little portraits of the Lusk children, already referred to, are equally pleasing. This is the first time in recent years that Mrs. Herter has made an exclusive showing of her work and the impression that she makes in it is very strong.

Recent paintings by Walt Kuhn have been on exhibition at the Madison gallery, and show a decided advance over his former work. Mr. Kuhn is not sparing of his paint, and gets his effects through a painting surface that is not always pleasant, but there is a vigor and a real sense of composition that make themselves felt whether we ap-

### ESQUIMALT GETS CONTRACT FOR BIG LINER FOR CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific railway has awarded the contract for the largest steel vessel yet to be built on the British Columbia coast to the British Columbia Marine Railway Company at Esquimalt. The new steamer will be a Princess liner, for service on the west coast service. She will be similar in style to the Princess Royal, formerly operated on the Skagway route.

Much gratification is felt at such a large order being placed with a local firm. The large steel vessels of the company heretofore had been constructed in English yards. The new steamer will be 240 feet long with a 38-foot beam and a depth of 17 feet.

### SYNDICATE BUYS RANCH IN MEXICO

MATAMORAS, Mex.—The Inigo Noriega ranch, near the city of Mexico, embracing 2,000,000 acres bordering on the lower Rio Grande, for which the Diaz administration granted a concession for the construction of irrigation works to cost \$15,000,000, has been sold to an American-Mexican syndicate by Noriega.

The consideration is said to be \$10,000,000 gold, and the Madero family is interested in the new syndicate. The principal American interested is James Brown Potter.

Under the terms of his contract with the Diaz government, Noriega was to receive \$6 per acre for every acre reclaimed by irrigation.

### ORDER RAILROAD 'TO BE RESOLD

MARION, O.—Further complications were added to the tangled deal receiver-ship case of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion railroad recently, when Judge Daniel Babst named receiver George Whysall special master in chancery and commanded him to advertise and sell the property.

County Clerk William Klinefelter was directed to issue a new order of sale in place of the one issued several months ago.

### NEW SMITH LAW AFFECTS LORAIN

LORAIN, O.—As a result of the operation of the Smith 1 per cent tax law, this city will be in serious financial straits the first six months of 1912.

Although the tax duplicate is four times larger than under the last assessment, and despite the fact the 1 per cent rate would nearly double the city's taxes, the corporation still will be hampered, due to the provision that the levy cannot exceed the amount levied in the last year.

City officials may have to go without salaries for a time and many contemplated improvements will be held up.

*Vantine's*  
The Oriental Store

Offers

## Innumerable Articles for Appropriate CHRISTMAS GIFTS

AT VANTINE'S the best achievements of Oriental Craftsmen are gathered. Products that are unique, artistic, exclusive, making gifts that have individuality. At no other place in all the world can be found so many.

**Oriental Jewelry**  
Bracelets, Bar Pins, Necklaces, Brooches, Rings and Scarf Pins.  
From \$1.50 to \$150.00.

**Wadded Gowns and Jackets**  
Jackets—\$4.75 to \$6.50. Gowns—\$11.00 to \$13.50.

**Umbrellas and Parasols**  
Handles of Japanese Carvings—\$3.00 to \$80.00.

**Teakwood, Damascus and Japwood Furniture**  
Tabourettes, Pedestals, Stands, Chairs, Tables, etc.—\$6.00 to \$150.00.

**Couch Covers**  
From \$3.50 to \$10.00.

**Pillow Tops**  
From 25c to \$100.00.

**Embroidered Waist Patterns**  
From \$10.50 to \$45.00.

**Embroidered Dress Patterns**  
From \$30.00 to \$165.00.

Vantine goods are genuine—the prices are moderate.

The name "Vantine" adds value and charm to your gift. Visitors welcome.

Fans  
Perfumes  
Condiments

Pottery  
Brass  
Silks

**A. A. Vantine & Co.**  
360-362 BOYLSTON STREET  
New York  
877-879 Broadway

Philadelphia  
1624 Chestnut Street

## SETTLEMENT-HOUSES HAVE DONE MUCH WITH STAMP SAVINGS IDEA

Almost Every One of These  
Social Centers in Boston Is  
Now Represented in This  
Helpful Activity

### HOMES ARE VISITED

IT IS singularly appropriate that the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin should be the home of two societies whose purpose is to teach the working-man and his family the value of thrift. For 11 years the Stamp Savings Society and for nine years the Society for Home Savings have been proving to people of small means that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Though differing considerably in method the two societies have worked side by side, especially in the settlements, where each has served to supplement the other and where each is considered today an invaluable part of the settlement's equipment.

The first station of the Stamp Savings Society was started in the Shawmut Working Girls' Club in October, 1890. The first settlements to introduce the system were the South End industrial school of Roxbury, the Denison and South End houses, both in the South End, and the North Bennet street industrial school in the North End. The West End settlements came later and at present practically every settlement and neighborhood house in Boston is represented in this work. Furthermore, through the agency of some of the settlements collections are also made in large shops, laundries, factories and schools.

The founders of this system knew from the outset that if they were going to prove popular it must be both simple and attractive. They therefore hit upon the ingenious plan of giving the depositors stamps for all money turned in, the stamps being brightly colored and of different denominations. To each depositor a card was also given on which to paste the stamps, and when the card was filled it could be redeemed. To insure care in keeping the card this statement was printed in heavy type at the top: "If you lose this card, you lose the money."

The picturesque feature of the scheme made an instant appeal. Stamp saving seems inborn in people of all nationalities and has as many devotees among the grown-ups who crowd the department stores on "double stamp day" as among the small school boys who spend the recess period "swapping" foreign postage stamps and incidentally learning a great deal about currency and geography. The ease with which money could be saved by this new method likewise attracted the people, especially the children. To be given a gayly colored stamp in return for a penny was quite as good as being handed a stick of peppermint candy or a pickled lime, and to have the pleasure of pasting the stamp on a card which was then carried off in triumph certainly took far less time than the devouring of either of the before mentioned delicacies.

Fathers and mothers who could not understand the red tape of regular bank proceedings and to whom figures in a bank book meant almost nothing were not afraid to intrust their money to people who gave them stamps for every cent deposited, for stamps were something tangible and could be redeemed

without the writing of a check. Moreover, no sum would be refused on account of its smallness, and here again the stamp saving system had its advantage over the banks. If the fathers and mothers had no time to bring the money themselves they could intrust it to the children who came regularly to the settlement anyway, and thus without loss of time and with almost no effort the family pennies could be put in a safe place for future use.

### Bank Accounts Started

Familiarity with the system, therefore, was the only thing needed to bring a hearty patronage. The settlement workers did not have to urge unduly to get depositors, for as soon as a few had proved the value of the system, friends and neighbors flocked to join the ranks. It was not so very difficult to acquire the habit of putting every spare cent into a stamp exchange, and the temporary hardship, if there were any, was more than compensated for when the time came for buying the winter coal and the depositor found he had enough unredeemed stamps to meet at least part of the expense.

The saving of money for the holiday season or for graduation clothes no longer seemed an impossible task, and summer vacations in the country became delightfully more frequent. At first there was a natural tendency to redeem the stamps as soon as a card was filled, but later the depositors learned to take advantage of the society's offer to send all filled cards to the central office for safe keeping until such time as the depositor should actually need the money. In this way many of them of late years have managed to save enough to start a savings bank account and to some of the boys and girls a college education seems today not an utterly hopeless dream.

Though the stamp savings system is, in its essential points, the same in all the settlements, yet there is some difference in the methods which the various settlements use in carrying the system out. Some of them reserve Saturday mornings as the time when stamps may be bought and redeemed; others, in order better to accommodate mothers, who wish to come in person, reserve one of the afternoons and still others carry on the business at any hour, day or night, that the depositor may chance to come in, maintaining that a business which is always open is a greater convenience to the patrons and that many pennies which the children bring in might go to the cheap candy sellers if the children had to wait until a certain day to bring their money to the settlement. On the other hand, the settlements which have a regular time for deposits consider this plan more businesslike, and it certainly is an advantage to the busy settlement residents.

### Lost Card Cancels Account

From the depositor's point of view, the one weakness of the system lies in the fact that loss of the card means the loss of the money unless the card is found and returned to the owner, whose name and address of course always appear in ink on the outside. But many of the settlement's treasurers say that this apparent weakness of the system is in reality one of its sources of strength, since it teaches the depositors great care, and inculcates a desirable sense of responsibility. The loss of a card generally means a lesson which

is never forgotten, although the sum represented is not so large as to work irreparable hardship, however many tears the tragedy may cause at the time.

As a rule, very few cars are ever lost. At the Hale house, where for a time some of the depositors seemed to be unfortunate in this respect, the custom was finally established of keeping all stamp cards at the settlement, and giving the depositors a duplicate card with the sum saved written in figures. This plan has been successfully tried for three years. The children have the pleasure of buying the stamps just the same, and of pasting them on the card, and then the card is handed over to the treasurer for safe keeping. The card taken home shows as clearly as the stamp card, though in a less picturesque way, the amount of the depositor's savings. Today the smallest number of depositors in any Boston settlement is 10, the largest number 480. Many thousands of dollars worth of stamps are sold in a single year.

### Systems May Conflict

Whether the new system of banking that is to be put into Boston schools will seriously affect the prosperity of the stamp-saving system in the settlements remains to be seen. Those who have studied the matter think that the little children, at least, will still prefer the stamps and continue to do their banking business, as many of them do now, at the settlements rather than at the school, although many of the schools up to this time have maintained a branch station of the stamp-savings society. But in this, as in many other respects, the schools have not been as popular with the children of the working classes as the settlements have been.

The central office of the stamp-savings society where all the bookkeeping is done is at 5 Park square in the building of the Franklin savings bank. The business of the society reaches far beyond Boston, and the work in the settlements represents only a part of its ever-increasing activity. Some idea of its growth may be gained from the statement that the number of stamps sold in 1890 amounted to less than \$5000, and in 1910 to over \$64,000. The collectors or treasurers, as one prefers to call them, are mostly volunteers so that the expenses of the society are small. Nevertheless, the interest received on those deposits which the society transfers to savings banks is comparatively slight, so that contributions to the society from outside are always needed and gratefully received.

The Society for Home Savings, which also does work in many of the settlements, has likewise had an interesting and prosperous history. Although this system lacks the picturesque element, in that it does not sell stamps, it more than makes up for this lack by sending its collectors directly to the homes of the depositors where they receive the money and credit the amount on a card which the depositor retains. The collector keeps a duplicate record for her own use and to insure safety to the depositor should the home card be lost. Every month the collectors report to their district treasurers, turning over to them balances in their hands and drawing on them when necessary. The district treasurers deposit in savings banks any sums they may hold.

The collections are generally made

(Continued on page seven)



## NATION NOW PASSING INTO NEW ERA OF COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

Conditions, Now Marked by Obliteration of Sectional Barriers, Call for Universality of Thought and Far-sighted Men Who Can Forecast Industrial Future

THOSE who would keep abreast with progress in this country will have to learn to think continentally. It is becoming a necessity to commerce, that those in its leadership shall take the still more comprehensive course of thinking universally. Among the phenomena of our times there are few things more striking than the fact that, so far as business is concerned, geographical boundaries and sectional barriers are rapidly disappearing, and this despite tariffs, imposts and trade restrictions. No nation can now live unto itself and thrive. There must be outlet and inlet. The currents of trade must be permitted to flow, if not altogether freely, without serious interruption. Treaty obligations and treaty exemptions are as nothing compared with the unwritten but inflexible laws of commerce. Most favored nation clauses in reality count only where the most favored nations are able to buy and sell to the satisfaction of their allies. Under protection, American industries have prospered marvelously; under free trade Great Britain has become the principal supply depot of the world; under protection German trade has expanded wonderfully in the last 20 years; under a moderate and adjustable economic system France continues to be one of the most prosperous countries.

A quarter of a century ago it was predicted that the opening of the Dakotas would ruin the wheat growers of the central middle West. Not only have the products of the Dakotas been absorbed, but that of the Pacific Northwest, and the immense yield of western Canada in these days scarcely affects the market quotations at Liverpool. A few years ago the establishment of cotton mills close to the cotton fields and to the cheaper labor markets of the South, it was predicted, would ruin the cotton industry of New England; the cotton industry of New England has expanded instead. Out in the once great pine forest country a few years ago it was said that the denudation of the land would result in leaving it a barren and uninhabited waste; the former land of the pine tree is now peopled with prosperous farmers and fruit growers, and the states from which the timber was stripped have become richer by the experience.

### Mines Grown Richer

The opening of the mines around Helena and Butte were going to ruin California, but California finds more gold in her fields than was ever taken from her placers and gulches. The opening of the Black Hills, of Leadville and of Cripple Creek was going to crush out the smaller mining industries of the country, and the opening of the Klondike was going to spell ruin for American mining in general, but the last 20 years have witnessed greater development in mining than in all the previous history of the country.

One railroad was going to be enough, and more than enough, between the Missouri river and the Pacific—the Northern Pacific enterprise would bankrupt itself and ruin the Union Pacific; the Great Northern and the Santa Fe would cripple both; the Canadian Pacific was a mistake; the West was being over-railroaded; it all amounted to great speculation; the fact is, there has not been a time in the last 40 years when the West has had sufficient transportation facilities; it has not got them now. The mileage of western railroads has been quipped since the last outcry was made against overbuilding, and today it is clamoring for better accommodation, more ample means of distribution.

In the middle nineties cotton was almost a worthless crop in some parts of the South. The cotton grower was a poor farmer in the full sense of that term. Cotton, the prophets said, would never again be to the South what it was before the civil war. They insisted that the world during the blockade days had fallen into the habit of using other things than cotton and that its employment in a full sense, would never come back. The man who expressed the belief that cotton would some day be up to 7 cents a pound was regarded with suspicion; the man who talked of 10 cent cotton was looked upon as a fitting subject for restraint. What have we now? Not a problem of over-production so much as one of under-supply, not a problem of low so much as a problem of high prices; not poor farmers in the cotton area, but prosperous planters.

### "Waste" Land \$100 an Acre

Again, the arid West was always going to be a millstone bound to the neck of the country. There were many writers a generation ago who used to love to dwell upon the desolate plains, the trackless wastes, the hopeless deserts of the great West. Throughout large sections of this barren, desolate, hopeless territory now it is impossible to buy land for less than \$100 an acre. Irrigated, the fertility of the sandy deserts of the Rocky Mountain plateau, the valleys of the Colorado, and the great sweeps of plain along arteries of commerce that would never pay is one of the amazing things of our age.

To keep even fairly in touch with the trend of things in these restlessly progressive times we must literally shake off our old mental environment. The

New Englander must know Oregon and Texas, not merely by name or as states as remote in interest as in distance from his own section, but as parts of the country whose affairs bear intimate relationship to it. The New Yorker must know Colorado and Florida. No man of advanced thought in Minnesota will be found saying in these days that what affects North Carolina or New Mexico has no concern for him. San Francisco cannot afford to forget that it has common interests with Baltimore; and Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans recognize their own wisdom in these days when they are mindful of industrial movements that affect Tampa, Seattle or Portland, Me., as of those that seem to have a direct bearing only upon their own immediate territory.

Does the average man, the man on the street, realize how this nation is growing? Not unless the facts are pressed upon him. It had less than 900,000 square miles at the beginning; it has over 3,000,000 square miles now; in 1800 it had something over 5,000,000 population; now it has something over 100,000,000. All the money in circulation in 1800 amounted to \$26,500,000, less than the capital of a bank or an industrial concern of our time; today the circulating medium exceeds \$2,200,000,000. Between 1875 and 1911—a period of 36 years—the deposits in the banks increased from \$2,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000. The number of savings banks depositors has increased in a little over 90 years from 9000 to 9,000,000.

### Industries Widespread

Only a few years ago practically all the manufacturing interests of the country were confined within the limits of half a dozen states. Now there are no fewer than 13 manufacturing states of the first class and 17 of the second class, or 32 in all. New York with \$3,500,000,000, Pennsylvania with nearly \$2,000,000,000, Illinois with \$1,500,000,000, Massachusetts with \$1,250,000,000 of annual manufactured products, are followed by Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, California, Connecticut and Minnesota, in the order named, and the mill and factory products of each of the last named states run up in value into the hundreds of millions. The factories of the country alone give employment to over 7,000,000 persons; the farms to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000. On its editorial page within the last few days this newspaper has dealt with some enormous figures relating to the corporations of the country, the working capital of which is over \$67,000,000,000, the annual income of which is more than three times the amount necessary to administer the affairs of the national government.

Again, if one undertakes to take a general survey of this country, one must pass by the small things and out of the narrow ways, and into the broad highways of thought and big activities. No man, for example, can grasp American transportation problems by confining his observations to a single line or to the lines of a single section. He must take in the fact that the railway trackage of the country is now nearly 350,000 miles; that the capital represented by these enterprises amounts to over \$17,500,000,000, that their revenues and expenditures combined amount to over \$800,000,000 annually, that they employ over 1,500,000 hands, that their total yearly compensation to employees is over \$988,000,000.

The term "big business" is more comprehensive and embracing than is generally supposed. The government, for instance, is in it to the extent of constructing a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that when finished will have cost over \$500,000,000. Furthermore, the government is engaged in irrigating works in the West which will involve expenditures running into the hundreds of millions. Links in the Atlantic intracoastal canal, a gigantic public project, are being constructed partly at private and partly at public expense.

### Ready to Invest Millions

The states of the Mississippi valley are prepared to invest millions and they are asking the government to aid them with millions more, in the deepening of the Mississippi river and the opening of a waterway between the lakes and the gulf. California is developing the Sacramento and its tributaries. Arizona is seeking a sea outlet. The Pacific coast cities are planning ocean-going steamship lines for the coast trade of North and South America. Water route conventions are of common occurrence and some of them are bearing fruit. Down in the far Southwest there is a demand for the Brazos-Santiago channel. Up in the northeast the Cape Cod canal is nearing completion. One great new line of railway has just been finished to the great Northwest. The Grand Trunk Pacific will soon have opened still another empire between the United States proper and Alaska. One of the foremost railway managers of the country is authority for the statement that at the present time no less than \$400,000,000 should be put into the betterment of United States railway lines and transportation equipment.

Where does all this lead us? Into what are all these activities going to resolve themselves? Whether is the country drifting? Is it becoming overbalanced,

loose-jointed, disjointed? Are the interests of its different sections going to clash? Is there going to be a parting of the ways? Are not governors of nine western states in the East even at this moment for the main purpose of determining whether the trade of the West in the future shall flow along latitudinal or longitudinal lines? Is not the West being weaned away from the East? Is not the tendency of trade southward rather than eastward even now? Will not the Panama canal accentuate this tendency? What is to become of the East, of the great industrial centers of the East, of New England, if the flow of trade shall be diverted?

These are interesting questions, and important ones, and it would be well for us all to consider them seriously, but the propounding of them should not stir sectional feeling or excite alarm. We are as a nation passing into a new period, a period as unlike that we are leaving as the latter was unlike the period that ended with 1800. Nearly everything, including the thought of men, is changing, and the transition is causing unrest, discontent, political and economic disturbance, somewhat of business insecurity. Many will have it that we are passing into a period of commercial and industrial chaos, into a period of economic revolution. We are doing nothing of the kind. We have been growing faster as a people than we knew. We have outgrown our methods, our systems, our facilities. Great as has been the productiveness of the country in the last 15 years, still greater has been the increase of its needs. We have made tremendous progress along some lines; we have fallen behind in others; here we have surpluses; there we have deficits; the great majority of the people have larger gross incomes, smaller net incomes; the wage and salary earner has employment and, compared with the past, is well paid; his living expenses are greater and his savings are smaller.

### Resistance Unrecognized

Nothing has happened to impair seriously the fertility, the natural resources of the country. Essentially the land is as rich, as fruitful, as ever. But where there was once progress and growth along lines of least resistance only, resistance, in the old sense, is now an unknown, or, at least, an unrecognized factor. Population and industry and wealth are spreading over wide areas. The drift of intercourse and communication is changing. Popular thought is centering at other points than in the East. The East is big and rich and influential and powerful, but now there is also the middle West and the Pacific West and the Gulf coast south. The latter fact is the one that calls for most attention at this time, for the current of trade from the great producing region of the country is at least threatening to flow that way. Twenty-six states of the Union would find New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston as convenient gateways to the ocean as New York, Boston and Philadelphia; some of them would find the Gulf ports more convenient. The flow of traffic down the central valley of the country has been increasing for some years past; unquestionably it will be increased and accelerated by the improvement of the waterways; as unquestionably may it be checked, if it is desirable to check it, by the improvement of transportation facilities between the middle West and the East.

It is possible for the impartial and unprejudiced and entirely disinterested observer to see where and how the gulf ports are gaining; where and how the Atlantic ports, with the single exception of New York, are losing. Grain and other traffic that should come to the lesser Atlantic ports is too often completely diverted by reason of the short-sightedness of railway management. Boston, which should be the seaport of Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, the trans-Missouri West, gets but the crumbs that fall from the table. Philadelphia and Baltimore are losing business to the ports of Canada and the gulf. The south Atlantic ports, Savannah and Charleston, are pinning their faith to the rising commerce of their own section. The Pacific ports are building ships to share in the traffic that will center in the gulf. Canada is working out her own trade routes, and working them out intelligently and energetically, the arms of her commerce stretching now on the one hand to the far North Pacific, on the other into the once impenetrable and uninhabitable Hudson bay country. In Mexico there is at present doubt as to the course of development, but the neighboring republic is prepared for the stream whether it crosses the isthmus of Tehuantepec or skirts the coasts.

Here is a situation that calls for broad thinking and big thinkers. Some of the questions that are held to be uppermost today are but small in comparison with it. The wise men of half a century ago marked out in advance of their fellows the channels of trade, east and west, and north and south, and in doing so they laid the foundations of national prosperity and made possible the development that has led to an increase in private wealth almost beyond computation. The times are calling for men today who shall be far-sighted enough to judge from present tendencies how the commercial and industrial streams of the future shall flow.

### SALE TO AID TALITHA CUMI HOME

The annual apron sale in aid of the Talitha Cumi Home will be held in the Hotel Brunswick next Tuesday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Luncheon will be served from 11:30 to 2:30 and tea from 3:30 to 5:30.



The New Gilchrist Building as it will appear when completed



## GILCHRIST CO

Double Legal Stamps Forenoon—The Store of New Merchandise

WASHINGTON STREET, WINTER STREET, HAMILTON PLACE

## Luxurious Furs and Fur Garments

At from 25% to 33 1-3% Off Regular Prices

Four Big Sample lines of beautiful furs are merged into one great Pre-Holiday Fur Sale. Scarcely two pieces alike, of course, but that is nothing to cause concern, for it is for that very reason that you are able to buy

### Furs for Holiday Gifts at Price Savings Unlooked for

**BROWN PONY COATS**—Full length model, very fine quality high lustre fur, very beautifully marked, with raccoon collar and cuffs, lined with guaranteed satin, in many different colors; regular price \$150.00. At..... **115.00**

**Brown Pony Coats**—Full length model, very fine quality high lustre fur, very beautifully marked, with raccoon collar and cuffs, lined with guaranteed satin, in many different colors; regular price \$150.00. At..... **100.00**

**Marmot Coats**—Full length, fine quality fur, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, shawl collar and cuffs; regular price \$55.00. At..... **55.00**

**Black Pony Coats**—32 length, in brown or black, of all skins, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin; regular price \$35.00. At..... **37.50**

**Coney Coats**—Full length, in brown or black, of all skins, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin; regular price \$45.00. At..... **35.00**

**\$30.00 Black Fox Sets**—Plain shawl and pillow muffs, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, shawl collar and cuffs; regular price \$30.00. At..... **18.75**

**\$30.00 Red Fox Sets**—Large full length model, very fine quality high lustre fur, very beautifully marked, with raccoon collar and cuffs, lined with guaranteed satin, in many different colors; regular price \$30.00. At..... **20.00**

**\$30.00 American Fox Sets**—Fancy style, good quality, At..... **18.75**

**\$40.00 Natural Raccoon Sets**—Extra large muffs in a variety of shapes and sizes, lined with guaranteed satin, shawl collar and cuffs; regular price \$40.00. At..... **30.00**

**\$25.00 to \$35.00 Gray Fox Sets**—In many different styles, At..... **20.00**

**\$15.00 Isabella Fox Sets**—Fancy shawl and pillow muffs, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, shawl collar and cuffs; regular price \$15.00. At..... **9.75**

**\$20.00 Sable Raccoon Muffs**—Skunk dyed, pillow shape, At..... **15.00**

**\$20.00 Sable Raccoon Muffs**—Plain shawl effect, At..... **15.00**

**\$10.00 Opossum Muffs**—In blue, brown, black or natural, At..... **7.50**

**\$10.00 Opossum Shawl**—Large pillow shape, At..... **7.00**

**\$20.00 Imitation White Fox Sets**—Fancy shawl collar and muffs to match, lined with shirred silk and trimmed with fur, At..... **10.00**

**\$25.00 Natural Wolf Sets**—Fine light color, fancy shawl and pillow muffs, At..... **20.00**

**\$10.00 Persian Paw Muffs**—Large pillow shape, At..... **7.50**

**\$25.00 Natural Wolf Sets**—Fine light color, fancy shawl and pillow muffs, At..... **20.00**

**\$10.00 Persian Paw Muffs**—Large pillow shape, At..... **7.50**

## SETTLEMENT HOUSES HAVE DONE MUCH WITH SAVING STAMPS IDEA

(Continued from page six)

every week on a certain day, and outsiders might be surprised to learn how eagerly the collector's visits are anticipated. Busy mothers seem to be only too glad to sit for a few moments and discuss the family budget with a sympathetic listener who has practical advice to offer for all troubles, financial and otherwise.

Women who would never take the trouble to put on their bonnets for a walk to the nearest bank, postoffice or stamp saving station and who do not wish to entrust the money to children to be carried to the settlement, gladly welcome a visitor who saves them time and effort and also helps them to save their money. Incidentally the collector learns the inside history of the family, and, if she be a settlement worker, she finds this information a valuable asset in devising ways to make the settlement more helpful to this particular family.

In 1910 the home savings society received deposits amounting to over \$800,000, about \$500 of which came through the settlements. There are 14 collectors, carrying 680 names on their books. The treasurer's office is at 26 Temple place, and the work of the society extends into Charlestown, and the South Cove.

The good that has come to hundreds of people the last 20 years through the medium of these two saving systems can never be shown in figures nor even by the recital of the specific purpose to which each amount saved has been devoted. The good can only be realized by those who have had opportunity to observe in scenes of carelessness and thrift which has marked the change from a state verging on bankruptcy to one that may be called at least relatively prosperous.

## MAIL CARRIERS ELECT OFFICERS

Nicholas F. Lawless was reelected president of the Boston Letter Carriers Association Friday night in Faneuil hall, receiving 325 votes, against 248 for John F. Foley. J. J. Sullivan was elected vice-president after running on stickers. He received 324 votes to 227 for Thomas A. Kelley.

Treasurer Charles B. Turner was reelected, with 337 votes, against 214 for F. G. Washburn. All other officers were reelected without opposition.

## DONATES SOIL CABINET TO STATE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Solomon Close of Stamford has presented to the state a cabinet containing samples of soil from every state in the Union, and from each of the possessions of the United States. For 30 years Mr. Close has collected specimens of soil and he now possesses samples from almost every spot of interest in the world.

## PRESIDENT FAUNCE DENIES CALL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, will not return to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York. On Friday afternoon he declared he had not even received a call and that he is devoting all his time to the development of Brown.

## ARGUE THE PLAY'S THE THING

Settlement Workers Think With Shakespeare and Use Dramatics for Good of Many

OF ALL the opportunities for self-regular work; there are also two eloquent expression which the settlement or neighborhood club house offers, the opportunity for training in dramatics takes first place in the affections of old and young. Children love to act; so do their older brothers and sisters, and so do their fathers and mothers, especially when they hail from Italy or Russia, as hundreds of the Boston immigrant population do. With these older people, to be sure, there is always a tantalizing lack of time which leads to a suppression of their natural inclinations, but even so they have leisure at least for attending the plays given by their small sons and daughters, and the sincerity of their pleasure at such times is quite often a revelation to the more matter of fact, native born American. There is of course the pleasure that comes from seeing their own children take part, but more than that there is the pleasure that comes from a love of the thing itself.

There are three vivid ways of bringing a truth home to a child; by telling him a story, by taking him to a play, and by letting him take part in a play. Unquestionably the last way makes the strongest impression, as any one knows who has had some truth presented to him in all three ways. For example, the child who is told the story of Cinderella gains some conception of the fact that pride brings its own downfall; when he sees the story enacted, the lesson is even clearer; but when he actually takes part, perhaps in the role of the herald who comes to try on the glass slipper and thereby humiliate the haughty sisters, the truth embodied is something he never forgets. To this ethical value of dramatic work educators throughout the country have been slowly waking up until today the old-fashioned reading lesson has been supplanted to some extent by dramatization. The great characters of literature and history no longer live merely in books; the pupils themselves are those characters, and it cannot be doubted that the boy who in different stages of his school career has been little Boy Blue, the Pied Piper, George Washington, Miles Standish and old Scrooge carries with him into manhood a clearer concept of these persons than if he had learned about them merely from the printed page or from the teacher's lips.

Shakespeare Appeals  
Shakespeare is a favorite with the young people of settlement districts, as shown by the fact that one of the girls' clubs at Denison house brought great credit to itself by its capital presentation of "The Taming of the Shrew," given in Boston and then at Wellesley and at Radcliffe, and the girls of Hale house won undying fame by their production of "Midsummer Night's Dream." The enactment of Beethoven's "Prometheus" in pantomime by the young people of the Elizabeth Peabody house was another notable event going to prove that masterpieces are appreciated generally.

Generally the simpler plays are given in the clubroom, the reception room or the auditorium if the settlement is fortunate enough to possess the latter luxury. For the more pretentious affairs, however, a larger place has to be found, and even then standing room is often at a premium. In the summer the matter is simplified by having the plays out of doors on the playgrounds. This past August Franklin park was put to a somewhat similar use for the inter-settlement festival which marked the culmination of summer activities.

Of the 18 neighborhood centers in Boston all but two are doing some form of dramatic work. All would do more if they had a larger equipment and better

facilities. The workers say that dramatics are invaluable in teaching the value of good team work, in arousing neighborhood enthusiasm in making old and young familiar with the classics. There is also another benefit, which comes from the training thus afforded foreigners in correct speech and clear enunciation. Dramatics often bring out unsuspected talents which are a revelation to pupils and teachers alike. A wise assignment of the parts puts a proper damper on the self-importance of the forward child and encourages the diffident child to believe in himself and to give of himself for the entertainment of others. "The play's the thing," wrote Shakespeare, and with that sentiment Boston social workers are most heartily agreed.

## BAY STATE A. A. HAS BIG BANQUET MONDAY NIGHT

In local motoring circles there is no end of enthusiasm over the dinner of the Bay State Automobile Association at the Hotel Somerset Monday night. It will be a notable occasion on account of the distinguished speakers who will talk. The entertainment committee of the club and President E. A. Gilmore have been putting in a lot of hard work on this annual dinner and the most gratifying thing about their efforts is that they have secured such excellent results. In addition to the speaking there will be other forms of entertainment to help while away a pleasant evening. The dinner will begin at 6:30 o'clock, an early start being advised on account of the length of the program.

The presence of Hugh Chalmers of Detroit will be a big drawing card in itself. He is a brilliant and forceful talker and the other speakers include Mayor Fitzgerald, G. S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and G. W. Coleman, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America.

In addition to the speakers, the invited guests include Harold Parker, former chairman of the Massachusetts highway commission; W. D. Sohier, present member of the Massachusetts highway commission; L. R. Spear, president of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association; J. H. MacAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association; A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association; A. E. Bliss, president of the Malden Automobile Club; A. E. Converse, president of the Winchendon Automobile Club; W. H. Chase, president of the Leominster Automobile Club; William N. Appleton, president of the Haverhill Automobile Club, and John S. Harrington, president of the Worcester Automobile Club.

## NEW ORE PROCESS MEANS PROFITS

DENVER, Col.—State Mine Inspector Thomas R. Henahan declares that 20,000,000 tons of ore on the Cripple Creek dumps, which has lain for years as a worthless pile, can be turned into cash amounting to at least \$20,000,000 by means of the new process invented by J. C. Clancy, who paid a recent visit to the district.

"A few years ago," said Mr. Henahan, "we threw \$10 ore on the dump in Colorado. Later processes have taught us how to work ores that were considered unprofitable, but the Clancy invention goes far beyond anything ever discovered."

"It is claimed conservatively that the Cripple Creek dumps can be worked at a cost of \$1.25 to \$1.75 by this process and that three fourths of the value can be saved. This means that figuring all the Cripple Creek dumps at an average of \$1 they will produce a net profit of \$1 a ton, or \$20,000,000."







## SUBURBS, OPPOSING ALTERATIONS, WANT NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE

(Continued from page one)

ent Chelsea bridge and to erect a new structure, making a more direct route from the northern suburbs to City square, Charlestown. Everett officials say they have received advice that other city governments, boards of trade and commercial organizations are about to join them in the movement.

There are two principal reasons advanced for the erection of the new bridge. The first reason is that by moving it about 1800 feet north over the Mystic river it would give the inner harbor of Boston and the Chelsea water front much additional and needed room. It would also place the bridge a considerable distance back from the Mystic docks, thus reducing by more than half the number of times that the draw would have to be opened to allow vessels to pass.

The second reason advanced is that no matter how wide the present draw is constructed, the water currents are not properly located to pass vessels through the draw and the inner harbor is retarded from development because of the present bridge's location.

### Provide for Future

Traffic demands on the present Chelsea bridge are so great that it is but a matter of a few months before the streets approaching the bridge will have to be widened, especially on the Charlestown end of the bridge. Bills for widening this street have already been introduced in the Legislature and the increasing traffic it is said will probably cause their passage in the near future. Thus, besides the \$500,000 for the new draw of the Chelsea bridge, a similar or even larger expense would be entailed in widening the street. With this expense of \$1,000,000 or more, which the northern cities are objecting to pay a proportionate part of at present, the bridge would still be in its present condition and an inadequate to the demands made upon it, they argue.

Engineer Harriman, who proposes one plan for the permanent new bridge, says, "My plan as a whole contemplates the building of a broad boulevard from the north leading to a high level, a monumental bridge over the Mystic river, having Bunker Hill monument supply the centralizing and architectural feature, with a broad avenue approaching it from City square on the Boston side and making other connections with the avenues to Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont and Waltham.

"By doing this several miles of shore front, now bordering on deep water, would be restored to the advantage of Boston commerce."

In furtherance of the plan for the new bridge, an order has already been introduced into the Everett city council for the building of a street from Everett Springs southerly to Chelsea.

Alderman Charles F. Cook of Everett has prepared a resolution for adoption by the city council calling for the appointment of a commission of five men by the mayor to carry the project before the Legislature. Senator Wilcox of Evans, Jr., former Mayor Thomas R. Boynton, City Engineer Christopher B. Harrison, and E. B. Slocum are mentioned as probable members of the commission.

## RUSSIAN QUESTION PUZZLES CABINET AT ITS MEETING

WASHINGTON—President Taft and his cabinet discussed the Russian passport question on Friday and at the end of two hours it was acknowledged that a solution which would satisfy American Jews and at the same time not embarrass either the United States or Russia still was undiscovered.

While the negotiations by Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg have not been abandoned, it looks as if there would be but one outcome—the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia. So far Ambassador Guild is said to have met with little satisfaction in the proposal that the regulations imposed on visiting American Jews be modified.

The Jewish citizens' committee of Massachusetts had an interview with Senators Lodge and Crane and received assurances that the senators regard the situation as intolerable.

Those comprising the committee were Isaac Heller, Jacob DeHaas, Charles E. Brown, J. L. Simon of Salem, Isaac Isaacs and Louis H. Davis.

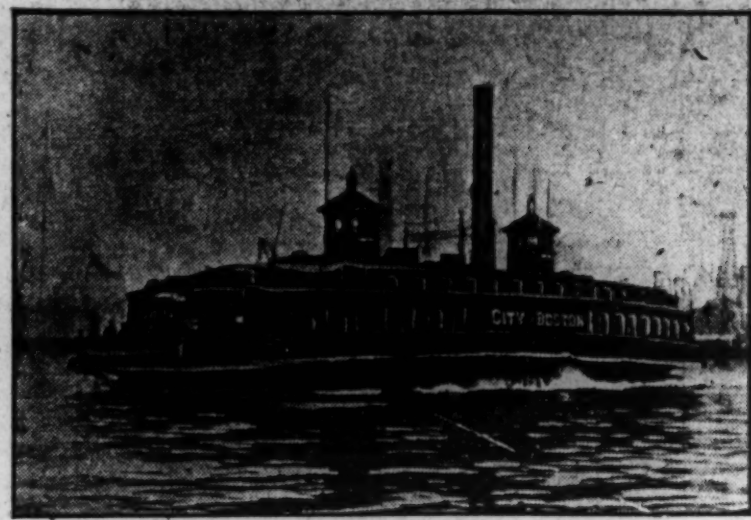
At the services last evening at Temple Adath Jeshurun, Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, Rabbi P. Israeli spoke on the passport question, saying:

"The only way to bring Russia to terms is for the entire nation to demand the abrogation of the treaty of 1832."

**PETITION TO ENTER HOLYOKE**  
Joseph A. Lapamboise and others have filed a petition asking that the Fairview and Williamsett district of Chicopee be made a part of the city of Holyoke.

**AN IDEAL XMAS GIFT.**  
"DOLLORE" FOR MONOGRAM. Illustrated 2.3 actual size. Best quality silver metal; monogram and mountings heavily gold plated 18 K. (warranted) and polished. Double ribbon of pure silk, neat and attractive. Complete only \$1.00. Sent prepaid at once. Delivery before Xmas guaranteed. Satisfaction or money refunded. Catalogs, 10 drawings, monograms sent free. JOHN L. DES LAVERES, Mfg. Jeweler, Dept. A, 43 Winter St., Boston, Mass. Feb is 6 inches long

## WATER ROUTE TO CHELSEA NOW USED



Ferry line, from which course new bridge would divert travel

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### READING

The final concert in the entertainment course under the auspices of Security Lodge of Odd Fellows will be given in Masonic hall next Monday night by the Boston octette with the Anna Eichorn trio—Anna Eichorn, violinist; Katherine Halliday, cellist, and Nathalie Kinsman, pianist. Assisting will be Miss Gertrude Holt, soprano, Miss Nathalie Kinsman, contralto, and the Schubert quartet, Harold S. Tripp, William W. Walker, Charles W. Swaine and A. Cameron Steele.

The Thespian entertainers will give a literary and musical program in G. A. R. hall, Monday evening, under the auspices of Veteran W. R. C. and Mrs. Evangeline Campbell Peterson of Wakefield will give Shakespearean readings, assisted by Miss Edie Briggs, soprano, and Miss Maud Perry, reader. The Clarian male quartet will also contribute to the program.

### WAKEFIELD

H. M. Warren camp, Sons of Veterans, elected these officers Friday night: Commander, Dr. Ernest W. Homan; senior vice-commander, Joseph W. Fuller; junior vice-commander, Ralph Conant; camp council, C. C. Eldredge, Ernest Tyler, George Bower; national encampment delegates, C. C. Eldredge, Ernest Tyler. Plans were made for a campfire at Melrose Dec. 20, to be held by the camps of this town, Reading, Woburn, Melrose, Malden, Arlington and Lexington.

### DEDHAM

The men's class of St. Johns Methodist Episcopal church will give a public musicale Sunday afternoon at the church, the first of a series. The artists will include Miss Alice W. Mulken, soprano; Fred W. Dietze, violoncellist, and Robert W. Gibb, pianist.

The Dedham Woman's Club will meet at Greenleaf hall next Wednesday afternoon. A Dutch social will be held and the Rev. Nicholas Van DePyl will speak on "Holland."

### NEWTON

The total registration of women for the coming city election is 594 as compared with a registration of 620 a year ago. The Players Club of this city and the "Amateurs" of Brookline are to present "Candida" in Players hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week.

### WALTHAM

The cast for "The Outsider," which is to be presented by the Diana Club in January, includes the Misses Edith Stokes, Ruth Cloyes, Florence Schaffer, Lucille Parker, Mildred Schaffer, Harriet Carter and Ethel Lewis.

A portion of the Charles H. Daniels estate on Main street, adjoining the site of Christ Episcopal church has been purchased by the society and will be improved.

### BROOKLINE

A costume party will be given on the evening of Jan. 4 in Whitney hall in aid of Red Acre farm.

The Junior Brotherhood of the Harvard church has elected the following officers: President, J. Freeman Swett; vice-president, Edward Cobb; secretary, Raymond G. Bemis; treasurer, R. Stewart Rowlett.

### WINTHROP

The officers of Winthrop Royal Arch chapter of Masons have tendered a reception and ball to all members of the Masonic fraternity residing in Winthrop, at the Winthrop Yacht Club, Jan. 1, 1912. The committee includes W. I. Kelley, Charles W. Howard, William F. Stover.

### QUINCY

The Granite Manufacturers Association holds its annual meeting and banquet in the New American House, Boston, Tuesday evening.

The Arts and Crafts Exchange of the Quincy Women's Club holds a sale in connection with its musicale at Music hall, Tuesday evening.

### CHELSEA

The newly elected officers of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Methodist church are president, Mrs. W. H. Hineley; vice-presidents, Mrs. George B. Pratt, Mrs. Donville Duncan; secretary, Mrs. Elmer E. Tucker; treasurer, Mrs. George A. Hatch; auditor, Fred H. Matthews.

### LEXINGTON

Captain Wiley of the national guard has accepted the invitation of Maj. Alfred Pierce to inspect the Lexington minute men. Besides inspecting the company, he will instruct the battalion in the new manual of arms adopted by the United States army last August.

## MAYOR WANTS BOSTON TO CULTIVATE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AND WEST

(Continued from page one)

responsible for our troubles in the West. He then went on, insisting that the extreme policy demanded by the Republican protectionists in Massachusetts had created disaster all along the line for the old-line Republicans.

"His statement and that of others like him strongly impressed me with the view that we should acquaint our neighbors in the South and West that we were willing that the tariff should be sensibly reduced and the fact that the shoe manufacturers asked for a reduction from 25 to 10 per cent should be cited.

"Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee gave Mr. Donovan and myself a cordial hearing on the boot and shoe question. He assured us that it was the statement of Mr. Jones and other manufacturers from New England, before Congress some years ago, that if Congress voted for free hides they were willing that boots and shoes should be put on the free list. Mr. Donovan assured Mr. Underwood that Mr. Jones was mistaken, and speaking for the shoe manufacturers of New England, stated that the duty was as low as it could possibly be made without grave danger to the industry.

"I met the western governors at the National Press Club and every one expressed himself as sorry that Boston was not included in their trip. It was not their fault, they said, because if any invitation had been forthcoming from the business interests of Boston they would have been willing to have included Boston in their itinerary.

"The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange made a splendid impression in Washington, and we placed ourselves in position to get proper recognition in the waterways congress in future.

"I believe a delegation of eastern business men should visit the South and West, and go as far as the Pacific coast for the purpose of fraternizing with our southern and western brothers.

"President Taft has promised me to take up the question of the reorganization of the Eastern Steamship Company. He said on its face it appealed to him as a condition of affairs that should not be tolerated and he assured me that if no law was found on the statute books to prevent it he would recommend the framing of such a statute."

Mayor Fitzgerald said that he told Secretary Meyer that New York and Boston interests would never agree to the abolition of this navy yard, in accordance with Mr. Meyer's plan.

## PUBLIC BEQUESTS BY DR. WHITMORE

Dr. Albion S. Whitmore's will, filed in the probate office today, gives his library to Bowdoin College, and to each of his servants \$50.

At the termination of a trust created for his widow, Maud H. Whitmore and his sisters, Annie P. and Helen M. Whitmore, \$5000 is to be paid to Bowdoin College for the 1875 class fund, \$500 to the Lambda chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity, and \$5000 to the N. E. Peabody Home for Children at Hyde Park. Mrs. Whitmore is executrix. The testator lived at 18 Union park.

## CIRCULARS CAUSE CONTEMPT CHARGE

Philip J. Dempsey of 20 Geneva avenue, formerly a motorman for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, was adjudged in contempt by Judge Wait in the fourth session of the superior court today, for having issued circulars at the court house reflecting on the company and General Bancroft, to the prejudice of the corporation in litigation. The court, however, imposed no punishment on him but let him go because it was apparent he did not realize that he was committing an offense.

## CHAIRMEN OF DORCHESTER TABLES



MRS. GRACE L. HAYWARD. Who has charge of the sale in neckwear department



MRS. GEORGE F. PRATT. Who will direct her assistants in selling Irish linen

## REAL BUSINESS DONE AT BANKERS' MEETING SAY BOSTON ARRIVALS

(Continued from page one)

terly, very helpful and important in its results.

Edwin R. Rooney, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Boston, who returned from New Orleans a few days ago, said today:

"This year's convention at New Orleans was the best meeting I have ever attended. Heretofore some of these conventions have been too much like junkets and although this year's one was to a certain extent a junket, more real business was done in the form of discussion than ever before.

"The Aldrich currency plan and the bill of lading proposition were gone into more deeply than at any previous meeting."

Henry F. Smith, assistant cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, said: "The convention at New Orleans was the largest and most important meeting of the association that I have ever attended. Much work in regard to the Aldrich currency bill and good work along the line of a uniform bill of lading was accomplished.

"The New Orleans bankers and people were most hospitable. The city of New Orleans is charming and of much historical interest. Every year I see more interest in these conventions and note a better grade of men attending them. With the increasing attendance mere entertainment becomes a secondary consideration, but New Orleans outdid herself this year."

In the party were F. A. Drury, Jr., C. H. Dwinell, J. W. Stevens, C. W. Hazleton, G. W. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, E. E. Foye and Mrs. Foye, W. D. Sewall, Arthur Sewall, G. W. Webb and Mrs. Webb, E. R. Rooney, J. H. Symonds and Mrs. Symonds, H. B. White and Mrs. White, F. C. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, W. H. Dwyer, H. J. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, E. A. Onthank and Mrs. Onthank, E. L. Smith and Mrs. Smith, W. Prentiss Parker, E. E. Armstrong, C. F. Haywood, F. A. Cutting, F. G. Newhall, J. H. Rand and Mrs. Rand, E. H. Lowell, A. L. Bacon, L. F. Hill, J. C. Burke, Edward Pynchon, O. Merrill, E. M. Brown, John Branch, B. C. Corliss, M. Sprague, C. Colburne, W. B. Morse, W. P. Fry, J. L. Foster, J. G. Pishon, James Clair, I. F. Harris, F. R. Boutwell, A. B. Chapin, E. Maynard, Jr., H. P. Gifford, E. R. Prabow, H. E. Smith and F. A. Brooks.

## ACROSTIC FAIR IS TO BE GIVEN TO RAISE FUNDS

Offering something annually of an attractive nature in the way of entertainment to raise funds for the support of the church, the Woman's Alliance connected with Christ church, Dix street, Dorchester, will this year present an acrostic fair.

The fair will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in Bloomfield hall, Geneva avenue, the sale being in progress up to the last night which will be closed by dancing.

The acrostic, the significant feature of the fair, will be secured through the arrangement of the tables and the articles offered for sale, the first letters of the principal articles on each of the tables spelling the word "Unitarian Fair."

The tables, in the order in which they will be arranged, with their chairmen will be as follows:

Underwear, Mrs. Washburn. Neckwear, Mrs. Hayward. Irish linen, Mrs. Pratt. Tea, Mrs. Gardner. Aprons, Mrs. Schellenbach. Ribbons, Mrs. Parritt. Indian wigwag, Mrs. Dwyer. Alimentary ticklers, Mrs. Fuller. Novelties, nursery articles, Mrs. Douglas. Fancy work, Mrs. Roosen. Ice cream, Mrs. Lewis. Refreshments, Mrs. Chandler.

## This Store Shows More Beautiful Furs Than Any Other Boston Store

Being the largest retailers of furs in Boston, our stock is necessarily a much larger and more comprehensive one than can be found elsewhere, and includes the very best grades of all the different kinds of furs that fashion favors this season.

### Our Service Guarantee

Every piece of fur bought here—no matter what the price may be—carries our own guarantee of satisfactory service to the purchaser.

### Our Price Guarantee

We guarantee our prices on furs to be as low—or lower than—those of any other store in New England.

## Jordan Marsh Company

## WAKEFIELD ISSUES \$400,000 IN PERMITS FOR NEW DWELLINGS

Nearly \$400,000 in new dwelling houses, apartment blocks and factory additions is the remarkable record for Wakefield for the past year. It is an unprecedented boom and town officers are unanimous in their declaration that they never saw its equal, and yet it bids fair to be outdone next year if present plans are carried out. At the meeting of the selectmen last night permits representing an estimated value of nearly \$500,000 will be issued to Miss E. E. Boit for an \$18,000, six-apartment house on Richardson avenue, to Harry I. Thayer for a \$20,000 residence on Park avenue, to Joseph Connell for a \$24,000 frame dwelling on Lawrence street, to Hugh Connell for a similar dwelling on Salem street and to John S. Griffiths for a \$25,000 house on Lawrence street.

## E. S. CURTIS TALKS ON INDIAN LIFE

Edward S. Curtis, author of "The North American Indian," gave a lecture Friday afternoon in Jordan hall. The subject was "The Story of a Vanishing Race." The talk was illustrated with stereoscopic and motion pictures, and Indian music by Henry F. Gilbert was played by an orchestra directed by the composer.

Mr. Curtis brought before the audience the tribal customs and religious rites of the race, among which he has spent many years.

The performance will be repeated Monday evening at 8:15.

Mr. Gilbert's music has had applause wherever the Curtis pictures have been shown. Of course it can not be judged as music of the symphonic caliber, because it was composed for small orchestra and cannot be enlarged for a concert orchestra without entire remodeling. But the point remains that this composer, who has already made good at the Boston Symphony concerts as an overture writer, has struck off some valuable ideas in Indian music. His particular claim to notice is that he has taken Indian themes and worked them out in terms of harmony and musical form that the civilized musical ear appreciates as being Indian, but does not have to reject because they are savage. In a word, Mr. Gilbert has accomplished the task in musical diplomacy of bringing the Indian and his American conqueror together. He has significantly succeeded in the peculiar thing which the lecturer asked of him; with his art helped put on permanent record the genius of a vanishing race.

## SEEKING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE PRIZE

Competition for the best attendance records among the class rooms of the High School of Commerce has become keener than ever. The room which has the best monthly attendance will be allowed to have the gold school seal, which was presented by the class of 1908, hung in the room for the succeeding month.

In the event that a senior class room obtains the honor at any time during the school year, the class will be allowed to have the seal in the graduating picture.

**A. CAREY SMITH PASSES AWAY**  
NEW YORK—A. Carey Smith, known as a yacht designer, passed away on Friday night at his home, 51 West Forty-eighth street, Bayonne. His daughter, Mrs. Virginia Carey Smith Hall, was with him. Mr. Smith designed yachts for 55 years. He was the first to draw his designs on paper. He was the son of an Episcopal clergyman.

## NAVAL BOARD FINDS BATTLESHIP MAINE BLOWN UP OUTSIDE

WASHINGTON—The battleship Maine, which sank in Havana harbor in February, 1898, as the result of an explosion, was blown up from the outside is was announced on Friday by the navy board which has been examining the wreck. The finding confirms the report of the original investigators, who made a superficial examination soon after.

The statement given out by the navy department is brief. Secretary Meyer does not believe it necessary to issue any explanation of the board's conclusions, beyond the flat statement that an exterior explosion was responsible for the loss of the warship and men.

"The injuries to the bottom of the Maine were caused by the explosion of a charge of a low form of explosive exterior to the ship between frames 28 and 31, strike B, port side," says the statement. "This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the six-inch reserve magazine, A-14-M, said contents including a large quantity of black powder. The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazine followed. The magazines' explosions resulted in the destruction of the vessel."

The declaration that a "low form of explosive" was used in the outside explosion indicates a belief that a mine and not a dirigible torpedo was the instrument of destruction.

This only deepens the mystery of the destruction of the Maine. A mine, charged with sufficient gunpowder to blow in the bottom of the ship must have weighed several hundred pounds. To plant such a mine and lay the connections for its discharge would have required the services of a number of men.

## KING RECEIVES PRINCES

(By the United Press)  
DELHI, India—King George is receiving delegations of native princes at Delhi this morning and the visitors are being presented with handsome mementoes of the occasion.

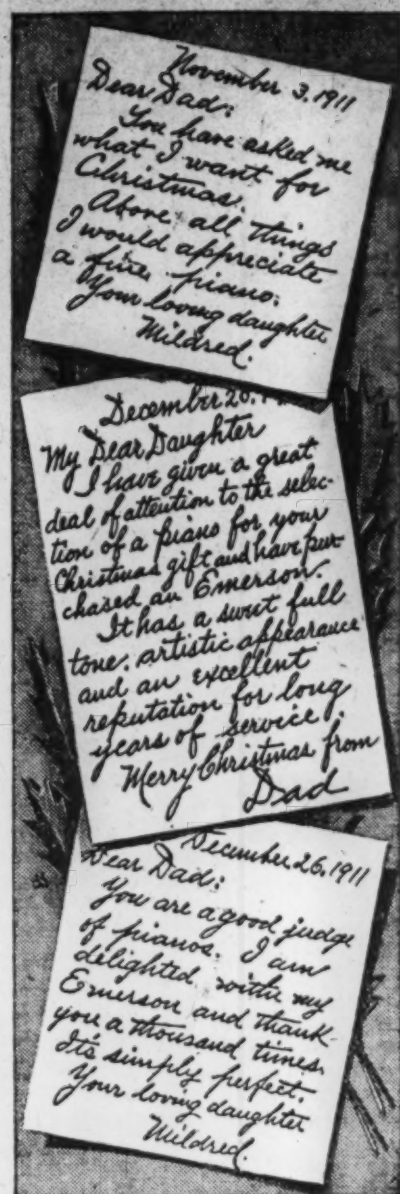
**He who gives gives to be remembered—**  
**He who gives one of our Oriental Daghestan Rugs at from \$17.50 up is remembered for a Lifetime**  
The Store at the Head of Avon Street  
**H. R. Lane & Co.**  
34-38 Chauncy Street.





## These Household Pages

contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation



### Craftsman Gifts

**Portable Reading Lamps**

LAMP No. 1 is a joy to use as a reading lamp. Just the right height to stand behind a large easy chair. Standard of Oak, hand wrought metal frame supports the shade of yellow silk which is white lined. Price in copper or brass. ....\$12.00

LAMP No. 2 is equally useful, heavier in design, can be used in the same way as number one. Shade of Amber glass. Price. ....\$25.00

**THE CRAFTSMAN CO.**  
OF BOSTON 470 BOYLSTON ST.  
C. BRYANT, Manager

#### TARNISHED SILVER

Like a dirty face reflects little credit on its owner. Remove the blemish and its beauty and brilliancy appear—if you use Electro-Silicon.

It's unlike others. FREE SAMPLE mailed on receipt of your address.

The Electro-Silicon Co., 34 Cliff St., New York



#### ELECTRO-SILICON

changes the "complexion" of tarnished silver—making it brighter than ever—and although its beauty is only "skin deep" never mars it in the least. The thinner the plating the greater need of its use. Full-sized box 15 cts. In stamps, post-paid. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

## LIGHT UP!

You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful Bright Light Burner. 50 candle power invisible and unbreakable Steel Mantle. Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and perfectly safe. No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

**AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE** Sells easily. A fine opportunity work all or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Make good money—be independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postpaid, 30c. 4 for \$1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.

BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 276, Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### SMART TUNICS

Very smart little separate tunics or cuirasses for wear with different gowns are scarcely more than hip length and made in the fashionable surplice effect, says the Hartford Courant. A centure of silk cord with long fringed tassels is the proper outlining of the high waist. An old gown that is to be redressed is better treated to a tunic of greater length, though the cuirass will answer in many cases and has no appearance of utility about it, as the longer one might.

#### RUBBER SINK PAD

A rubber pad, cut to fit the sink prevents many a scratch, and keeps the sink cleaner when the dishes are washed. It is easily washed and dried. When not in use, hang on a nail near the sink—Suburban Life.

#### WHEN CAKE STICKS

A dampened cloth placed on the bottom of a pan, when a cake sticks to the pan, says an exchange, will cause the cake to steam loose in a short time.

#### LATEST SKIRTS

The newest skirt flares slightly below the knees, but the flare is so slight that the skirt practically hangs straight with a little more freedom at the feet, says an exchange. Some of the ultra fashionable skirts are coming out with yokes, some of the yokes to the knees. This is, of course, in line with the new and very slight flare. All authorities agree that spring will see a skirt that is definitely wider than the one worn now. But the same authorities were solid in the same belief last spring and summer; so time alone can decide the question for a certainty. The long slender lines of the present skirt are too well liked to be set aside easily for a less slender style. Not until they have worn themselves out and staled every desirable feature of themselves by overuse will they be superseded by something else.

#### SMOOTH STARCH

To have a nice, smooth starch, put a few drops of kerosene in and stir till blended with the starch, says the Manchester Union. This prevents the starch from sticking.

#### BRAN STIFFENING

To make stiffening for black lawns boil two quarts of wheat bran in six quarts of water for half an hour, says the Argonaut. Let it get cold, then strain. You will need neither soap nor starch if this is used. If thick add cold water. This preparation will both cleanse and stiffen.

## PRETTY GIFTS MADE AT HOME

Helpful hints for the holidays

ANY pretty trifle made to contain pins makes a very acceptable gift, says the Portland Oregonian. A traveling convenience that is as useful at home as abroad is made after the manner of the old-time needlebook that rolled up. The foundation of it is a strip of ribbon or silk—morooco and chamois can also be used, likewise canvas—about six inches wide and 20 inches long. Lay this flat on the cutting board and cover it with two thicknesses of cotton batting; put a layer of coarse white flannel next to this, and then one of coarse-holed white net.

Bind the edges neatly together with a satin ribbon matching the outside of the convenience, and then turn up four or five inches of the bottom of the strip and tack the ends to form a pocket. About five inches from the top put a plump pin cushion with corners reaching to the strip edges; have this 1½ inches deep, and stick it full of vari-colored pins—blue, green, red, pink, white and the ordinary sorts. They will look best if stuck in in some ornamental manner.

In the space above the cushion run a number of invisible hairpins through the holes of the net, but still in a way to permit the strip to be rolled up. A spool of white thread, a penny thimble, a paper of needles and a tiny pair of scissors are useful things for the pocket, or it could contain several packages of cheap assorted hairpins. A ribbon sewed to the top, which is cut in a point, is tied about the convenience when it is rolled for traveling.

Eiderdown bed boots are very smart.

#### WOMEN'S SCHOOL

A school of horticulture for women has been opened at Ambler, Pa., following the lines of such schools already established in European countries. The school is located on a farm of 71 acres, already planted to apples, grapes, strawberries and other fruits, asparagus, etc., while about 20 acres are devoted to garden crops, greenhouses and cold frames. The course for students is expected to cover at least two years of 12 months each, and it is planned to give plenty of practical work, as well as the theoretical instruction. Schools of this class have passed the experimental stage abroad.—Rural New Yorker.

#### NECKWEAR TO SUIT

Many of the newest waists are made with adjustable collars to allow of a variety of neckwear, of which there is an abundance to be had from the shops, says the Philadelphia North American. These blouses are made on severe tailored lines to better display the neckwear.

#### TRY SALT WATER

Try soaking salt fish in salt water instead of fresh. The strong taste, usually so difficult to destroy, will be entirely removed, and the fish will be more palatable than when soaked in fresh water.—Newark News.

# FASHIONS AND

## SILK, WITH FRINGE TRIMMING

Gown available for all afternoon occasions

SILK is being extensively used this season, and trimmed with fringe it is smart in the extreme. Here is a gown available for luncheons and for all afternoon occasions. The pretty simple skirt is made in three pieces. It clears the ground and is trimmed with a straight row of banding around the lower edge while this banding is edged with fringe; but trimming often completely transforms a garment and the same skirt can be made long, faced with contrasting material as indicated in the back view, to be entirely different in effect.

The blouse includes a square yoke below the little round one, or chemise, and this combination of round with square is a novel one. Below the yoke are two rows of banding. In this case one is of material, but as will readily be seen contrasting bands could be used or various different treatments substituted. Nothing better than the combination illustrated could be had from the standpoint of style, but, beautiful as silk is, it is not always desirable and this same gown made from chiffon broadcloth, crepe de chine or voile would be equally attractive. If the fancy trimming material is not liked, plain velvet or satin could be substituted, or striped silk could be used to make a good effect.

If something a little more dressy is wanted, the round yoke can be omitted and the skirt made long, trimmed as indicated, or in any manner preferred. It can be finished with either high or natural waist line.

For the medium size the blouse will require two yards of material 27, 1½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with ¾ yard of silk for the trimming, 1½ yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide for yoke and under-sleeves, three yards of fringe; for the skirt will be needed 6½ yards 27, 4½ yards 36, three yards 44 inches wide with 2½ yards of banding, 2½ yards of wide fringe.

A pattern of the blouse, No. 7211, sizes 34 to 40 bust, and of the skirt,



No. 7171, sizes 22 to 30 waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## SATIN FIRMLY HOLDS ITS OWN

For evening gowns it stands supreme

EACH few months there has been a definite and authoritative statement that satin was done for. Yet it has held its own for two years, and even the cold weather has not put it out of commission. In evening gowns it still stands supreme; one rather expects that each season. It is in coats and wraps, house gowns and suits that its endurance is amazing.

Satin coats and skirts are still worn for all the best kinds of afternoon affairs, with a long fur coat, or even a white corduroy coat as protection when in the street. The coats of these suits are not removed in the house, and therefore they make one of the best kinds of costumes for lunching at restaurants and for the matinee. The coat is so thin and supple that it does not get uncomfortable in a heated house, and it is made in such a dressy way that it is more effective than a blouse.

With it is worn a white net or shadow lace blouse with a frill of handsome lace down the front, and a high plain collar. There is usually a girle of the satin around the coat, and color is given by an immense buckle in brilliant enamel placed in front, says the New York Times.

Black is the color chosen for all these suits as well as for the most distinguished of all the "every night" evening gowns—the kind that you can wear for dinner, for the theater and for the opera and never find it out of place. Brilliant evening gowns for large affairs are in yellow satin, in pink, in pale violet and in turquoise blue, but very little all white is seen.

Wherever black satin is used it is touched off with white; there must be discretion used in the choice of the quality of a white or the gown is easily cheapened.

It does not take much time to learn how to do the V-shaped blouse, for it was learned generations ago, and all who know how to sew or to fit have

mastered the secrets. It is easily made than the peasant waist, but it demands the knowledge of placing a sleeve correctly, shaping an armhole and an arm seam, and fitting a vest and collar with exactness.

The high collar is a necessary adjunct to the V-shaped blouse, and women will want to cling to the blouse because of the freedom from any pressure around the neck. This they cannot do, however, if they would be fashionable, for it is no longer possible to go collarless outside of the house.

There is no doubt that the innovation of the high collar is regarded with regret by the majority of women because it is difficult to fit and to keep clean. White tulle and shadow lace and dotted net are the fabrics chosen for all the high collars of today and as each of these is perishable and can only be worn twice without cleaning, the problem becomes a serious one.

An economical method is to make the collar and vest of dark chiffon cloth and cover the collar itself with a broad turnover of lace. The latter can be ripped out whenever it is soiled, and its changing and replacing is only the work of a day. It has become quite the fashion recently to use unlined black net and then cover it with thin white lace.

## GOWNS CHANGED

It is a well known fact, says the New York Herald, that the woman who wears her street gowns only in the street, and when she goes home dons a house gown, does not buy half as many tailored gowns as the woman who wears hers indiscriminately for all occasions. At first glance it would appear that this means extravagance, but it is practical and economical and far smarter to have suitable gowns for all occasions.

## KERCHIEF CASES

New handkerchief cases are heart shaped. Smart cases of this type are shown in the art needlework places, but any girl who sews can make one with small trouble, says the New York Times.

Cut a paper pattern of a heart, 10½ inches at its widest part 7½ inches from tip to division of lobes, and each lobe 2 inches longer. Experiment with the pattern until the heart is well shaped and proportioned.

Cut six pieces over this pattern, two each of cotton batting, flowered cretonne, and a plain-toned satine. Make the two sides of the case by turning the satine and cretonne right side to right side, with the cotton batting on top of the satine. Baste carefully. Stitch on the machine, leaving only opening enough to turn, and blind stitch the remaining space.

When the two halves are finished, join them with white silk braid an inch wide. Sew it flat on right side of the upper heart, then sew to the same depth on the right, or cretonne, side of the under heart. This gives a slack of braid between the two pieces to hold more handkerchiefs.

Leave a few inches of opening at top just wide enough to put in the handkerchiefs easily. This should be bound with the white braid on each half before they are joined. Finish with a small bow of ribbon in middle of the heart on right side.

Before basting the cotton batting to the material open and fill thickly with Florentine orris and violet powder in equal proportions.

These heart-shaped cases may be made up in a variety of materials, though the cretonnes are new and popular. A smart case would be of gray linen lined with violet silk and pointed with violet braid.

A bread pudding may be deliciously flavored with a few slices of dried orange peel.

## CONFERENCE ON NEEDLEWORK

English women discuss all phases of the subject

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A large gathering, consisting mainly of teachers, was assembled in the Clothworkers hall, Mincing lane, when the conference on needlework was held by the National Union of Women Workers. The subject was discussed in many of its varied aspects, practical, artistic and economic. Lady Emmott, who presided, said that when she was a girl, needlework was taught in a very uninteresting fashion. Since then a more efficient way had been adopted.

In a paper on "Needlework as an Educational Instrument," written by Miss Doyles, and read in her absence by Miss Hitecock, she drew attention to the importance of making articles that the pupils considered useful. In this way elementary knowledge could be imparted

to very young children, their interest being engaged, and their hands trained to handle an instrument, thus providing improving recreation through handwork, instead of doing nothing but headwork.

Miss Clementina Black thought that students of needlework should learn to draw, so that they could lay a braid-pattern on at once without measuring or pinning. For this more training was needed than that of the hand.

Lady St. Davids observed that needlework was an occupation by which one half of the race added greatly to the comfort of the other. She advocated the teaching of needlework to men, so that they should, at any rate, be able to render first aid to the injured among their own garments.

## FRINGE TRIMMED PETTICOATS

Ruffles edged with fringe in many instances

NOTWITHSTANDING the talk of wider dress skirts for fall and winter, manufacturers have refrained from putting too much fulness in the upper section of the new garments. They are still smooth fitting, being gored to fit snugly in the front and side sections, with just enough fulness in the back to allow adjustment to figures of slightly different build.

In some instances this extra fulness is also eliminated and a snap fastening is used, but these garments are usually found in high-grade lines, and in many cases alterations are made to suit the customer.

There is sufficient fulness at the bottom to take care of the conservative trade, and this section of the skirt is taking on more elaboration; owing to the slash effect of some of the new garments. Both shirred and plaited flounces are used and a succession of folds or lace ruffles is shown on high-grade merchandise.

The vogue for fringe on outer garments has tended to stimulate interest in fringe trimming for petticoats. While this form of finishing was brought out last season, it was not featured to any extent, but there is now a larger showing of ruffles edged with fringe.

Messaline, satin, and taffeta skirts show the flounces trimmed with bands of contrasting colors. In some instances they are arranged in pointed fashion, but the more popular style is the band arrangement. Colored inserts, in "V," square, and diamond shapes applied to the wide flounces give a bright touch of color to the dark shade of the garment.

Petticoats in pastel shades and white show wide lace flounces, in some cases extending almost to the knees. By way of variety the white satin skirt with this filmy ruffle has a colored lining under the lace. This extra piece is made of soft china silk and buttons under the lace ruffle, so that it can be taken out when a different color is desired, says the Washington Herald.

Messaline, satin, and taffeta petticoats are featured generally for the special

sales. These materials are shown in Dresden and striped patterns, but the plain varieties with fancy colored flounces are more in evidence. When plain colors are used in many cases the flounce has an English eyelet embroidery finish, extending about three inches from the bottom edge.

## CORSAGE PINS

Every girl who has had difficulty in adjusting her bunch of violets or other flowers will welcome with delight an arrangement which some clever jeweler has planned.

These new pins are made in the form of bar pins—elongated but narrow, says the Indianapolis News. They are bent out in a semicircle in the center, leaving a place for the stems of the flowers. The pin clasps the whole bunch, rather the stems—and there is a strong pin and clasp underneath which hold the pin and flowers in place. The pins are rather attractive and most useful and a decided improvement over the old style long pins. It is to be had in many styles including plain silver or gold as well as fancy metals.

## NUTS AND CREAM

This is the season when the delicious French or Italian marron creme delicacy is within the reach of every one, says an exchange. Boil the chestnuts in a thick sugar-and-water syrup until tender. Let cool, then heap in the center of a dish and surround with whipped cream. Serve wafers with it.

## KID PETTICOAT

A new petticoat has been invented for motor wear which is very practical and warm, and takes up little room, says the Indianapolis News. This is of smooth kid neatly fitted over the hips and carried out in white or any pale shade. By way of trimming it has buttonholes and scalloped edges, or, for those who prefer it, a deep hem of satin to match.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE A DELICIOUSLY TASTING DESERT IF THE FLAVOR YOU USE IS COARSE AND RANK. When you make your next pudding or custard flavor it with

Burnett's Vanilla

and notice how tempting, satisfying and thoroughly delicious the flavor is.

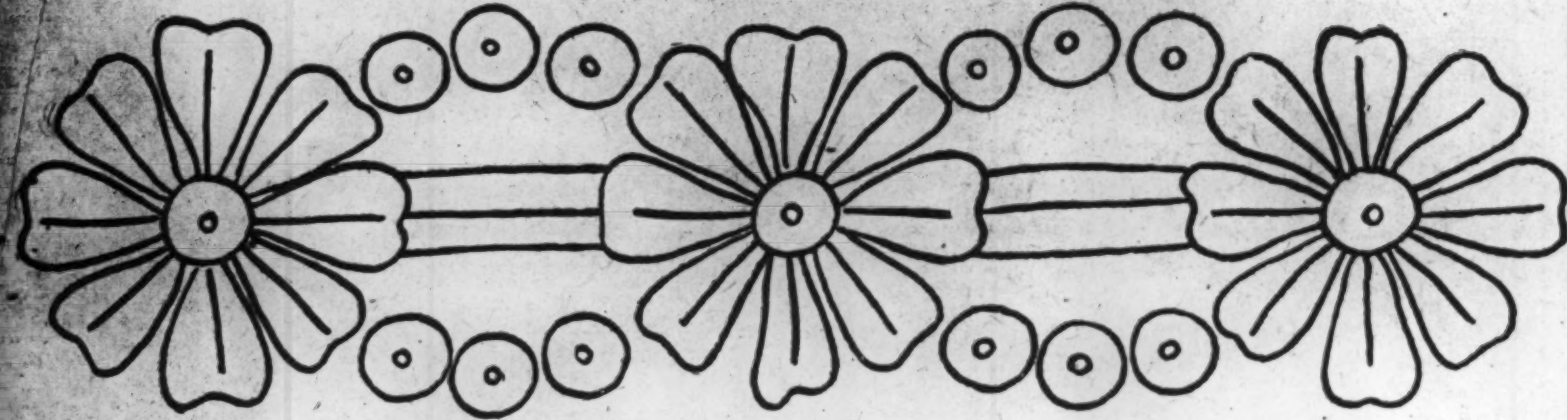
JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,  
BOSTON, MASS.



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## PETTY WALLACHIAN EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR A SHIRTWAIST

Stitch is started at lower part of leaf and slanted slightly toward outside edge



THIS is a very effective pattern for a shirtwaist and bands on a skirt. The Wallachian embroidery is a close buttonhole stitch which is started at

the lower part of the leaf and slanted slightly toward the upper and outside edge. The purled edge is brought to the outside of leaf or figure. The straight lines are done in the outline

stitch. Mercerized cotton number 18 should be used in white or colors. Directions for transferring—In taking off the pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the news-

paper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

## HOW TO PRUNE THE GRAPE VINE

Proper time is between December and March

MANY people who find no difficulty in pruning the bush fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries, stand in trepidation before the grape vine. This woody plant is such a wanton way of growing that amateurs often hesitate to cut it at all, lest they shall do damage and pay the penalty by having no grapes the following season.

The grape is a much more easy subject to prune from an amateur standpoint than any other of our temperate climate fruits. The first thing to remember is the way it produces its fruit buds. Unlike any of its woody garden companions, it produces its clusters upon wood which grows from buds developed the previous season; that is, each bud and tendril opposite them. Some of these tendrils develop under favorable conditions into fruit clusters. Just which ones, however, will develop is a matter which the vine decides while the buds themselves are being developed. Buds which do not get much chance because they are shaded or are situated rather inferior positions on the vine, will produce small fruit or no clusters at all. Many of them will not even produce shoots unless through some accident the more favored buds are injured. Then these little buds will send out woody growths which are usually of no consequence because they bear nothing but leaves. Such inferior buds may be rubbed off at the time of pruning and the spindling little growths that come from them may also be cut off to considerable advantage.

The grapevine constantly exerts its natural inclination to climb to the trellis. On this account the buds highest and farthest out on the branches have a tendency to reach still farther. There vines are growing on an arbor, it is characteristic may be favored to a greater or less extent, but where the vines are on trellises, it is highly desirable that they be kept within bounds. The first work should be to cut out all dead wood. Perhaps it may be necessary to make several cuts in the vine branches so as to prevent injuring the branches while the stuff is being lifted away.

The next thing to do is to shorten the trailing branches, especially those that start from the main trunk at considerable distances from the root. If these are cut back so that only two, three or four buds are left beyond the point where the twigs join the main

stems, this will be sufficient under ordinary conditions to produce an ample load of fruit. The pruner will often do well to cut off some of the main branches when the vines have been neglected for four or more years. His object should be to bring the producing wood nearer to the main trunk. This will considerably improve the quality and greatly increase the quantity of fruit borne the following season.

Where grapevines have been grown upon trellises and have not been neglected very much, all that will be necessary will be to cut back the fruiting stems to about three buds each and to allow a comparatively small number of such stems to each vine. Vines which are five to ten years old may be allowed to carry say, 20 such fruit spurs, each spur bearing two or three buds. These buds should each produce a stem or cane which will bear from one to four clusters.

It is not advisable, however, to allow so many clusters as this would make, to a vine as young as five years. If every cluster were to develop there would be too much of a load for the vine to ripen properly. The quality would be inferior and perhaps the grapes might not ripen. Often a smaller number of fruit spurs will be an advantage. If the soil is moderately strong and has been well fertilized, but not too richly, with nitrogenous fertilizers such as barnyard manure, and especially if the growth of wood is rather short-jointed, thus indicating a sturdy growth, the pruning need not be so severe as when the soil is very rich and the development of wood sprawling and excessive.

The proper time for pruning the grape is between December and March. No injury need be expected from making cuts during winter. Indeed it is doubtful if the vine is ever injured by ordinary pruning. However, many fruit growers believe that the vine suffers more or less if the pruning is done so late in the winter that the cut surfaces bleed; that is, exude sap. This they will always do if the pruning is done after growth starts in the spring.

At the same time the pruning is done it may be desirable to peel off the loose, rough bark that old vines have when neglected for some years. This bark is of no special use, even as a protection to the vines. It has the disadvantage of forming a harbor for insects and insect eggs. It may therefore be removed and burned with the clippings at any convenient time before spring.

## FLOWERS IN HOME

Flowers add so much to the cheerfulness of the home, even though we may be extravagant in buying them lavishly. A few flowers tastefully arranged brighten the entire appearance of a room. Flower tables look bare and neglected without the little vase of flowers or centerpiece of ferns. In winter a bit of ivy, variegated ivy or evergreen of any variety will give just the little touch of cheerfulness needed to counteract the dull grayness of the out-of-doors. Flower plants are excellent for the house, says the New York Press. The Boston rubber tree and sword fern grow well in the house.

## TO KEEP SUET

To keep suet, take out any skin there may be and then put the suet in a saucepan and place on a warm but not hot fire and let it melt gradually. When the suet has melted pour it into a pan of cold water. When quite hard wipe it dry, wrap it in white paper, and when wanted for use it may be rubbed on a grater. Los Angeles Tribune.

## NARROWER FRINGE

Very often quite as good an effect, or even better, says an exchange, is to be obtained by using a narrower fringe for sleeve and sleeve decoration than the usual wide one on the bottom of the tunic or gown and the cost is considerably reduced.

## BRUSH KEPT SOFT

After finishing a job of painting and not desiring to have a can of oil standing around the house, says a contributor to Popular Mechanics, I filled the bristles of the brush with a good supply of paint, carefully wrapped it in paper, tied it securely with a string and placed the brush on a shelf. A short time ago I wished to use the brush and upon unwrapping it I was surprised to find the bristles as soft as when put away, the oil in the paint having soaked the inner wrappings of the paper, thus preserving the brush in first-class shape for two years.

## WASH TOO SOON

Parisian hair dressers say that American women are in too much of a hurry to wash their hair properly. We put on soap and immediately wash it off, whereas they rub the soap jelly on thoroughly and allow it to stay on the hair at least 15 minutes, thereby insuring the removal of all dust and oil. Hartford Courant.

## TELEPHONE MEMO

A memorandum pad for the telephone user is a small silver-mounted affair to which is attached a silver upright. To this upright is fastened a pencil by means of a patent spring chain. The pencil may be pulled out a convenient distance; when released it goes back to its place.—Newark News.

## FINE ART OF FRENCH COOKING

Trio of recipes by a famous chef

THE cuisine of a country, writes A. Escoffier, who has been termed "the greatest living French chef," indicates its position in the scale of civilization. Where society is wealthy and well-ordered, where it has leisure to cultivate the luxuries, there the culinary art reaches its highest development. Love of good cooking is as much a mark of civilization as love of pictures.

Never, I believe, has the French culinary art reached a higher development than at the present moment. It has been simplified but beautified.

Three recipes by M. Escoffier are appended:

Spring saddle of lamb a la Metternich—Braise the saddle, and when it is ready put it on a dish. Now draw a line within one half inch of its extreme edge on either side and end, pressing the point of a small knife along the meat in so doing. Proceed in the same way on either side of the chine and remove the filets from the joint, severing them from the bone with care. Cut the filets into regular collops, keeping the knife somewhat at a slant. In the double cavity which is left by the filets spread a few tablespoonfuls of bechamel with paprika; return the filets to the respective places in the joint, reconstructing them in such wise as to make them appear untouched, and between the collops pour one half tablespoonful of bechamel and lay two slices of truffle.

Apples with butter—The following quantities are planned for four persons: Choose by preference some russet apples, allowing one for each person; divide them in quarters, peel and trim them. Place them in shallow saucepan just large enough to hold the apples without leaving too much empty space. Add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a glass of warm water and an ounce of butter. Cover the saucepan and cook the apples, sprinkling them thoroughly from time to time with their juice. The time of cooking depends on the quality of the apples and how tender they are.

Before serving, arrange each quarter apple on little cakes of bread crumb toasted in butter, sprinkled with sugar and glazed in the oven.

Add to the juice of the apples a tablespoonful of apricot preserve, boil it a minute, so that the apricot may be thoroughly mixed, add a third of an ounce of butter, shake the saucepan until the butter is thoroughly mixed with the sauce, pour over the apples and serve.

French open work apple pie or tart—In place of the last recipe you may serve a delicious kind of French pie—or, more properly, tart—with an open work top exposing the fruit to the eye. I give here a particularly attractive recipe for making this pie, which should delight all American lovers of good cooking:

Cut into quarters a dozen apples (pippins by preference) weighing about two pounds. Peel them, slice them, put them

in a rather wide saucepan with a pound and three quarters of fresh butter, several tablespoonfuls of hot water and seven ounces of sugar. Shake up the apples from time to time to secure an even cooking. The apples being cooked, add four tablespoonfuls of apricot preserve.

Fill the bottom of one or two circular pie molds with fine paste. Fill the bottom with the prepared apples. Even the surface with the blade of a knife. Cook in the oven. When the cooking is finished sprinkle the surface of the tart with powdered sugar. Caramel the sugar either by cooking or by passing a red hot iron near the surface.—Louisville Herald.

## ALL OF ALUMINUM

The display of aluminum utensils increases. There are skimmers and ladles with a crook at the end of the handle to prevent their slipping into the kettle. Aluminum casseroles of every size, with tight-fitting covers, are excellently adapted to the purposes usually served, and the person who wants to make a fireless cooker will find the aluminum bucket just the utensil needed for it. The baking of cake in the tiny pate pans or cake pans, fastened to a single base, is an easier matter than when the pans are separate.

A deep kettle of small diameter is designed primarily for asparagus, but it may be used for many other things, says the Newark News.

There are aluminum spoons of countless shapes and sizes, each for a particular use. There are unique measures with which the half teaspoonful or tablespoonful may be determined without trouble. Kettles and saucepans are as numerous in shape and size as spoons, and there are roasting pans of a size to suit a family of any number.

It must be remembered that acids may be as freely cooked in utensils of aluminum as in those of porcelain.

## OVER A TEAKETTLE

When making a boiled salad dressing or anything in small quantity requiring a double boiler and not too much heat, if a small boiler is not at hand the cooking may be done most satisfactorily over a teakettle, says the Montreal Star. Place in the top of it a small bowl and let the water in the kettle boil. It will be found that the steam will cook the dressing very readily.

## MUFFINS REHEATED

An easy way to reheat corn bread, muffins, etc., is to wet a clean cloth, wring as dry as possible and wrap around the article to be steamed. Put in pan, cover tightly, and place in warm oven until heated through, says Suburban Life. They taste as if freshly baked.

## The Tel-Electric Piano Player

is the only player in the world

That is attachable to any piano,  
That remains invisible if desired,  
That plays your piano from a distance,  
That uses metal music rolls,  
That plays without your assistance,  
Or under your absolute control,  
That requires no pumping,  
That has the expression cut into the rolls,  
and That is a Perfected Piano Player.

Attachable to any Grand or Upright Piano.

Price \$350—Convenient Terms

If you cannot call write for catalog.

THE TEL-ELECTRIC COMPANY  
405 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

## It's Baker's and It's Delicious



Made by a perfect mechanical process from high grade cocoa beans, scientifically blended, it is of the finest quality, full strength and absolutely pure and nutritious.

SOLD IN 1/5 LB., 1/4 LB., 1/2 LB. AND 1 LB. CANS  
NET WEIGHT

Booklet of Choice Recipes Sent Free

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.  
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

## TRIED RECIPES

ALMOND COOKIES  
ONE half pound of butter, one half pound of sugar, three yolks of eggs, one half cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour, rind of one lemon (grated), four teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix, roll out thin and cut into small cookies with the following on top of each: Three whites of eggs beaten, three fourths pound of pulverized sugar, one half pound of chopped almonds, mix well together. Make this one hour before mixing cookie dough.

NUT COOKIES  
One and one half cups of brown sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs beaten separately, one teaspoon soda dissolved in a little boiling water, two and three quarters cups flour, one pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of cloves, one pound nuts and one pound raisins, dropped with teaspoon in buttered tins.

OATMEAL COOKIES  
Cream one cupful of butter, 1 1/2 cupfuls of sugar till light. Add three eggs beaten light, one half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cupful of chopped nuts, one half cupful of raisins blended with flour, two cupfuls of oatmeal. Put nuts, oatmeal and raisins through meat grinder. After thoroughly mixed add two cupfuls of flour sifted twice and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water and a half of boiling hot water. Drop on cookie pans by teaspoonful and bake. —Louisville Herald.

BROWN SUGAR COOKIES  
Cream together two thirds of a cup of butter and two thirds of a cup of brown sugar, then add one egg. When well beaten together stir in one cup of rolled oats and two thirds of a cup of English walnuts chopped fine. Lastly, add one cup of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. This recipe will make between 25 and 30.

A delightful icing for cakes can be easily made by melting one fourth of a cake of chocolate in four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk. When cool work in one cup of powdered sugar which has been sifted twice. This icing will keep moist. —Washington Herald.

DROP COOKIES  
Cream half a cup of butter, beat into this one cup of sugar, three fourths of a cup of currants, half a cup of molasses, one egg, well beaten, and, alternately, half a cup of sweet milk and three cups of flour sifted with half a teaspoonful each of soda and cloves and one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Drop from a spoon on a buttered tin. Bake in a moderate oven. —Montreal Star.

COCOA FROSTING  
Beat the white of one egg on a platter with a fork or wire spoon until foamy, but not stiff. Add one half teaspoonful lemon juice and then beat in, gradually, about half a cup of powdered sugar. Use sufficient to make it stiff enough to leave a distinct mark when cut with a knife. Color it any shade desired with a little of Bensdorf's cocoa icing.

## WORTH KNOWING

If the oven is generally so hot as to burn a cake on the bottom, put more than a single layer of paper in the bottom of the pan. . . .

Cream and eggs will beat much more quickly if they are very cold. A pinch of salt, too, aids the process. . . .

A delicious stuffing for roast pig or the boned fresh ham is made of celery and apples. . . .

When next making chicken salad, try adding a little of the jellied chicken stock to the mayonnaise dressing. . . .

A little salt added to the water in the outer utensil of the double boiler will aid materially in the cooking. . . .

An old coverlet or blanket over the spring, underneath the mattress, will add much warmth to the bed in winter. . . .

A woman who washes silk hosiery in cold water says that the stockings wear longer than if warm water is used for washing. —Newark News.

## PASTE FOR BRASS

Dull brass may be treated with a paste made from powdered pumice stone moistened with vinegar, when it needs to be renovated. —Denver Times.

**Blackboards**  
**Atlases**  
**Dictionaries**  
**Educational**  
**Games**  
**Children's**  
**Books**  
**Globes**

**J. L. HAMMETT CO.,** 250 Devonshire Street

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT STOWELL'S

Shirtwaist Rings  
\$3.50 to \$50

We are showing the largest assortment of Shirtwaist Rings in New England, the popular stones being Coral (cameo and cabochon), Amethyst and Topaz (faceted and cabochon), Turquoise Matrix, Green Tourmaline, Lapis. Plain, pierced, engraved or carved settings, in polished, English or rose finish.

**A. Stowell & Co. Inc.**  
24 Winter St., Boston  
Jewellers & Silversmiths  
Established in 1822

**IRVING & CASSON**  
**ARTISTIC SELECTION OF—**  
**BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL GIFTS**

**Chests**  
**Tables**  
**Cabinets**

**Clocks**  
**Mirrors**  
**Chairs**

180 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON 576 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

**Bathygene Bath Powder** The Modern Bath Necessity. A delicate powder that will sweetly scent, as well as freshen and refine the air of the bathroom. It will soften the water making it more cleansing—remove all traces of perspiration (and its odor) and leave the skin surface smooth as velvet. The perfume is rich and exquisite, and will literally last for days. For the morning ablution—for the bath—for baby. Large metal package, 25c delivered. Sample and Booklet FREE. FRANCO-AMERICAN CO., 123 East 13th St., CHICAGO

## WOMAN WITH BUSINESS PUSH

Rich things brought by her from Orient

ONE of the New York women who have made a success in business was also one of the first to introduce Japanese goods to American women, says the Sun. After a successful business experience of 15 years she is now retiring. In her earlier business days she met with little competition, for the large importing establishments had not waked to the enormous possibilities in this direction. Kimonos, mandarin coats, exquisite bits of embroideries they had in stock; but it remained for a woman to see the possibilities in oriental trade.

Twice and sometimes three times a year one of the rooms of a big hotel is turned over to her use, and for weeks at a time society and professional women jostle each other underneath the ceiling of hanging wistaria between booths where a white satin mandarin coat heavily embroidered with velvet lotus and lined throughout with ermine may be obtained for \$750, or if one is a connoisseur in porcelains the attention may be diverted or distracted, by a collection of Mohammed or native "blues."

Just before the intermission of the tea hour she gives some facts concerning her work, not the least interesting part of which is the fact that it has allured her into provinces and places never before visited by an American woman.

"When, land poor, I faced the necessity of having to help carry on a household



## DREDGES WORKING DAY AND NIGHT IN NOME GOLD FIELDS ADD TO WEALTH OF NATION AND WORLD

Latest Developments in One of Alaska's Richest Mining Districts Described by Resident of Territory

### HOW MINING IS DONE

Guggenheim Syndicate Said to Have Bought Up Many Claims Near Nome—Expected to Work Them Soon

ON HIS first visit to "the States" in six years, A. G. Kingsbury of Nome, Alaska, who is now in Boston, brings home first hand information of gold mining developments in the farthest north possession of the United States.

Nome's future as a mining center is bound to be of increasing importance to the nation, according to Mr. Kingsbury. Each year adds to the population of the city and brings improved machinery and advanced methods for extracting the precious metal from the immense gravel deposits that entirely surround the city.

These gravel deposits, which extend from Cape Rodney on the west to Cape Nome on the east, a distance of 30 miles, cover a strip about five miles wide, practically all of which is gold bearing.

Thirty-six dredges, operating day and night, are eating their way through these ancient formations and adding hourly to the wealth of the world. These dredges cost from \$22,000 to \$135,000 each, which gives a hint as to the amount of capital invested in machinery alone in this one mining district of Alaska.

The machines handle from 500 to 3000 cubic yards each 24 hours. Electric, steam and gasoline power is being used for operating the dredges, according to local conditions and the size of the machine.

### All Dredges Profitable

All the dredges in the Nome district are paying a profit today. One or two that were put into frozen ground in their initial season and which did not pay expenses have since been moved and are taking their place among the other producers.

Methods of thawing the earth by the use of steam were used for the first time at a profit this season and one dredge worked successfully all summer on frozen ground that had been treated with a thawing plant. The steam is conveyed to the frozen area in metal pipes, whence it goes into a manifold of rubber tubing connecting directly with hollow steel points. These in turn are driven into the earth and remain there until the frost is forced out of the gravel.

### Guggenheims Active

The Guggenheim dredges in the Yukon territory have been using this method of thawing for several years. Mr. Kingsbury was asked whether the Guggenheim syndicate had acquired any interests in the dredging companies operating near Nome.

It was his opinion that Guggenheim agents have been busy for three seasons buying up claims adjacent to Nome and he expects to see dredges of this powerful Alaska syndicate at work in the district soon.

### Dredge Breaks Record

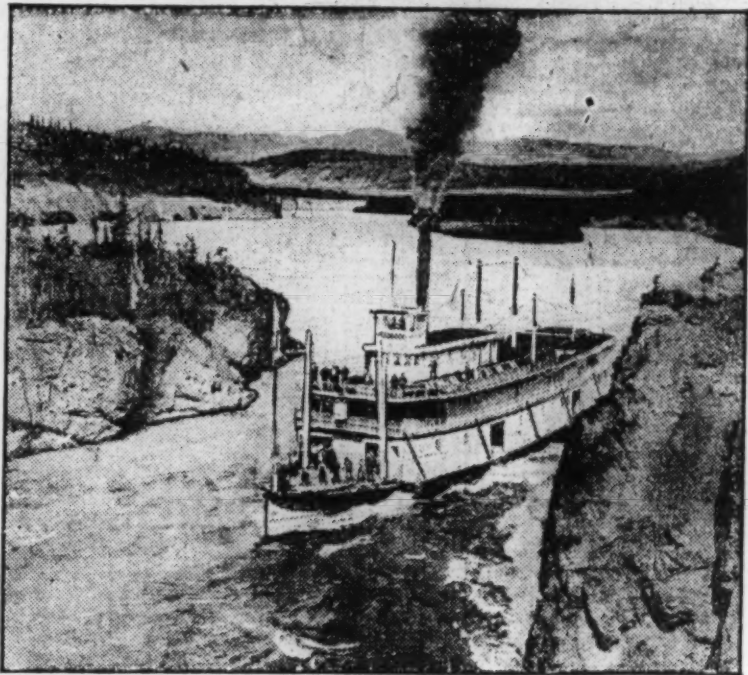
More than \$350,000 was taken out in four years by the Three Friends Mining Company's dredge on Solomon river and this is considered a fair estimate of the earnings of the average dredge in the Nome district. All records were broken this year by the Wild Goose, which cleaned up \$250,000 this season. This machine accomplished the hitherto unheard of feat of taking out \$140,000 in the single month of August.

Hydraulic mining is also being extensively used near Nome with the completion of ditches and syphons for conveying water from the mountains and higher ground. A leader in this branch of mining is the Pioneer Mining Company of which Jafet Linderberg is president. Mr. Linderberg, now a millionaire, went to the Nome district in 1898 a poor man, and with two partners staked out claims that paid more than \$1,000,000 each.

### Sixty-Eight Horse Team

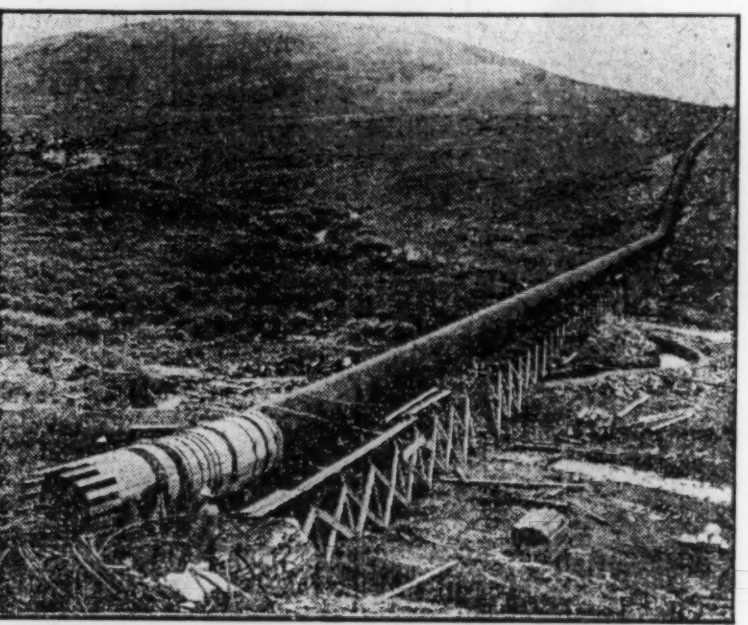
It is no uncommon sight at Nome to see nearly 100 horses in one team, hauling

### STEAMER IN FIVE-FINGER RAPIDS



White Horse, en route to Dawson City, is an example of interior river transportation in Alaska

### BUILDING SYPHON NEAR NOME, ALASKA



Immense tube to convey water for hydraulic mining operations crossing Hobson creek on trestlework

ing a gold dredge from one field to another. In March of this year the Gold Beach dredge was moved from Dry creek in Nome city across the Nome river to Osborne creek, requiring a team of 68 horses to transport one half of the hull. The dredge was stripped of machinery and the hull cut into two parts weighing 40 tons each. Two trips of this 68-horse team was required to move the hull alone.

The Gold Beach Dredging Company owns another dredge working on Saunders creek, installed this season, which is expected to take out \$1,000,000 from three claims.

### Oil Displacing Coal

One of the most recent innovations in the mining operations at Nome is the gradual supplanting of coal fuel by California crude oil. Miners have found that this black oil will produce steam for the dredges at a cost corresponding to coal at \$9 a ton. The prevailing price of coal from Vancouver island laid down at Nome is from \$16 to \$20 a ton.

Two large companies are engaged in shipping California oil in tank steamers to Nome, where it is stored in stationary tanks holding from 500 to 40,000 gallons each. These lines appear to be operated independent of the Standard Oil Company, which maintains a branch at Nome, handling refined oil and gasoline in great quantities.

So popular is black oil becoming because of its cheapness that it is being burned in business houses and homes. Pipe lines have been laid from the large tanks to some of the plants generating current for operating dredges.

### Coal at \$75 a Ton

Mr. Kingsbury tells of a part he played in supplying Nome with coal in the days of the early gold boom, when

prices were soaring far above what they are today. With others he located, while on a prospecting trip, a huge outcropping vein of coal near Cape Lisburne on the north coast of Alaska. Boston capital was interested and a ship bought in which to transport the fuel.

The coal was blasted from the high bluffs, loaded into the ship and delivered at Nome at an average price of \$45 a ton, the sales ranging from \$25 to \$75 a ton.

### Rates to Nome Low

Ocean freight rates from Seattle to Nome are said by Mr. Kingsbury to be less than the rates to Alaskan cities from 1000 to 2000 miles to the east and south. It costs more to deliver supplies to the gold fields adjacent to Cordova, Seward and Valdez than it does to ship directly to Nome which is 2500 miles from Seattle.

The chief reason for this is the unobstructed sea route, affording safe and rapid navigation during the open season from June to October.

From winter to summer the population of Nome fluctuates, but it may safely be said to range between 3000 and 5000 persons.

Interesting stories are told as to the

origin of the word "Nome." For a time it was believed by the miners that the name was adopted from the Eskimo phrase of the natives of Alaska, "No-me," meaning "I do not know." The first miners were said to have inquired from the Eskimos, "What place is this?" and received the reply, "No-me," and so called the settlement Nome.

This version has been refuted by the facts which show that the odd name of this Alaskan city was unknowingly given to it by the earliest map makers of the territory. The surveyors being at a loss what to call the place wrote the word "Name (?) " on the first rough charts, placing after it a question mark. The engravers, who were relied upon to supply a suitable and probably longer name, mistook the word for "Nome," disregarded the interrogation point and to this day the city has retained its unique and distinctive title.

### Nome Modern City

Nome is a modern city with electric lights and power, public schools, fire department, four churches and all the organizations that are found in the average municipality of the United States. A wireless plant operated by the government brings the world's news daily. Frequently the Nome operator has spoken with vessels plying between San Francisco, the Hawaiian islands and oriental ports.

The city waterfront extends along the beach for two miles. Shallow water prevents large ships from anchoring nearer than a mile or a mile and a half, and passengers and cargoes are landed from barges plying between Nome beach and deep water.

An aerial tramway to facilitate the handling of heavy freight, such as dredges and mining supplies has been built from the shore into the ocean a quarter of a mile. This tramway lifts from five to 20 tons at once and carries the burden from the barge to the docks into the streets of Nome.

### SUITS FOLLOW RIVER WIDENING

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—First complaint in the condemnation proceedings for widening the Sacramento and Feather rivers has been filed in the United States circuit court by the United States district attorney's office.

Frank J. Kierce, an attorney of San Francisco, will be the first defendant in the seven condemnation suits which the government will institute. The case in question involves about 145 acres.

The government is proceeding under the condemnation act of June, 1910, and the rivers and harbors act of June, 1906.

Among other defendants who will shortly be sued by the government are Robert Donald, John Ferguson and Theresa Hogan. After a careful survey by government engineers it was decided that several islands would have to be cut through so that the river would run in a straight channel.

Several months ago the United States district attorney intimated that condemnation proceedings would be instituted.

### WISCONSIN MEN WANT FREE BRIDGE

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Two thousand workmen have launched a campaign to secure a free bridge over the Mississippi river into the state of Minnesota, as part of a plan to reduce the cost of living.

The bridge here, which is owned by the city, requires the payment of a heavy toll to cross, and it is claimed that the effect is to keep out farm produce from the fertile districts of southern Minnesota and to increase living expenses. The council will be asked to order a referendum on the question.

## JESSE SELIGMAN TO FLY ACROSS PANAMA ISTHMUS

NEW YORK—Jesse Seligman, a son of Albert J. Seligman, of this city, plans a flight during the winter across the isthmus of Panama. Mr. Seligman flies a Moisant monoplane, and recently obtained a pilot's license from the Aero Club of America. He leaves on Friday by steamer for Kingston, Jamaica, where he will exhibit, and then goes to Colon, whence he will fly across the Canal Zone to Panama, visiting subsequently other Spanish-American countries.

Miss Matilde Moisant, Miss Harriet Quimby and Andre Houper, also Moisant flyers, are on the way to Guadalajara, Mexico, where a five days' exhibition will commence on Dec. 8.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A seagoing aeroplane tender as an adjunct of aviation experiment is one of the latest devices of Glenn H. Curtiss, who has begun work for the winter at his aviation station here. The tender, which is much like an ordinary launch, is designed for use in connection with the improved hydro-aeroplane which soon will be given first trials in the harbor here.

### URGES VACATION ON ALL RANCHES

SPOKANE, Wash.—Every farmer, members of his family and employees will have a half holiday each week from ranch work, and the family "washing" will be sent to a steam laundry, if the ideas of E. G. Holden, head of the agricultural extension of the Iowa State College, advanced at the national country life congress, which was held here recently, are carried out.

Mr. Holden also said that extra time should be allowed young country boys and girls for study.

### NEW HOME FOR BROOKLYN Y.M.C.A.

NEW YORK—The new home for the Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn will be located at Hanson place, Ft. Greene place and South Elliott place. The property has been bought for about \$180,000.

## First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, DECEMBER 9, 1911.

## CONSTRUCTIVE BANKING

That expresses the working spirit of the First National Bank of Boston. Our success is measured by our depositors' prosperity, therefore, we do all in our power to serve them.

We know thoroughly the opportunities that exist in Boston and its contributory territory. We are deeply interested in the development of this city and that territory. We want to help the development along as much as we can.

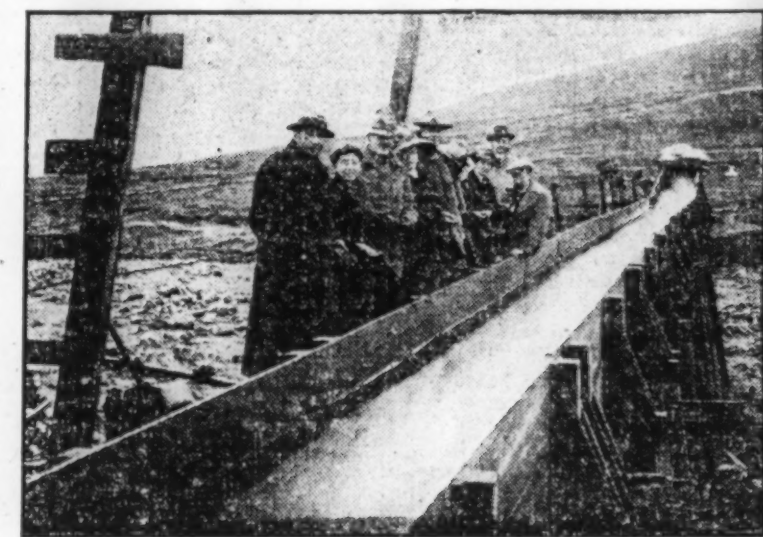
The strength of this institution lies not alone in its financial resources, but also in the integrity, ability, experience and financial responsibility of its officers and directors.

## First National Bank of Boston

70 FEDERAL STREET

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - - - - \$9,500,000

### WATCHING WATER SEPARATE THE GOLD



Jafet Linderberg, president Pioneer Gold Mining Company (first in line), and friends—Cleaning up \$105,000

### MANY GARDENS BEAUTIFY VACANT MINNEAPOLIS LOTS

WASHINGTON—Results obtained by the Garden Club of Minneapolis will be described by Leroy J. Boughner of that city at the annual convention of the American Civic Association to be held here Dec. 13, 14 and 15.

This club has planted in vegetables and flowers 300 vacant lots. The city was divided into six districts, and each district was in charge of an assistant gardener furnished by the Minnesota farm school.

The club gave out 28,000 cabbage and tomato plants on May 23, and on May 11 22,000 packages of nasturtium seeds. So great was the stimulus to gardening in the city that the stores in the same season sold 40,000 packages of nasturtium seeds, and it was estimated that 25,000 homes were decorated with these plants.

Every vacant lot on Hennepin avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares, was cleaned and planted to grass and flowers. Twenty thousand feet frontage of vacant lots were screened with sunflowers or other plants. Through the influence of the club hundreds of individuals cultivated vacant lots, and a summary of most of which were in bloom by July 1. The year showed 1000 vacant lot gardens under the control of the club, of an area of 150 acres, and 18,000 home gardens, of an area of 1000 acres. The total cost of all the cleaning, seeds, instruction, supervision, and machinery was \$4000. With the experience gained, the same work could be duplicated for \$1800.

### MEXICAN LEVEES TO BE IMPROVED

WASHINGTON—Upon the return to Washington from the City of Mexico of Assistant Secretary Carmi Thompson of the interior department, announcement was made that the Mexican government had given permission to the United States to improve the levees along the Colorado river in Mexico.

Water from a break in the levee and from Volcano lake, which is fed by the Colorado river, threatened to overflow the Imperial valley in California.

As a result of Thompson's mission the Mexican government gave the permission to import material free of duty.

MR. UNDERWOOD INDORSED  
WASHINGTON—Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, majority leader of the House, was indorsed as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination by the Alabama delegation in Congress at a meeting held on Thursday.

### NEW AUTO TAGS ARE GREEN-BLACK

SALEM, Ore.—Six thousand numbers, or 12,000 tags, weighing over 7000 pounds, were received by the automobile department of the secretary of state's office recently for use in registration of motor vehicles in 1912. In addition 2000 chauffeurs' badges have been ordered.

The number tags for 1912, which are issued in duplicate, will be green background with black figures. In 1911 the tags were of yellow background with black figures.

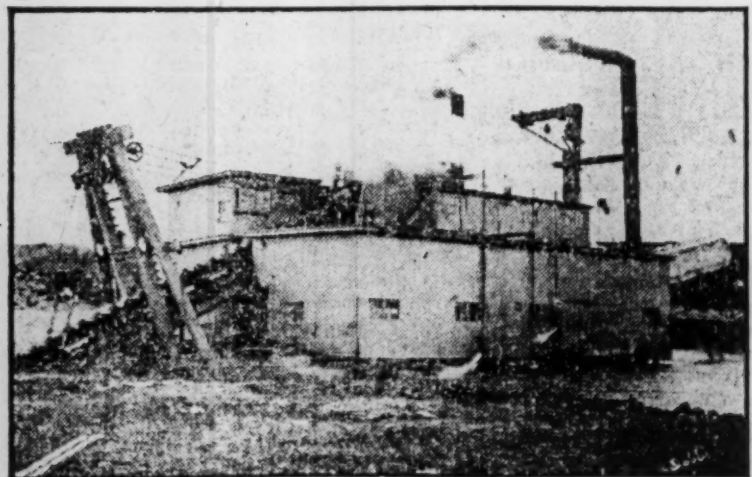
### CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT FOR CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Frank Rutherford of Truckee, recently introduced a congressional reapportionment bill in the assembly. Under the provisions of this bill the state is to have 11 instead of 8 congressional districts. Alameda county is made a district in itself.

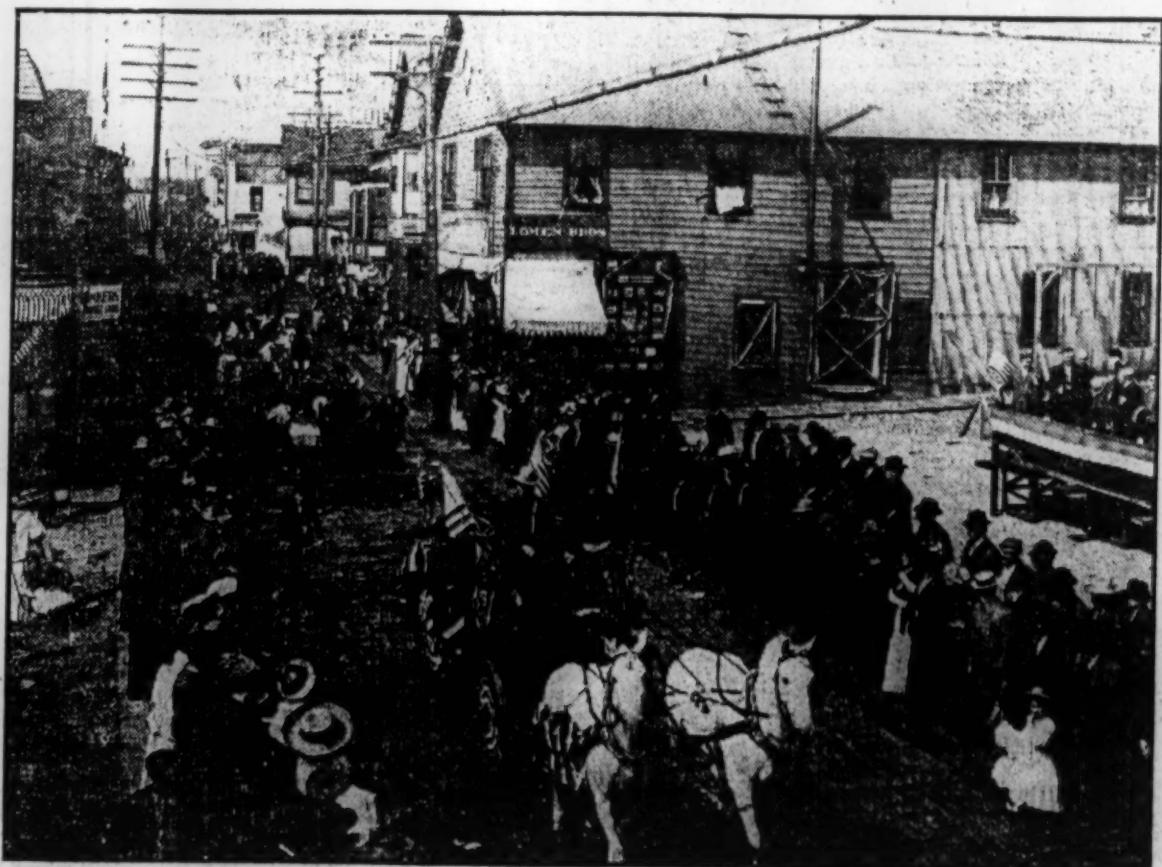
San Francisco and San Mateo county comprises two districts, cutting off Santa Clara from the fifth district, which now extends up the peninsula into San Francisco. The new fifth district includes San Mateo county and the Farallones. Los Angeles is the ninth and tenth districts, San Bernardino and all counties south comprise the eleventh district. The seventh district is the San Joaquin valley; the eighth the coast from Santa Clara south. The Sierra counties and the far northern counties make up the second district. The northern coast and Sacramento valley counties are in the first district and Sacramento with the central counties makes up the third district.

BOWDOIN PATRON GIVES AGAIN  
BRUNSWICK, Me.—President William DeWitt Hyde on Friday announced that the donor of the Gen. Thomas W. Hyde athletic building for Bowdoin College had given an additional \$10,000. The amount available for the building and new grounds is over \$110,000.

### STEAM GOLD DREDGE IN ACTION, NOME



These dredges cost from \$22,000 to \$135,000 each and are run by steam, gasoline or electricity



Crowds of miners and townspeople shown admiring the 1911 Fourth of July procession—The fire apparatus is just passing the reviewing stand

## ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES



SETH W. FULLER CO 100 BEDFORD STREET CORNER KINGSTON



# SUMNER'S PROPHETIC ELOQUENCE CHEERS TODAY'S ADVOCATES OF PEACEFUL METHODS

His Ringing Words on "The True Grandeur of Nations" Urged "Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration"

## HE DEFINED HONOR

Constant reference of late, by arbitration advocates to Charles Sumner's Fourth of July oration, "The True Grandeur of Nations," calls attention to an address which is now receiving belated recognition. Many striking arguments have been advanced in favor of arbitration since Sumner delivered his Boston speech of 1845, but in the estimate of Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, "The True Grandeur of Nations" remains today the best plea advanced by any American as to why nations should cease making war. In the following article some of the striking features of the Sumner oration are brought to the attention of the reader.

IN ALL that has been said and written of late in respect to peace among the nations there is an echo of what Charles Sumner declared when, on July 4, 1845, the famous New England statesman delivered his oration, "The True Grandeur of Nations."

Chosen by the authorities of Boston to be the orator of the day, Charles Sumner at that early time began his plea for peace, for which he was severely criticized at home, but which abroad called forth from no less celebrated a statesman than Cobden the declaration that "The True Grandeur of Nations" was the "most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace."

## Arbitrationists Quote It

To the credit of the leading arbitration workers it can be said that on all occasions the great work performed by Sumner is continually advanced as illustrative of what that early period brought forth. Secretary Edwin D. Mead, in "The Literature of the Peace Movement," says that if one has time or inclination to read but two books about the movement one of these books should be Charles Sumner's "The True Grandeur of Nations."

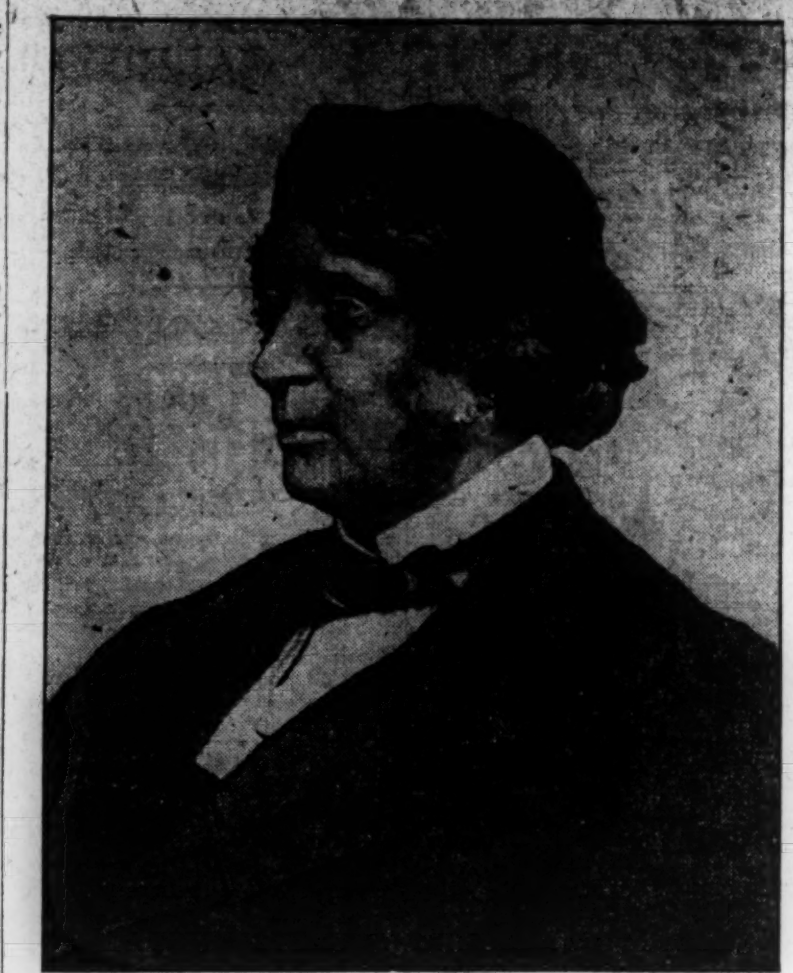
As an introduction to his patriotic subject Sumner said that "all hearts turn first to the fathers of the republic." Then, after limning a picture which must have stirred his Fourth of July audience with his description of early political struggles and faithful adherence to principle, he continued:

"Believing that I can in no other way so fully fulfill the trust reposed in me today, I propose to consider what, in our own age, are the true objects of national ambition,—what is the true grandeur of nations."

Mr. Sumner then asks: "Can there be in our age any peace that is not honorable, any war that is not dishonorable? The true honor of a nation is conspicuous only in deeds of justice and beneficence, securing and advancing human happiness. In the clear eye of that Christian judgment which must prevail vain are the victories of war, infamous its spoils. He is a benefactor and worthy of honor who carries comfort to wretchedness, dries the tears of sorrow, relieves the unfortunate, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, does justice, enlightens the ignorant, unfetters the fetters of the slave, and finally, by virtuous genius, in art, literature, enlivens and exalts the hours, or, by generous example, inspires a love for God and man."

## Some Things War Means

After discoursing upon that which makes militarism attractive to the period, how wars are engendered, and the effect of war, Mr. Sumner continued: "The immediate effect of war is to sever all relations of friendship and commerce between the belligerent nations, and every individual thereof, impressing upon each citizen or subject the character of the enemy. Imagine this instant change between England and the United States. The innumerable ships of the two countries, the white doves of commerce, bearing the olive branch of



Charles Sumner, statesman whose Independence Day oration two generations ago is pronounced best American plea for peace

peace, are driven from the sea, or turned from peaceful purposes to be ministers of destruction; the threads of social and business intercourse, so carefully woven into a thick web, are suddenly snapped asunder; friend can no longer communicate with friend; the 20,000 letters speeded each fortnight from this port alone are arrested, and the human affections, of which they are the precious expression, seek in vain for utterance. Tell me, you with friends and kindred abroad, are you bound to other lands only by relations of commerce, are you ready for this rude separation?"

Much has been made of late of the fact that financial and commercial affairs are now so interrelated that wars for this reason alone have spent their force. As is seen from the address by Charles Sumner, however, more than 65 years ago his clear vision perceived how even in his day of less intercourse and business all social ties would be ruptured by the sounding of the war drum. Now hear what the great statesman says further on in his oration: "But all these miseries are to no purpose. War is utterly ineffectual to secure or advance its professed object. The wretchedness it entails contributes to no end, helps to establish no right, and therefore in no respect determines justice between the contending nations."

Mr. Sumner showed how superior force may end in conquest, but that it cannot adjudicate any right. He also said that the battle is not always to the strong. The orator told how trial by battle came to be abolished, and then he reached that part of his address which applies especially to the present day with its efforts to institute unlimited arbitration treaties.

## Foresaw Better Methods

"Proper modes for the determination of international disputes are negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and a congress of nations," he said, "all practicable, and calculated to secure peaceful justice. Under existing laws of nations, these may be employed at any time. But the very law sanctioning war may be changed, as regards two or more nations by treaty between them, and as regards the body of nations by general consent."

"If nations can agree in solemn provisions of international law to establish war as a substitute of justice, they can also agree to abolish this arbitrament, and to establish peaceful substitutes,—precisely as similar substitutes are established by municipal law to determine controversies among individuals. A system of arbitration may be instituted, or a congress of nations, charged with the high duty of organizing an ultimate tribunal instead of 'these battles.' To do this, the will only is required."

"Let it not be said, then, that war is a necessity," Mr. Sumner went on, "and may our country aspire to the glory of taking the lead in disowning the barbarous system of lynch law among nations, while it proclaims peaceful substitutes. Such a glory, unlike the earthly fame of battle, will be immortal as the stars, dropping perpetual light upon the souls of men."

## Question of Honor

Mr. Sumner took up the influence of the church for peace, and then he came to the great question of honor. "And when is honor at stake?" he asked. "This inquiry opens again the argument with which I opened, and with which I hope to close. Honor can be at stake only where justice and beneficence are at stake; it can never depend on egg-shell or straw; it can never depend on any hasty word of anger or folly, not even if followed by vulgar violence. True honor appears in the dignity of the human soul, in that highest moral and intellectual excellence which is the nearest approach to qualities we reverence as attributes of God. Our community frowns with indignation upon the profaneness of the duel, having its rise in the irrational point of

honor. Are you aware that you indulge the same sentiment on a gigantic scale when you recognize this very point of honor as the proper apology for war? We have already seen that justice is in no respect promoted by war. Is true honor promoted where justice is not?

"The very word honor, as used by the world, fails to express any elevated sentiment. How immeasurably below the sentiment of duty! It is a word of easy virtue, that has been prostituted to the most opposite characters and transactions."

Mr. Sumner gave a graphic account of what nations have had to say about honor. He said that the word has found misinterpretation, to suit circumstances, and that it has been the policy of many rulers to encourage what they called patriotism but which was the very reverse of genuine patriotism.

"It does not know that any one nation is permitted to 'reproach another with this selfishness,' he said. 'All are selfish. Men are taught to live, not for mankind, but for a small portion of mankind. The pride, vanity, ambition, brutality, even, which all rebuke in the individual, are accounted virtues, if displayed in the name of country.'

## War's Inconsistency

Mr. Sumner explained the cost of war to a nation like the United States. His figures look insignificant as against those now advanced as arguments by disarmament advocates. But the New England orator used all the forcefulness at his command to bring home his lesson. Nearing the end of his address Mr. Sumner

## WUCHOW, WHERE ANCIENT CHINA AND THE NEWEST CHINA MEET

Here is a vivid glimpse of Wuchow, the pontoon city of China, which has been a strategic point in the conflict within the empire. This bit of description is by a writer who knows China and has traveled there. The story of the trip up the "Pirate river," written expressly for the Monitor, is timely in view of cable accounts of the activity of pirates.

"Man! Man!" and at the word the rickshaws whirled to the right and stopped on the bamboo floor of the Hongkong wharf—we were at the starting point of our trip up the "Pirate river," or West river of South China, not an uncommon trip but one that has always in it the likelihood of the uncommon as in this instance.

Under the uncertain wharf light the cargo and the Chinese passengers were being loaded into the small river steamer. Every Chinese that came on deck was watched carefully and if any concealed weapons had been found he would have been at once handed over to the Hongkong police. On this trip no chances are taken—since a little while before we stood on the wharf a British steamer had been lost, with details now historic, at the hands of pirates disguised as passengers. Then, the only white officer, the captain, rang the telegraph and we backed out and went somewhat wheezily on a journey that was to end at inland Wuchow.

The trip began to have "interest" long before retiring time. We discovered a bullet-proof plating round the bow and learned the reason thereof. A certain imaginary, or chalk, line divided our quarters from those of the crew and the passengers, and one or two men with loaded guns walked up and down that line all night—no questions were asked if any Chinese approached. Then we discovered that the pilot, a wise old individual, had crossed rifles over his

Statesman's Utterance, Criticized at Home, Was Praised Abroad and Now Receives General Appreciation

## SOME OF THE GEMS

said: "And now, if it be asked why, in considering the true grandeur of nations, I dwell thus singly and exclusively on war, it is because war is utterly and irreconcilably inconsistent with true greatness. Thus far, man has worshiped military glory, a phantom idol, compared with which those colossal images of ancient Babylon or more modern Hindustan are but toys; and we, in this favored land of freedom, in this blessed day of light, are among the idolaters."

Charles Sumner concluded his address as follows: "It is a beautiful picture in Grecian history story, that there was at least one spot, the small island of Delos, dedicated to the gods, and kept at all times sacred from war. No hostile foot ever pressed this kindly soil, and citizens of all countries met here, in common worship beneath the aegis of inviolable peace. So let us dedicate our beloved country; and may the blessed consecration be felt in all its parts, everywhere throughout its ample domain."

## Vision of Future

"The temple of honor shall be enclosed by the temple of concord, that it may never more be entered through any portal of war; the horn of abundance shall overflow at its gates; the angel of religion shall be the guide over its steps of flashing adamant; while within its happy courts, purged of violence and wrong, justice, returned to the earth from long exile in the skies, with equal scales for nations as for men, shall rear her serene and majestic front; and by her side, greatest of all, charity, sublime in meekness, hoping all and enduring all, shall divinely temper every righteous decree, and with words of infinite cheer inspire to those deeds that cannot vanish away. And the future chief of the republic, destined to uphold the glories of the new era, unspotted by human blood, shall be first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"While seeking these fruitful glories for ourselves let us strive for their extension to other lands. Let the bugles sound the true of God to the whole world forever. Not to one people but to every people let the glad tidings go. The selfish boast of the Spartan women that they never saw the smoke of an enemy's camp, must become the universal chorus of mankind, while the iron belt of war, now encompassing the globe, is exchanged for the golden cestus of peace, clothing all with celestial beauty. History dwells with fondness on the reverent homage bestowed by massaging soldiers upon the spot occupied by the sepulcher of the Lord. Vain man! Why confine regard to a few feet of sacred mold? The whole earth is the sepulcher of the Lord; nor can any man profane any part thereof. Confessing this truth, let us now, on this Sabbath day of the nation, lay a new and living stone in the grand temple of universal peace, whose dome shall be lofty as the firmament of heaven, broad and comprehensive as earth itself."

head and stood in a kind of semi-cabin. Add to this the stories an Irish captain delighted to tell of wild life from the alpha to the omega thereof, and it was small wonder that at night we took every possible precaution in order to be able to return to our respective newspapers.

Morning came in with the fast, warm sunshine of South China and the steamer pushed its way through the muddy waters near the Canton delta. In this day of days we feasted upon a succession of beautiful and restful scenes; looking back there is a wonderful velvet remembrance, a blending of strangeness, a pleasure not unmixed.

China's Great Spaces  
Passing between the green rice-laden banks or moving lazily between rocky passages, or going away to near-distant mountains with wild carpets bordering them—the amplitude, the wonderful breadth, the great "spacing-out" of it all, recast the former idea of an overcrowded China; instead there was a kinship with heights, an appreciation of wildness, a joy of loneliness.

The giant gorges of the West river, enclosing the swirling waters like lakes in an enforced quietude, have been compared to the beauties of the Rhine. Certain it is that there is a wonderful majesty, height, and joy in the travel up, into inland China. Sometimes we passed through what seemed a mighty gunbarrel, and far above us some white pagoda or a tiny joss-house seemed rightly in place.

Quaint scenes continually appeared; a timber raft with its small hut; a picturesque old junk stepping out from behind centuries to greet us; rich, wet, green paddy fields with the mud-caked buffaloes dragging the old, old plow, and on the back of one of the buffaloes a little Chinese boy lying restfully; farmers with wide pants and wider hats, and women toiling as women toil in China, and a patch of sun-swept dirt-blackened village cropping out promiscuously. And Samshui, at the junction of the

West and North rivers, a treaty port, a city centuries old—what of Samshui? It remains in remembrance as a mass of junks, an activity of atoms, a sun-fuzziness at noon, and round it all one of those immense city walls which are so far apart and of another age. Across the river there was a steep climb and on the crest thereof a nine-storied pagoda built in the Ming period. We climbed that pagoda to the very top, and thus was unfolded a wondrous panorama of mountain and plain.

Inland from Samshui are famous marble caves, and we took the long journey, with a small arsenal. Most of the trip we walked on the top of the intersections between paddy fields, with a foot and a half of thick wet mud on either side, the effect being very like a novice walking on ice skates. If we had met one of the native buffaloes, which have a decided and emphatic objection to foreigners the outcome would have been interesting. The marble grottoes are cavernous, eerie; we fired into their silence and the roll of sound resulting might well have been the drum beats of a thousand armies.

From Canton to Samshui there is a modern railway which has probably tamed the gentlemen of the latter place and brought trade to the myriads of junks and sampans.

## Spied on Cargoes

All the joys of travel and the succession of novelties had not quite wiped out the stories we had learned of this West river, and often as the steamer nosed along the captain would point to a spot on the bank and reach down into the unwritten lore of the river to tell us of the pirate lands. We heard as often before of a pirate chief with lieutenants scattered all over the West river district and in Canton, and even in British Hongkong, whose eyes were on every wharf watching the richness of the cargoes, the precautions, the strength of the crew. Thus had they waited on one occasion with a result that finally sent British torpedo craft, cleared for action, up this same river.

"The worst for 50 years," was the captain's description of the chief, a man whose exploits were embroiling China with the powers, endangering the position of viceroys and officials, and whom we were to meet shortly under much happier circumstances than had been usual on such occasions. We learned that these pirate bands are armed with modern rifles and masquerade as peaceful fisherfolk along the river until some chance offers, when they row out to the steamer, pouring in volleys all the while.

At one point in the river, possibly the place where the cables tell of the pirating of a British ship with the slaying of the captain, our boat stuck on the sand ledge or bar to the disgust of the captain. We were just opposite a straggling village which had a reputation as clear as black mud, and for whose terrorizing the officials had sent an ancient guard boat, to which the captain objected. Today there are modern guard boats with machine guns and wireless, but the guard boats of yesterday were fearful and wonderful.

Well, we stuck, and to our delight, and also to our apprehension, he it confessed, the captain directed us to try a little revolver practice on jam tins "as a small invitation to the folks on shore." Of course nothing happened—it seldom does when one is ready with guns and cameras and notebooks—but the captain enjoyed our thrills and we had the thrills anyway. And, so, at last we came to Wuchow—and a real pirate.

Wuchow, the scene of the organized pirate raid just reported by cable, is in Kwangsi province, 200-odd miles from Hongkong or Canton. The river flows over it at cheerful intervals, a difference of 60 feet separating the summer and winter levels of tide. The result is that the really immovable houses are built on the high land, or stand on steep piles, or are on floating pontoons at the bank; if you can imagine a huge ugly brown beetle, with a million legs, stuck in molasses and trying to climb out you begin to apprehend Wuchow. It is raw with the rawness of the raw China, it is primitive, sun baked, tide washed—anything, in fact, in the English language that isn't beautiful and can be hyped. And yet, in the midst of it we found the men of Sir Robert Hart's imperial maritime customs—from a young Australian to a sturdy German—those debonnaire, strong men whose stories are not to be printed in books, but are lived daily and some of which we heard and some of which we guessed. Yet in the midst of it is the mission work, the consular home, the Yamen and a hundred other respectabilities.

## Young China's Growth

Wuchow is strong meat—but you must eat it as we did—on the great execution ground with Chinese 10 deep around us whenever we stopped and the clear cut emphatic warning from the customs men to "be ready" if there was any fun (and before the day's end the captain was seen safely off the ground by soldiers). See Wuchow like that and there is no brown velvet in the remembrance. Yet, again, in the midst of the barbarism we saw the young officers of China's modern army being drilled, and splendidly they marched; and in a native school we saw the extent of the awakening to modern knowledge and the rapidity of the change from the old to the new—the brother of the boy who was leading buffaloes at the paddy-field was learning the whereabouts of America on a somewhat extraordinary map of the world made in Japan from a teacher returned in the same country.

You can understand pirates in such a country. Also you can understand why China is awakening so rapidly on the one hand, and why, on the other, Yuan Shi Kai protests that she is not yet ready for self-government along republican lines. Thus it happened. The writer had achieved one perfectly smooth side of his face and had prepared the other for the razor when the cry of the captain came

James McCreery & Co.  
23rd Street 34th Street  
SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Exclusive styles and latest colors in the new Foulards for Spring, 1912.

Single width ..... 75c to 1.50 per yard  
Double " ..... 1.50 " 3.00 " "

On Monday and Tuesday,  
December the 11th and 12th

5000 yards of Fine Imported Dress Satin. White or Black. 42 inches wide.

1.75 per yard  
usual price 2.50

Silk Marquise in a complete range of Street and Evening Shades, also White or Black.

90c per yard  
usual price 1.50

Superior quality Imported Black Dress Velvet. 40 inches wide.

3.50 per yard  
value 5.50

Purchases will, upon request, be suitably packed in boxes for presentation.

DRESS GOODS DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

On Monday and Tuesday,  
December the 11th and 12th

Sale of a large quantity of Black and Colored Dress Lengths in Plain and Fancy weaves. At greatly reduced prices.

4.50 to 10.50 per pattern

Black Broadcloth sponged and shrunk, 54 inches wide.

1.75 per yard  
value 2.75

COTTON DRESS FABRICS.

An extensive assortment consisting of Cotton and Silk and Cotton Wash Materials.

Neatly packed in boxes for Holiday presentation. 1.00 to 3.50 per box

James McCreery & Co.  
23rd Street New York 34th Street

loud and strenuously: "Run, boys; run quick!"

The writer can just remember grabbing a handkerchief and a revolver and running, fully assured that we were being pirated. The captain was running ahead and we followed him—right up to a building on the river bank, more accurately on the river pontoons, and there was a multitude of excited Chinese through whom we battered. Around the building were Chinese soldiers with rifles and swords—an impenetrable hedge to all but the captain. He walked up to the helge, pushed it on one side and went in, followed by a Scotchman and the writer. Inside another row of soldiers prevented any one from entering a room—that is they prevented every one but the captain and ourselves. Thus, we won to a sight which presently went hot across the wires—the interrogation, or trial, of the famous pirate chief who had just been captured and brought in to Wuchow. It is not wise to adventure on any details of his existence or finish other than to say that his capture was a Chinese version of Samson and Delilah, Delilah being near us at the trial.

This famous pirate, this rich assassin, this superlative of brigands, was a coarse, defiant wretch in coolie costume, kneeling on chains and clad in them, and every time he ventured to rise or explain he was thrust back. He was a cruel disappointment. From the magistrates gathered from all around, the men who gave a huge reward for the capture as the only way of escaping threatened punishment, one might well expect something stern, eager and ferocious. Yet we faced a semi-circle of richly attired mandarins who sipped tea and waved fans and listened to a disdain or a detached curiosity which amazed. Perhaps a painter of the whole scene would have found the most delightful strangeness in the scene in the three white men standing inside the rows of soldiers and near enough almost to touch the judges and the prisoner.

It was not a trial. It was really a tirade of abuse from a kind of prosecutor and the only variety came from the prisoner's objection to shouldering the whole list of exploits. After a wearisome and one-sided declamation, the court ended with a long procession of soldiers, mandarins, the prisoner and Delilah. Round the procession clamored all of Wuchow that could move, even to the dogs, the fowls and the pigs. Alas, however, even the captain failed when it came to forcing a passage into the magistrate's home, and we trailed sadly back to boat, cheered only by the fact that we had become mysteriously credited in Wuchow with the capture of the pirate chief—an honor that was not worn too comfortably on the following day.

## TWO MORE STEPS BY GRAND TRUNK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Two developments in the extension of the Grand Trunk railway into Rhode Island occurred Friday. The site for the freight terminal of the Southern New England railway, the Grand Trunk's new branch, was acquired, and in the superior court the \$1,000,000 bond to indemnify property owners in the condemnation proceedings was filed.

The site of the freight terminal is on the northerly side of Harris avenue, the main thoroughfare across the northwestern portion of the city.

## STOCKING RIVERS WITH TROUT FISH

WHITEHOUSE STATION, N. J.—State Game Protector James M. Stratton of Long Branch and Game Warden John J. Park of Whitehouse Station, are stocking the streams of five counties with fingerling trout.

The principal trout brooks of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset counties are each to receive a supply. Those running into the Musconetcong and South Branch rivers will be the first to get their allotment.

## Collins & Fairbanks COMPANY

### Millinery Department

One Hundred and Twenty-Four Ladies' Walking and Dress Hats, ranging in price up to \$18 each, are reduced to..... \$5

One Hundred and Fifty Hats, marked from \$20 to \$45 each, are reduced to..... \$10

These hats are all new and comprise the best of the season's fashionable productions.

### Fur Sets

Hats, Muffs and Ties to match, reduced one half in price.

## Collins & Fairbanks COMPANY

383 Washington Street, Boston

**Victrola**  
"for"  
**Christmas**  
**Henry J. Miller**  
AND PIANO COMPANY  
395 Boylston St.



# Theaters and What the Managers Offer the Playgoers

## BOSTON NEXT WEEK WILL SEE MME. SIMONE IN "THE THIEF"

Noted French Actress in Role  
Written for Her—Charming  
Musical Play at Colonial  
Farce at Castle Square

### "THE CONCERT" SOON

BERNSTEIN wrote "The Thief" for Mme. Simone, and on Monday evening we are to see the woman who took money from her hostess in order to keep herself pretty clothed, just as the author intended her to be played. When the play was given in this country the part was sentimentalized, the significance of the theme was distorted. The honest artistry and intellectual significance of Mme. Simone's art will be seen in "The Thief" playing through her remarkable modern French acting method. The play is one of the strongest in the modern theater and at the same time is not unduly repellent. It is a masterpiece of theatrical construction and develops the usual Bernstein "big scene" in the second act when the husband drags the secret from his wife, Mme. Simone will act the wife, Edwin Arden the husband, Sidney Herbert the detective and others who will appear are Emmett Corrigan, C. Francis and Grace Halsey Mills.

### OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

Bijou—Photo plays, vocal and instrumental solos and one-act plays. For the convenience of those who are employed during the day and do not wish to be out late at night a performance has been arranged to begin at 5:30 p. m. in addition to the three other daily performances.

Boston—Final week of the run of "Ben-Hur," which has been redressed and reset for London and New York engagements, and given the best cast this religious spectacle has had in years.

Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Are You a Mason?" for a week of 12 performances, with Donald Meek in the cast and other popular members in good parts. The play is exceedingly funny, and relates the domestic complications two men bring upon themselves by claiming to be Masons as an excuse for nocturnal absences.

Globe—Continued run of "Matt and Jeff."

Hollis—Charles Cherry, Jean Mudgett and others of a fine cast in "The Seven Sisters," a jolly romantic comedy from the Hungarian, with engaging pictures of domestic life in that country. Two weeks more.

B. F. Keith's—The vaudeville entertainment will consist of an old timer variety show, including Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne in a sketch, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Maggie Cline, Lottie Gilson, Ward and Curran, Gus Williams, Fox and Ward and Allen and Clarke.

Majestic—Continued engagement of "Everywoman," Henry W. Savage's sumptuous production of Walter Browne's

### AMUSEMENTS

**COPLEY HALL**  
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8.  
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTER-  
NOONS, Dec. 12 and 13, at 4.  
**CHRISTMAS MYSTERY PLAY**  
**EAGER HEART**  
Tickets now on sale at Herrick's.  
Prices \$1.50 and \$1.00.

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, AT 8:15  
**THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT**  
**Balalaika Orchestra**  
AND  
Quartet Imperial Russian Singers  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1 and 50c.

**SYMPHONY HALL** Tuesday, Dec. 12 EVENING  
HALL, AT 8:15  
**THE THEODORE**  
**THOMAS ORCHESTRA**  
(OF CHICAGO)  
FREDERICK STOCK, Conductor  
ALBERT SPALDING, Violin Soloist  
Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c

**FENWAY COURT**  
(By courtesy of Mrs. John L. Gardner)  
Thursday, Dec. 11, at 8  
**JOINT RECITAL BY**  
**ALICE NIELSEN**  
Prima Donna Metropolitan Opera Co. and  
**GEORGE PROCTOR, Pianist**  
Tickets \$2. For sale at Symphony Hall,  
M. Steinert & Sons, Carl Fischer and Hotel  
Lenox.

**JORDAN HALL**  
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 13, AT 3  
**KATHLEEN**  
**PARLOW**  
Celebrated young violinist. Tickets \$1.50,  
\$1.00 and 75c, at SYMPHONY HALL.

**FIRST SONATA RECITAL**  
**CLARA MANNES**  
**DAVID MANNES**  
STEINERT HALL  
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14  
Tickets for the series and for single concert  
now on sale at the Hall.

**Denison House Benefit**  
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 12th  
**JORDAN HALL**  
at 8:30 P. M.  
Tickets 75c to \$2.50 at Herricks and Jordan Hall.

**TREMONT TEMPLE**  
TODAY 2:30, TONIGHT 8:15  
Coronation and South America

## "THE PINK LADY" ARRIVES IN BOSTON

"The Pink Lady," a comedy with music in three acts which closes its run of a year in New York tonight, comes to the Colonial theater Monday night for an indefinite engagement. The production and cast will be sent here intact by Klaw & Erlanger. This modern treatment of the qualities of opera-bouffe serves to elevate the tone of musical comedy in America and emphasize its more legitimate possibilities at the same time. The book and lyrics were written by C. M. S. McLellan. The music is by Ivan Caryll. The action begins in a wood near Compiegne, passes to a furniture shop filled with art treasures and concludes in a ball room. The incidents develop around the adventures of a gay and harmless youth, who is followed by his solicitous sweetheart. The ensemble and tonal effects of stage movements and settings are said to be of the best. Julian Mitchell and Herbert Gresham staged the piece. The music includes several numbers that have already gained popularity here, "Donny Did, Donny Didn't," "The Girl of the Sackatchewan" and "Beautiful Lady." All the music is melodious and most of it is above the ordinary.

Miss Hazel Dawn, who acts the title role, is a newcomer here. She has proved very popular. Miss Alice Dovey is a pretty ingenue who has often played in Boston. Frank Lalor is a well known fun-



ALICE DOVEY

maker, as are Miss Alice Hageman and Fred Wright, Jr. John E. Young is a player who has won much praise and others are Crawford Kent, Harry Depp, Miss Florence Crosby, Miss Ida Adams. "The Pink Lady" is the sort of entertainment that renews the hope of those who have looked for the development of a true operetta form in English. Much has been learned from the Austrians in this line, but the Viennese operetta, delightful as it often is, does not completely satisfy the Anglo-Saxon temperament as the Gilbert and Sullivan pieces did, and as some of the light operas by Victor Herbert and Reginald DeKoven have done. With these two leading Americans it is pleasant to learn that the composer of "The Pink Lady" has now decided to ally himself for the American reception of his various works that he has decided to become an American citizen and compose here exclusively. He has already taken out his first naturalization papers. Mr. Caryll is a Belgian by birth and his American wife was formerly a singer with the Bostonians. Most of his composing has been done in London, where he has written light musical scores for years. Among the best known of his works that have been imported are "The Circus Girl," "The Little Cherub," "The Girl from Kay's," "The Runaway Girl" and "The Belle of New York."

## GALSWORTHY, THE HOMER OF WORKING WOMEN

From "Justice" and the other plays, notably "Strife," sprang the idea of Galsworthy as reformer and socialist; nor was this idea confined to the upper social classes. The workers themselves look upon him as friend if not ally. On the Woman's Labor day, July 17, 1909, the working women called upon him for a message. He replied:

"Working Women—I have been asked to send you a message. It is an honor which I do not deserve. There are no people in this country to whom more reverent respect is due than to you working women. There are none who have such hard struggles to face, and none who face them with such courage and with such true dignity. I have noticed of late years that the sleeping dog Justice is beginning to open his eyes. It is time. We are, I firmly believe, within measurable distance of a world in which no one will work at less than a living wage. The salvation of workers is not to be found in one country alone. You cannot take too far a view. There is beginning to be a little light in the sky; whether the sun is ever to break through depends on your constancy, and courage, and wisdom. The future is in your hands more than in the hands of men; it rests on your virtues and well-being, rather than on the virtues and the welfare of man, for it is you who produce and mold the future."

This sympathy for the working classes.

says the New York Post. Galsworthy displays, more clearly than in either novels or plays, in those two volumes of sketches and studies, "A Commentary" and "A Motley," the first published in 1908, the other in 1910. The sketches composing "A Commentary" were the outcome of what a man must see if he keeps his eyes open in London," says Galsworthy, and this remark, day matinee, "Twelfth Night"; Wednesday, "The Merchant of Venice"; Friday, "Hamlet"; Saturday matinee, "As You Like It"; Saturday night, "Macbeth." Second week: Monday, "Romeo and Juliet"; Tuesday, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday, "Twelfth Night"; Thursday, "Hamlet"; Friday, "Macbeth"; Saturday matinee, "Taming of the Shrew"; Saturday night, "Taming of the Shrew."

### SOTHERN AND MARLOWE

E. H. Sothorn and Miss Julia Marlowe will come to the Shubert Dec. 18 for a two weeks' engagement. Their repertoire runs: Monday, "Taming of the Shrew"; Tuesday, "Macbeth"; Wednesday night, "Romeo and Juliet"; Thursday, "The Merchant of Venice"; Friday, "Hamlet"; Saturday matinee, "As You Like It"; Saturday night, "Macbeth." Second week: Monday, "Romeo and Juliet"; Tuesday, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday, "Twelfth Night"; Thursday, "Hamlet"; Friday, "Macbeth"; Saturday matinee, "Taming of the Shrew"; Saturday night, "Taming of the Shrew."

## ACTS ONLY IN SHAKESPEARE PLAYS



E. H. Sothorn, who will appear with Miss Julia Marlowe in repertoire at the Shubert beginning Dec. 18

## MISS BARRYMORE'S NEW PLAY CARRIED BY HER SINCERITY

Mme. Nazimova as an Ingenue—Miss Illington Has  
Somber Drama—"Jacinta"  
an Admirable Operetta

### REVIVE "SCARECROW"

SINCERITY of acting, a dominant note in Miss Ethel Barrymore's stage work, is what insures the success of her new play, "The Witness for the Defense," in the opinion of the New York reviewers. The play is by A. E. W. Mason, chiefly known as a novelist, and his play appears to be more like a novel in its manner of setting forth the story of a wife's efforts to escape from an unhappy marriage experience than it is like drama.

The Evening Sun said: "As far as Miss Barrymore was concerned she came out of the new play with colors flying, for although with her tangled love affair there was very little interest in Stella Ballantyne either as wife, widow or almost second wife, still Miss Barrymore threw so much feeling and womanliness into the one really interesting scene which the play contained that the audience by her personal work was almost compensated for having had to sit through the uninteresting second act."

### "THE MARIONETTES"

Madame Nazimova's most ardent admirers would never have supposed that by the sheer force of her personal charm and talent she could have carried to triumph a drama so slight as "The Marionettes," in which she was called upon to enact a character that lay, in its wholly theatrical and conventional nature, far from those in which she has won her previous successes here. Perhaps it was not, after all, that appealing exotic note in Mme. Nazimova which enabled her to achieve so much. She is an actress with the mechanics of her art at her finger tips. No technical problem that a role may pose is beyond her evident powers. The duty of the actress lay in keeping her abilities within the narrow sphere to which she was confined by the playwright. It was difficult for her at times, says the Sun.

When the neglected wife became the admired woman of fashion Mme. Nazimova appeared only at her incomparable

## GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MISS MARLOWE

One of the warmest appreciations of Julia Marlowe, who appears with E. H. Sothorn in Shakespearean repertoire at the Shubert Dec. 18 is from the pen of Horace Traubel. Under the head of "The Joy of Marlowe" he wrote:

"I have played the critic with Miss Marlowe—I have tried to parse her. Tried to round her up in list of adjectives and nouns. Put her in a scale and weigh her. Take her to pieces and put together. It was no use. I see that Marlowe is Marlowe, no matter what results from my analysis. I try to get at the substance of her work. What is it? Joy. Youth. The ideal. She has made a generation glad. Have you written books or printed pictures or sung songs? And have you made people glad? Have you worked down or up? Have you made it easier or harder for us to live? I try to tell myself what it means to make the world happy. The sum of such a gift defies the measure of words. Art is not intellect. It is emotion. Marlowe stands for youth. Stands for the affections. Is eternal spring. Her comedy is the most tender and alluring. 'You sometimes say to me: I have gone beyond Marlowe.' That is sad. You have gone beyond dreamland. Marlowe's voice is unending music. Have you gone beyond her voice? Her humor is magical. Have you gone beyond her humor? 'I used to quarrel with her because she didn't play tragedy. But why should she go into the shadows? Let her stay in the light. We will enjoy, be inspired by the light. She belongs to the sunny cliffs.'"

artistic best. There were not only imagination and naturalness in her indications of worldliness and the love of admiration but her strong individuality impressed itself in every speech and gesture. Back of these superficial indications of her artistry was the delicacy of method which only such a mistress of her art can control.

### "KINDLING"

Miss Margaret Illington is acting at Daly's theater, New York, in "Kindling," a new drama by Charles Kenyon. When it was played in Springfield a few days ago the Republican Reviewer said:

"Kindling" is a melodrama in which a story is told that possesses social significance and a strong human appeal. Its characters are fresh and lifelike, in some instances highly original and effective. It is not altogether a smoothly told narrative, though after the first act the action is more closely knit and generally more plausible. Now and then there is a hint of conventional melodrama—in a situation, a juxtaposition of characters or a mode of speech—but on the whole the means of telling the story are dependent upon the characters and have plausibility and not a little verisimilitude. The humor is perhaps the most conventional part of it, since this commodity is purveyed mainly in the witticisms of an elderly Irish woman who has been fighting a losing battle with the world and yet has kept buoyant and keen. The acting matches the play, and is graphic and forcible. All in all, "Kindling" makes one of the most interesting plays of the season, and it should have a prosperous career."

Tenement house conditions, and their effect upon children are bitterly arraigned during the course of the play as a reflection of the story, which concerns the desperate attempts of a young mother to obtain money enough to take her child into the more favorable conditions of country life. Byron Beasley, George Probert and Ann Meredith compose a good company, and Miss Illington never appeared to better advantage.

### A NEW OPERETTA

"Jacinta," an operetta from the German of Heinrich Berte, is pleasing the public of the New England cities. Its music is reported to be gay and melodious and well-scored, music of the superior quality that makes a second hearing even a greater pleasure than the first, according to one listener. The plot is trivial yet comic, and concerns the misunderstandings of a pair of lovers and a South American President who seeks defeat from the insurgents that he may be able to escape to the Paris he longs for. The scene is one of the Central American republics. An American war correspondent is a leading character and is acted freshly by William Phillips. Miss Anna Burgess sings the title role, and Forrest Huff is the tenor. Dick Temple is the funny President.

### MACKAYE FANTASY REVIVED

Philadelphia playgoers this week are enjoying Percy Mackaye's fantastic play, "The Scarecrow," which undeservedly languished when played at the Tremont last season, and later offered to small audiences in New York. Henry B. Harris had faith in the piece, and sent it on the road again this year with Frank Reicher starred in the title role, a part he acts with fine imagination and power. Albert S. Howson is the new Dickon, and acts the part capably. Miss Fola LaFollette plays the heroine.

### PLAYS TO COME

David Belasco's production of "The Concert," which ran all last season in New York, comes to the Hollis Dec. 23. "The Country Boy," probably to the Park, and "Baby Mine," to the Shubert, are also promised.

"The Two Orphans" will be the holiday attraction at the Grand Opera House.

### DRAMA LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Madame Simone will address members of the Drama League of Boston on "French Ideals and Methods of Acting" at the Plymouth theater next Tuesday at 3:45 p. m.

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Henry Russell, Managing Director

**TOMORROW AT 8**  
**GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT**  
AT POPULAR PRICES  
50c. 75c. 1.00

**PROGRAM:**  
Part I.  
1. Prelude, "Faust".....Gounod  
2. Scene II., Act III., Faust.....Gounod  
(in oratorio form)  
Mmes. Fisher, Swartz; MM. DePotter, Mardones, Barreau  
Full Chorus and Orchestra  
Conductor, Andre-Caplet

3. Songs  
Mr. Edward Lankow  
Orchestra  
Conductor, Wallace Goodrich

Part II.  
1. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"  
2. Aria, "Roberto".....Puccini  
M. Raoul Komito  
3. Pageant Scene "Aida".....Verdi  
(in oratorio form)  
Mmes. Amsden, Classens; MM. Gaudenat, Polse, Lankow  
Full Chorus and Orchestra  
Conductor, Arnaldo Costi

Down Town Ticket Office 177 Tremont St.  
(Eastern Talking Machine Co.)  
MARON & HAMILIN PIANOS USED

**MONDAY EVENING, AT 8**  
**CARMEN**  
By Bizet  
Mme. Gay; MM. Clement, Riddes  
Solo Dance by Signorina Dolores Galli  
Conductor, Andre-Caplet

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 8**  
**FAUST**  
By Gounod  
Mme. Brosia; MM. Clement, Riddes  
Grand Corps de Ballet  
Conductor, Andre-Caplet

**FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8**  
**LUCIA**  
By Donizetti  
Mme. Tetrazzini; MM. Constantino, Polse  
Conductor, Roberto Morassut

**SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 3**  
**THAIS**  
By Massenet  
Mme. Brosia; MM. Clement, Riddes, Lankow  
Solo Dance by Signorina Dolores Galli  
Grand Corps de Ballet  
Conductor, Andre-Caplet



## HUMPERDINCK'S "KONIGSKINDER"

Plans Made to Give the First Production in England at Covent Garden Opera House on Nov. 27

(Special to the Monitor)

The unqualified and so richly deserved success of "Hansel und Gretel" has doubtless set many minds wondering why the composer has so long delayed in providing a successor to this, his first and till recently, only opera. The reason, however, is not far to seek, for Humperdinck's art is of such a delicate and poetic character that it requires a particular type of subject to enable him to do the fullest justice to his powers.

That he has found this in Ernest Rose's "Konigskinder" is beyond all shadow of doubt, and its very simplicity and characteristically "folk" feeling must have unquestionably appealed to him very strongly. As is generally known, the work was originally intended as incidental music to the fairy story "Konigskinder" and in that form was produced at the Court theater, London, in 1897, with Miss Cecilia Loftus as the Goose Girl; Humperdinck has adhered to a considerable portion of this music in carrying out his scheme of this opera, but it has of course been very considerably amplified and elaborated.

In its complete form it was played for the first time on any stage at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, last December, the composer making the trip to America especially to be present at the premiere. Its success was immediate, and no less than nine performances were given during the season. It has now been mounted by the majority of the leading opera houses in Germany, where it speedily won favor; and at Frankfurt, in particular, it has been given with great regularity, and, in fact, its popularity throughout the fatherland is as great, if not greater, than that of any other work of similar character.

## Outline of Story

The story is so well known that but a brief outline of it is required. It concerns a princess, who, cast under a spell by a witch, is doomed to live the rest of her life with her. She tends the flock of geese, which are her one enjoyment, as the witch beats and torments her and makes her existence miserable. She has no way of escape, for the woods and trees around are under the spell of the witch, who has so frightened the poor girl by her enchantments that the goose-maiden has resigned herself to her fate.

One day the King's son, who has left his kingdom, passes by on a hunting expedition and speedily falls in love with the pretty goose girl, who reciprocates his affection, but is unable to respond to his pleadings to flee with him, owing to the magic arts of the witch. This greatly annoys him, and not being able to understand he leaves her in a fit of anger. Presently the Fiddler (a delightful character that has quite a Hans Sachs touch about it), the Woodcutter and the Broommaker, who have been sent by the people of Hellabrunn to inquire from the witch concerning their future king. She tells them that when the clock strikes 11, the gates of the town will be opened and the first to enter, even though dressed as a beggar, will be their sovereign. By the aid of the Fiddler the witch's craft is destroyed and the Goose Girl follows him into the wood.

The second scene takes place in the market place in the town of Hellabrunn, where the townsfolk are all gathered together in eager anticipation of the arrival of their King. The prince, in the guise of a swineherd, is also here and many amusing and charming incidents lead up to the climax when, at the slow tolling of the bells striking 11, the doors are thrown open and the Goose Girl appears attended by her flock of geese. Her claims are at once discredited by the citizens who drive her (with the King's son who strives to protect her) through the gates.

In the last act, we are again taken back to the opening scene but it is now winter, snow is falling and the witch's hut is deserted. The King's son enters carrying the Goose Girl. No food is to be found save a crust of bread from the witch's hut which they eat, not knowing it is poisoned. The Fiddler, followed by groups of little children, come to search for them but arrives too late.

## Love for Children

With such a subject and bearing in mind Humperdinck's intense love for children it is not difficult to imagine how great an appeal it has made to him. He has opportunities in this work that "Hansel und Gretel" could not possibly afford him, and whether in its moments of child-like joy or deepest tragedy he has touched them with a master hand. Each act is preceded by a prelude of strong significance, that of the opening scene typifying the King's son and his going out into the world commencing with a short horn call which serves as his motif throughout the work. That to the second act is inscribed "Hellaft und Kinderreiger," and its brightness and gaiety indicate the folk-like character that pervades this act.

The prelude to the closing scene is cast in a very different mold, and here the composer has risen to heights that no previous work of his have allowed him. It is deeply significant, and after passing in mind reminiscences of the love music of the opening act, now, however, changed to despair, it leads to the exquisite and moving "Spielman's Letzter Gesang" ("The Last Song of the Fiddler") which is sung at the conclusion of the opera.

In "Hansel und Gretel" Humperdinck showed strong Wagnerian traces and these are more than amplified in the

work under notice. It must not be thought, however, that he has copied Wagner, for his musical expression is entirely his own, but he is undeniably a great admirer of the Bayreuth master. It is possible that his thematic material in "Konigskinder" is not as spontaneous as in "Hansel und Gretel," but wonderful as is his orchestral painting in the earlier opera it is undeniably more richly expressive and imaginative in the work under notice.

He uses the full modern orchestra, but throughout the whole opera he keeps in mind the simplicity of the subject and never allows one to forget that it is a fairy tale that he is expressing in music and not a powerful drama. His folk tunes are delightful, while in his children's music he stands without a rival. Its very simplicity is its chief attraction, and it breathes throughout an atmosphere of health and happiness.

## Care in Production

Coming to the actual performance, it can be described as a thoroughly good one, but not marked by any real distinction. It was evident that the Covent Garden management had bestowed very great care on the production and if the result did not quite achieve one's ideal the blame can in no way be laid at their door. The atmosphere of the work was missed during the first two acts, and this can be accounted for by Herr Schalk's too heavy reading of the score.

One felt that he was not in complete sympathy with its poetic intent until the last act, which he conducted superbly. Its despair and deep emotion were magnificently portrayed by the orchestra and it completely held the audience. The introduction was played with vivid and intense feeling and made a deep impression. The commencement of the opening act dragged a few short cuts here could be made with advantage, while a general hastening of the second act would be productive of good results. These points can and doubtless will be remedied at future performances, and so bring the entire production up to the supremely high level of excellence achieved in the last act.

London audiences had not the advantage of hearing the delightful Geraldine Farrar, who created the part, as the Goose Girl. This role was entrusted to Frau Gura-Hummel, a relative of the distinguished Wagnerian singer Gura. She has a fine voice of great power which she uses with discretion, and sang the music splendidly. It cannot be said, however, that her personality was entirely suited to the part. One always associates a graceful young girl with this character, and Frau Hummel was not those advantages. Still the highest praise must be accorded her for her very artistic work, while vocally she did the fullest justice to it, and her voice was perfectly clear and steady in the most trying passages.

As the King's son, Herr Otto Wolf, who was making his first appearance before a London audience, showed himself an artist of distinction. He sang the part with suavity and lyrical charm, while in the tragic closing scene he exhibited dramatic power of a high order without in any way over acting. The principal honors were carried off by Herr Rudolf Hofbauer, a fine baritone, as the Fiddler. It is, perhaps, the most grateful part in the whole opera, and he certainly missed no point, for whether in his humorous or pathetic he was artistic to a degree and he sang the touching "Farewell" speech to the children with rare art.

Herr Hofbauer is an artist whom one will gladly hear in other roles, and his work contributed much to the entirely favorable reception that was accorded to the opera. As the wood-cutter and broommaker, Herr Foss and Herr Bechstein did excellently, they were always in the picture and they never exaggerated the humor of these characters. A little girl, Miss Beckley, who has never appeared in opera at Covent Garden, gave a charming presentation of the broommaker's little daughter. Frau Langendorff accounted for the witch's music and missed none of its points.

## Staging a Triumph

The staging of the opera was a triumph for the scene painter and for all concerned. The scene of the glade, whether in summer, as in the opening act, or in its winter garb in the last act with the falling snow, was one of great beauty while the medieval picture of the town of Hellabrunn, with its market place and ramparts reminded one irresistibly of "Meistersinger."

With the exception of one point, the management of the geese (live geese were used and especially trained for this production) birds and other very necessary accessories was worthy of highest praise and testified to great care and thought in preparation. The point above alluded to was the employment of a property goose when the Goose Girl hangs the crown on its neck. Such an incident can only excite laughter and it would be far better to either omit it altogether or arrange for it to take place "off."

The chorus sang well and showed much intelligence in their work, but here again improvement will doubtless be shown at future performances. Of the orchestra we have already spoken. Herr Schalk is a fine conductor and his sound judgment caused the performance to run quite smoothly, but he was at his best in the concluding act.

There was a large and representative audience who received the work with every sign of enthusiasm and if careful attention be given to the one or two weak spots in the performance there is

no doubt that "Konigskinder" will enter upon a long career of success in London. One may only express the hope that Herr Humperdinck may be able to be present on some future occasion when his opera is being played. He has quickly won his way into the hearts of London music lovers and assuredly a welcome of the warmest kind will await him.

## BILL FILED FOR SALE OF TROLLEY LINES TO NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Legislation to place the ownership of the trolley lines of the western part of the state in the hands of the New Haven road is proposed in a petition filed with the secretary of state by J. T. Harmer, president of the New England Investment and Security Company, late Friday. The alternative of forming a Massachusetts corporation to take over the assets of the Security company is included in the petition.

The selection of several towns in Hampshire and Hampden counties permitted yesterday for legislation to permit the Berkshire Street Railway Company to purchase the Springfield Street Railway system. This same petition was presented to the House last year, but was not admitted.

Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven road, in a statement issued late Friday, said: "Legislation should be enacted authorizing this company to purchase, upon a proper and satisfactory basis, the New England Investment and Security Company's interests in Massachusetts street railways, this company would be glad to make such a purchase, and to undertake a demonstration of the soundness of its belief that central and western Massachusetts are capable of a much greater development, of supporting a more numerous population, and enjoying a far greater prosperity than at any time in the past."

## WOOL MEN WARY IN THEIR DEFENSE OF SCHEDULE K

NEW YORK—Schedule K was defended, but in soft tones, at the meeting of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and at the association's dinner which followed the business session in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on Friday.

There was much concern among the 200 members of the association, who represent woolen manufacturing companies having a combined capitalization of \$130,000,000, over the likelihood of a radical reduction in duties.

At the all-day business session the tariff was the principal subject discussed, but it was finally determined to take no stand of any kind, on account of an inability to agree upon any set policy. A resolution opposing any change was brought forward and adopted. But some members held that this would bring protests from the radical members of Congress and would prove poor tactics. The resolution was reconsidered and lost.

Then another resolution was brought forward calling upon the National Wool Manufacturers Association to oppose radical tampering with schedule K. This was declared to be an inappropriate action, since this association was already in the field with set program.

## NEW COMPANIES SECURE CHARTERS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The following western Pennsylvania corporations have been chartered: R. & B. Lamp Company, Charleroi, capital, \$5000; incorporators, G. F. Rylands, R. H. Rush, Charleroi, and C. B. Bartley, Pittsburgh.

Bismarck Oil & Gas Company, Pittsburgh, capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Fred C. Sinn, John J. Dillon, Peter K. Degenthorpe, O. M. H. Grosse, Pittsburgh; Fred Klaus, Millvale; John Hehl and P. L. Wolf, Etna.

Mercer County Light, Heat & Power Company, Greenville, capital, \$5000; incorporators, L. G. Lanning, Alice Bishop and Stanley A. Gillespie.

## AN EVENING WITH CHARLES DICKENS

Charles T. Copeland gave an evening of Dickens at Chickering hall last evening as the final recital in Southwick literary course.

Mr. Copeland read with sympathy and relish the pathetic and humorous incidents. He began with a brief sketch of Dickens' life, then read "The Ivy Green," "Bob Cratchit's Christmas Dinner," the last chapter of "The Tale of Two Cities," a section from "David Copperfield" and the second chapter of "Pickwick Papers."

LOCOMOTIVE FIRM TO EXPAND KINGSTON, Ont.—The city council is asked by the Canadian Locomotive Company to grant it a fixed assessment of \$100,000 for the next 10 years. It is preparing to double its plant here. The ratepayers will vote on the question about Jan. 15.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Because the Shepard Norwell Company wishes to close out certain numbers and sizes of its oriental and domestic rugs, persons who wish to decorate their own homes or give a present for such a purpose to some other, have an opportunity to buy these things at a great reduction from regular prices. There is a good assortment of Kermanahs in the large sizes and of superior quality. Some Cabistan rugs are of the old school which means that they are rare and choice. One lot of Fergans are extra fine. Some of this grade are often sold for Sarouks. A lot of medium priced Senna rugs are very fine and have soft colorings. Serapi, Cashmere and Mahal rugs, Shirvans and Mossouls, Afghans, Sarabends, Bedjars in different sizes and values are in the collection. One lot of Anatolian mats has been specially priced.

It is a pretty custom in this gift-giving season in which a family unites in furnishing a room which some one member or all the family can enjoy. Perhaps the gift will include wall and floor coverings as well as furniture, or it may be a few or several articles of furniture alone. At the store of the Jordan Marsh Company is to be found a fine assortment of all kinds of home furnishings, furniture for every room in the house, and at all prices. The first selections are made with discriminating taste, so that the purchaser is assured of seeing the best in the lines they represent. A three-piece parlor suit makes a very acceptable gift where such a thing is not already owned. They come in different designs, Heppelwhite, colonial, etc. A foot rest is a great comfort and makes an acceptable gift. Card tables are useful for many purposes and a telephone stand and stool make a pretty adjunct to a library, living room or hall. Muffin stands are growing in favor. The designs of chairs are legion. There are lounging chairs, formal chairs, rocking chairs and wing chairs, arm chairs and just plain chairs, chairs for every purpose to which such a thing can be put. Some are upholstered, some are plain, or cane, or rush seated.

An advantage in trading at the store of the Leopold Morse Company in Adams square is that it is open Saturday evenings. That gives a man plenty of time to look over the stock and make his choice deliberately. Morse-made clothing is well known in and around Boston. It represents a sum total of 60 years of achievement in building ready-to-wear garments. These are made in the company's own sanitary workshops, and coming direct from maker to the wearer eliminate the middleman's profits. This means a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent to the purchaser.

The line of overcoats is particularly pleasing these days, when the air is full of snap and the snow is looked for any time. An excellent line of them is being shown, greatcoats, big and warm; smart raglans, service coats and the regular lines of Chesterests and Somersets.

It is innate in a woman to love pretty undergarments and a silk Petticoat is one of the things it seems to her she cannot do without. Meyer, Joneson & Co. have a special line of these for the holiday trade. They are in dark and evening colors, plain and elaborate. This company has brought out a selection of all kinds of pretty things designed for use and comfort, believing that they give more lasting pleasure than many of the things that are chosen as gifts. Hand-some silk waists, lovely lingerie waists, some of them showing the peplum which is the latest idea for them, evening wraps and useful and smart looking cravenette raincoats, are among some of the special things that are shown in addition to the fine line of furs.

With the coming of the close fitting skirts now worn, women are perplexed to know how to obtain the smoothness required in the undergarments around the waist and hips, and to avoid the heavy look that so often accompanies petticoats. This need has been met with some special drawers made and sold by Mabel M. Wentworth of 23 Broad street, Lynn, Mass. They are designed to fit perfectly, affording a smooth foundation upon which to hang the skirt. They combine comfort and durability and may be made of any material or color to harmonize with the gown with which they are to be worn. They have met with the approval of women who make a point of being smartly gowned.

Under the shadow of the old North church where, so many years ago were hung the lanterns that flashed "liberty" to colonies and "lose by the spot" where the Beecher children used to play, has been established a delightful little industry for Italian girls. It is known as the Paul Revere pottery or Bowl shop. Boston's famous North End is now populated chiefly by Italians and Russian Jews, many of whom have a difficult struggle to make their way in this new world. The work started at the Library Club house which is conducted as a civic and social center in the neighborhood and occupies the first floor and basement of its building. It aims to supply wholesome, adequate occupation to girls whose parents are not well off, affording them an opportunity to earn the small sum necessary for their school expenses. The pottery depends for its effects upon beauty of form and surface, excellence of coloring and quaint simplicity of design. Conventionalized animal forms are much used in the decorations and homely inscriptions are placed on many articles. The designs are outlined in black and filled with flat tones harmonizing with the background of the piece. The glaze

is dull, soft in color, peculiar to this ware.

Bread and milk bowls with the child's name have proved popular, and the salad, fruit and nut bowls as well as tiles, pitchers, cups and saucers and plates have traveled from Massachusetts to California. The shapes are original or copied from some choice piece that it is well to imitate. The work is done in bright, agreeable rooms and a part of every afternoon as the girls sit at work some one reads aloud to them with whatever explanation may be necessary. Several girls with musical ability have the opportunity, by part time work in the pottery, to earn enough money and save enough time to pursue music study. The pottery is at 18 Hull street.

The pleasure of having in one's dining room a table of beautiful wood finely polished, has often been almost spoiled by the spots that have been made by hot dishes or a hot liquid that has been spilled on it. Oil and rub them as one will, they will not wholly disappear, and all the usual protectors have been of little avail in preventing the disfigurement. Asbestos has seemed to be the only protection that would protect. The Bunker Hill asbestos table cover covers the entire surface of the table, it folds conveniently so that it can be handled easily. It is made to fit all tables and has extra leaves so that it can be extended at any time. It is made by the Turner Asbestos Company of Causeway street, Boston.

This is the time of year when the proper ventilation of a room is something of a problem. In a room that is constantly occupied the opening of the windows in the morning is not enough, and even that is often rendered out of the question by the beating rain or snow. The window lowered slightly from the top or raised from the bottom makes an unpleasant current of cold somewhere in the room. Morse's window ventilator eliminates all of these difficulties. It can be used either at the top or the bottom of a window or between window casings, thereby giving free circulation. The deflector can be adjusted so as to allow as much or as little outer air in the room as desired, or it can be cut off entirely. The sliding ends make it adjustable in an instant from any window. By keeping out the rain or snow it prevents curtains, draperies or carpets from getting wet as in the case of an open window, and eliminates the annoyance of blowing curtains. It has been found especially useful in nurseries, schools, offices and public halls. The ventilators are handled by the T. W. O'Connor Company of Canal street, Boston.

## OCEAN TO OCEAN 'AUTO TRAIN' HARD TEST FOR TIRES

But One of Goodyear Make Reaches San Diego With Same Air It Contained in New York

After traveling over some of the worst roads in the United States the first public transcontinental "automobile train" ever run reached Los Angeles last week in November. Twelve passengers who paid their way just as they would have done had they gone by rail, were carried in the four touring cars that made the trip, while a gasoline truck carrying the baggage and extra equipment completed the caravan.

Being the first venture of its kind its progress was closely watched by the manufacturers of the cars and equipment in particular, as well as by those interested in automobile development in general, and no little credit for the success of the venture is due the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, O., on whose tires the five big cars rolled through sand, mud and snow. Starting from New York on Oct. 2 the tourists declared they were ready to face anything and they looked for "all sorts of tire trouble" as a matter of course. Although every passenger was an automobile owner, so that the merits of the Goodyear product was not unknown to them, they were of the opinion that the hardships of 4500 miles of travel would prove too much for even the toughest combination of rubber and fabric. Consequently when the party had its last dinner together in Pasadena on Thanksgiving day there was no lack of favorable comment on the tire service.

In the face of every impediment that an automobilist could encounter the tires proved their worth and when the cars reached the Pacific coast at San Diego one of the no-rim-cut non-skid tires on the rear of one of the touring cars had the same air it contained at the beginning of its journey.

The driver of this car was Horace Horne, who started from Worcester, Mass., and joined the other tourists at Albany, N. Y.

"I never changed a tire between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," said he, "although from the roads we came over I expected to have a great deal of trouble on this account. Both cars and tires received some hard usage but the Goodyears stood the test nobly. At first I stopped and put on the chains at every stretch of wet, clay road and every slippery hill, but I soon learned that the non-skid tread made this precaution only a rare necessity."

## What will this piano be worth twenty-five years from today?

Ask yourself this question and satisfy yourself about the answer before you buy a piano. The result will be that you will buy a

STEINWAY

There is so little in a STEINWAY to deteriorate that musicians prefer a second-hand STEINWAY to the new work of other makers. They know that the vital parts of a STEINWAY are practically indestructible, and that when a great many years of wear do affect the perishable parts they can be replaced and the piano renewed at comparatively small expenditure.

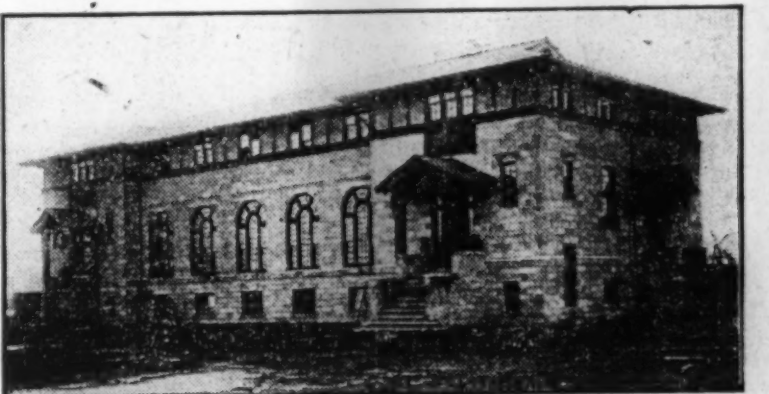
STEINWAY PIANOS have been made for more than fifty years, yet no one knows how long it would take to wear out a STEINWAY.

STEINWAY VERTEGRAND, the finest upright piano ever made, \$550; STEINWAY GRAND, a small, real grand, \$800.

M. Steinert &amp; Sons Co

Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street

## HALL AT FORD REPUBLIC NEAR DETROIT



(Photo by Adams, Detroit)

Administration building where community of boys makes its laws and conducts its business

## BENEFACTORS HELP FORD REPUBLIC, BOYS' FARM IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—Many contributions for the support of the Ford Republic, a home for boys, are being received as the result of "Ford Republic Day," which took place a few days ago. The unique institution was visited by thousands of persons and many public benefactors became deeply interested in it. Besides money received many pledges of funds have been made.

Judge Henry J. Hulbert of the juvenile court, who was chairman of the executive committee in charge of "Ford Republic Day," as well as civic and social organizations which gave the movement their support, are receiving letters daily from various parts of the country seeking information concerning this boy community.

The Ford Republic is a 75-acre farm just outside of Detroit, where from 50 to 60 boys recruited from Detroit's juvenile court, learn to govern themselves. There is only a small group of buildings housing the community; a main building made to accommodate only 40 but at present sheltering as many as 64 boys, an administration building for the superintendent and his family and various shops and barns built by the boys. It is because the schoolroom and dormitory, given by the persons for whom the Republic is named, is inadequate to meet the growing needs of the institution, as well as because money is needed for current expenses, that the recent campaign was started.

## CHELSEA VOTERS DISCUSS RECORDS OF CANDIDATES

Chelsea voters today are discussing the attitude on public questions of the various candidates for municipal office as made known by the circular sent to each voter under the provisions of the new charter. Each candidate is allowed 100 words to state his position and most of them took advantage of the opportunity. Police Chief Shannon, his retention or rejection, was the principal issue at the rallies held Friday evening.

One of the candidates for mayor, George W. Ford, said in his rallies that if elected he would retain Chief Shannon. The other mayoralty aspirant, James H. Malone, who before the primary said there were rumors of disunion in the police department, and promised if elected to investigate the department, announced at his rallies that he had not promised to remove the head of any department or any city official.

## BOSTON INQUIRY FOR SHIP MERGER

WASHINGTON—Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston laid before President Taft on Friday an alleged stock watering plan of the steamship lines formerly controlled by Charles W. Morse. Mr. Fitzgerald said the President promised to refer his complaint to the department of justice.

Consolidation of the Eastern Steamship Company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, by Morse with two other steamship lines and the issuance of \$5,000,000 in new stock is contemplated, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, without any increase in assets.

## Special Articles

## That Explain the News

LITERATURE  
EDUCATION  
CIVICS  
MUSIC  
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor



## VARIED EXHIBITION AFFORDED

By Work of William Rothenstein of London Now on View Here

AN EXHIBITION of paintings, drawings and lithographs by William Rothenstein of London opened yesterday at Doll & Richards' gallery. Mr. Rothenstein was born in Bradford, Eng., and studied at the Slade school in London and later in Paris, where he first exhibited. His work is widely known in Europe and is in many permanent collections such as the Tate gallery of London, Walker art gallery of Liverpool, National gallery of Melbourne and in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This is Mr. Rothenstein's first visit to America and his recent exhibition in New York has attracted wide attention.

He is best known as a draftsman of extraordinary ability. His portrait drawings of famous men, reproduced in the form of lithographs which he makes himself, are superb delineations of character. A number of these are included in the exhibition here and among them are drawings of Thomas Hardy, Henry James, John S. Sargent, Auguste Rodin, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Coquelin, Sir F. Seymour Haden, W. B. Yeats, John Galsworthy, Lord Kelvin, Max Beerbohm and Aubrey Beardsley, who is a near personal friend. Done with few lines they are yet much more than mere hurried impressions and they present a deeply interesting study of contemporary men who have accomplished something.

In the gallery with them are a great many original pencil drawings made in India which are no less skillfully done. In the large gallery are Mr. Rothenstein's paintings, and here again one is

immediately impressed by the superb accuracy of line and reserved power which comes only from draftsman-ship of a high order. The subjects are varied, there being four paintings of the French cliffs which border the English channel, a study of two dark semi-nude Amazonians who once went to London with a protest of some kind from Brazil, a "Mother and Child" painted by candle light which is beautifully tender in its conception, several pictures of children "dressed up" in gorgeous Indian garments and a curious composition "containing the elements of tragedy" representing a scene in which a dressing gown and slippers and a coal fire add a homely touch to what is evidently a strained situation between husband and wife. Mr. Rothenstein's wife, by the way, is a very fine looking and statuesque woman and appears in a number of his pictures.

Three children in the painting called "The Princess Badroulbadour" are also like. In this they are wearing borrowed plumage, such as turbans and scarlet brocade, which must once have belonged to real princes. The exquisitely painted fabrics with the vivid green and soft yellow of a wall and a richly dark inlaid cabinet behind three blond heads makes up a superb scheme which fairly sings with color and light. The cliff pictures give an impression of astonishing height and great realism. Two single figures of children are charming in their grave aloofness and childlike dignity. The exhibition will remain open for two weeks.

## FINE LACE EXHIBIT COMING

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Visited by E. Alfred Jones, English Connoisseur

THE exhibition of Japanese costumes in the Fore Court room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will close on Monday, Dec. 11, and on Friday, Dec. 15 an exhibition of laces from the fine collection owned by the museum will take its place.

In the gallery of early American paintings a portrait of President Kirkland, painted by Gilbert Stuart, has been hung near the door. It shows a clerical gentleman in black costume with wide white collar, seated before a crimson curtain drawn back to show a marble column. A Bible is held in one hand. The painting is lent by Mrs. Thornton Lothrop.

E. Alfred Jones of London recently visited the museum and studied the exhibition of church silver. Mr. Jones is considered the best authority on old silver and is to write a book for the Colonial Dames on "Old Silver in the American Churches."

He said the silver made in Boston impressed him by the superior excellence of the workmanship from the earliest silversmiths, Hull and Sanderson, to those of the nineteenth century up to and including Paul Revere. The silver forms throughout have been copied from English models, as was only natural in an English colony. Mr. Jones has written a dozen books on old silver alone, including volumes on the collection at Windsor castle, that of the Emperor of Russia, the large collection in the possession of the University of Cambridge, Eng., and the collection of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Work is still going on in the Egyptian galleries where the Mastaba chambers are being set up in a better way and the statue of Mycerinus is being put back in the original position opposite the door where it received such a good light.

Dr. George A. Reisner gives a conference on the Sphinx Dec. 14, with lantern slides, in the lecture hall. A second conference will be given Dec. 21 on Egyptian architecture. This will be the last chance to hear Dr. Reisner for some time, as he returns to Egypt in January.

The art committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs met in the museum Thursday and was addressed by Dr. Arthur Fairbanks on "Indoor Art," by C. Howard Walker on "Outdoor Art," and by Dr. Denman W. Ross on "Pure Design, or Art in Relation to Life."

A painting by George Fuller has been presented to the art museum by Dr. and Mrs. George Faulkner. It represents a

## Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. French engraved portraits; memorial exhibition of work of Frederick P. Vinton. Beginning Dec. 15, exhibition of lace owned by the museum; early American church silver. Exhibitions at following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free: Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Paintings and drawings by William Rothenstein. Etchings by Axel Haig. Vose's gallery, 320 Boylston street—Paintings by American artists. Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Paintings by Charles Russell Bacon. Small portraits by Ethel Blanchard Colver. Water colors by Henry W. Price. Harbord's color shop, Hotel Ludlow—Sketches by George L. Noyes.

## CHANGES MADE BY PEACE SOCIETY IN ITS CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON—Amendment of the last four articles of the American Peace Society's constitution at the meeting in Washington on Friday, to promote greater efficiency in its work, leaves the revised organic law of the society as follows:

Article 1. This society shall be designated the American Peace Society.

Art. 2. This society, being founded on the principle that war is contrary to the spirit of Christianity and of all true religion and morality, shall have for its object to illustrate the inconsistency of war with this spirit, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of mankind, and to devise means for insuring universal and permanent peace.

Art. 3. All persons desirous of promoting peace on earth and good will toward men may become members of this society.

Art. 4. Every annual member of the society shall pay a yearly fee of \$1; the payment of \$2 a year constitutes one a contributing member; the payment of \$5 a year shall constitute one a sustaining member; the payment of \$25 at one time shall constitute one a life member. The board of directors may establish other memberships.

Art. 5. Branch societies shall be formed on the following basis: The members of the branch societies shall be members of the American Peace Society. The membership fee in branch societies shall be \$1 a year. One half of the membership fee in the branch societies shall be paid to the American Peace Society, in return for which the Advocate of Peace shall be furnished to the members of the branch societies.

Art. 6. The presidents of the state branch societies shall be ex-officio vice-presidents of the American Peace Society.

Art. 7. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-presidents, a general secretary, an executive secretary, a treasurer, an auditor, and a board of directors to be chosen as follows: twelve members of the board of directors, including the president, general secretary and treasurer, shall be chosen by the American Peace Society at its annual meeting. In addition to these, every branch society having 500 members or fraction thereof over 100 members, shall be entitled to choose one member of the board of directors, and an additional member for every additional 500 members or fraction thereof over 100.

All officers shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed and the board of directors shall have power to fill vacancies in any office of the society.

There shall be an executive committee of nine, consisting of the president, secretary, treasurer and six other directors, to be chosen by the board of directors, which committee shall, subject to the board of directors, have the entire control of the executive and financial affairs of the society.

Meetings of the board of directors or of the executive committee may be called by the president, the general secretary or three members of such body.

The society or the board of directors may invite persons of well-known ability to act as honorary counsel.

Art. 8. The society shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as the executive committee may appoint, to receive the reports of the board of directors and the treasurer, to choose officers, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Each society shall be entitled to one official representative in the annual meeting and as many additional representatives as it has times 100 members, but all members of the society present at the annual meeting, who are not official delegates from branch societies, shall also have the right to cast their individual votes.

Art. 9. The object of this society shall never be changed; but the constitution may in other respects be altered, on recommendation of the executive committee, or of any 10 members of the society, by a vote of three fourths of the members present at any regular meeting.

NAMES WEST POINT CADET  
WASHINGTON—Representative Murray of Boston announced that he had appointed J. Joseph O'Hare, 56 Bartlett street, Charlestown, cadet to West Point. The alternates are John P. Higgins, 60 Chamber street, Boston, and John C. O'Connor, 90 High street, Charlestown.

## NEW AFRICAN BIRDS OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP ARE DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON—Col. Edgar A. Mearns, associate in zoology, United States National Museum, describes many new birds from Africa, in two papers recently issued by the Smithsonian Institution. The first comprises a description of 15 new species and subspecies of African birds collected by the Smithsonian African expedition under the direction of Theodore Roosevelt in 1909-10.

Ten of the birds included in the paper were discovered by members of the expedition; nine by Dr. Mearns and one by J. Alden Leaning. The names of some of these new birds in English would be: spurfowl, francolin, stone-pheasant, golden weaver, bush-robins, bush-warblers and bulbuls. The spurfowl and francolin which come from the regions of Mt. Kenia, Mt. Kilimanjaro and Lake Victoria are among the principal game birds of British East Africa, and correspond to our guinea-fowl and partridge.

In the second paper Dr. Mearns describes some new African grass-warblers, also collected by the Smithsonian expedition in Africa. This paper embraces the description of seven new species and subspecies of these birds, four of which were discovered by members of the expedition, one by Dr. W. L. Abbott, an American explorer of note, and the two others, from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, by Glover M. Allen.

Those collected by the representatives of the Smithsonian Institution are named as follows: The equatorial grass-warbler, of which 12 specimens were obtained from Lake Kivovsha; the northern grass-warbler from the "Rhino Camp"; the Hapiti plains grass-warbler, of which there were five from the plains of that name, and 13 specimens of Reichow's grass-warbler, named after Dr. Anton Reichow, all from British East Africa.

These birds are all new, and form an interesting addition to the bird-fauna of East Africa. The specimens will be reserved for study, and none will be put on exhibition for the public.

J. H. CHOATE TO PRINCETON  
PRINCETON, N. J.—It is announced that Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, has accepted the post of Stafford Little, lecturer on public affairs here. Mr. Choate will succeed George B. McClellan of New York, who resigned to accept a professorship of public affairs in the university.

DETROIT BISHOP TO SPEAK HERE  
"The Church and Social Justice" is the subject of the Ford hall meeting tomorrow evening, the speaker being Bishop Charles D. Williams of Detroit.

## NEW TREASURES ACQUIRED

Metropolitan Museum of Art Has Bought Noted Quentin Metsys' Painting

NEW YORK—Among the most important additions to the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art just announced by Dr. Edward Robinson, the director, is the "Adoration of the Kings," by Quentin Metsys.

Dr. Robinson says that the museum takes great pride in this painting, which is the third canvas of great value which it has acquired during the present year. The picture, Dr. Robinson says, is regarded by Dr. Friedlander, an authority on Flemish paintings, as the third work in importance of all the Metsys that survive. The other works are in Antwerp and Brussels.

"The work of Quentin Metsys has a particular value to students of Flemish paintings in addition to its intrinsic merit," says Bryson Burroughs in speaking of this acquisition. "He lived in the intermediate period between two great epochs, and his pictures on one hand recall the solemnity of the primitives and on the other contain the promise of the magnificent rhetoric of Rubens."

The painting is said to date back to 1526. It is in a fine state of preservation.

J. Pierpont Morgan, president of the

institution, has loaned the museum five Gobelin tapestries, illustrating the adventures of Don Quixote. "These tapestries are well known historically," says Dr. Robinson. Four of the series were made in 1773, and they were presented by Louis XVI. in 1774 to a prominent church official. The tapestries bear the signature of their makers, Cozette, Audran and Neilson. They came from Spain. The tapestries have been hung in the large hall on the fifth avenue side of the museum.

A notable gift to the department of arms and armor at the museum from J. Pierpont Morgan is a collection of five pieces obtained by him on a visit to Rome in the spring of 1911. These examples include a North Italian headpiece and four swords.

"The headpiece dates from the end of the fifteenth century and is an example of the close fitting salade or barbute, well known in paintings, but rarely seen in collections," says Dashford Dean, curator of armor. "It is of the form perfected in Milan in the ateliers of famous armorers. Of the four rapiers the most modern dates about 1625."

## BUSINESS MEN TELL HOW TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND

A series of views on the business outlook in New England and the means and methods most likely to make this section even more abundantly prosperous.

I think the way to boom New England is to believe in it, says William H. Bowker, president of the Bowker Fertilizer Company and member of the Chamber of Commerce. The trouble is that we have not believed in New England—the capacity of New England soils, the exuberance of New England scenery, our fairly good roads, good schools and social advantages. As capitalists we have sent our money West—and lost some of it—to develop western opportunities when we had almost as good opportunities at home.

I am aware that in one sense this is a narrow view, because in developing the West we have directly and indirectly received great benefit. We have gone West to plant apple trees and corn fields when there is just as good an opportunity, and quite as much money, in planting them within 50 miles of Boston. We have gone West to build dams for irrigation and power purposes. There are still good opportunities in New England. There is hardly a stream but could be dammed and the water used for developing power to light and heat our towns and make them more attractive or to irrigate and make fertile the valleys through which they ran.

Our soil is still our richest resource in New England. It has not been exhausted, for under intensive methods of cultivation we are producing more per acre than in any part of the world, except in Germany, France and Holland. It is not the number of acres which we cultivate, but the amount and quality obtained from each acre, which counts.

Dr. H. H. Wiley, in commenting on the record crops which have been grown in New England the past year, writes: "They indicate that the soils of New England are not yet ready to be abandoned." The shrewd, far-seeing minister, the Rev. Cyrus Bartol, said that "God had created but one New England coast, and the whole country wanted to come to it." We see this demonstrated when rich westerners are willing to pay \$10,000 an acre for barren rock at Manchester, Mass.

What is the greatest industry in New England? Can you name a way that it could be improved? Henry Ward Beecher said that "the greatest product of New England is its men and women." If that is so, then its greatest industry is to produce men and women of the good old New England stock, which has been tempted away to develop the West and which we now want to increase and encourage to stay here and rediscover and develop good old New England.

The best place for the old New England stock to flourish is in the country; therefore we want to improve the advantages of the country, its schools, churches, roads—everything which will make life in the country, both in winter and summer, still more attractive.

President Butterfield of Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and Professor Carver of Harvard are working for what they term "rural betterment." This is not a high-sounding phrase, but includes a great work for rural uplift. If our chamber of commerce and all our great social organizations would join these men in carrying forward this splendid work they would do more for New England than all the railroads, docks and factories combined. Some one has said: "Keep the source pure and invigorating, and the reservoir will take care of itself."

I realize that what I have been saying are platitudes, but they are true all the same and should be remembered, repeated and acted on constantly.

You ask if New England has a great deal of land to be developed for agriculture. Yes, millions of acres—in our marsh lands at the sea which should be diked, in our river bottoms which should be drained and irrigated, and in the intervals lands which should be ditched and planted to crops adapted to them. Let the rocky pastures go back to wood-

land, exempt for a time from taxation, and teach and practise intelligent forestry.

Would you advise men to farm for a livelihood? By all means, if they have the taste for it, but not otherwise. To make money on a farm requires as good a business head as is required to run a factory or a bank. There are thousands of such able-bodied, quick-witted men making large returns from capital invested in farming right here in New England. One man in Connecticut sold \$60,000 worth of peaches this year from his orchard; a man in Aroostook county will sell \$30,000 worth of potatoes from his farm. There is a market gardener in Rhode Island who sells more than \$200,000 worth of produce a year, has his yacht on the Providence river, and a town house in the city of Providence. There are farmers in Middlesex county who are making from \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year net, and working hard about half the year.

Of course, these farmers had some capital to start with. You cannot successfully carry on farming without "a nest egg." Do you realize that the average amount of capital invested in farms and equipment in Massachusetts, above the equity, will probably not exceed \$3,000? Do you realize that even under the poorest management this capital pays better than any capital invested in New England?

Suppose the farmer were to sell out and deposit the \$3,000 in a savings bank. He might get 5 per cent or \$150 a year income. In addition, he would have his labor to sell. Assuming that he could get employment for 300 days a year at \$2 a day, he would have an additional income of \$600, which added to the \$150 of interest money would give him a total income of \$750. How far would this go in giving him the same sort of a livelihood which he now enjoys on the farm—house rent, fire wood, farm products and in the education of his children?

Do you think the merger of the railroads has helped transportation generally? No. I was never in favor of merging them into two systems, for the next step is to merge them into one, and that will mean, first, government control, and then government ownership—which is what the Socialists want. I believed in a moderate merger, that is, of the small, short roads into certain well-defined systems such as the Eastern system, the Northern or old Boston & Maine system, the Fitchburg system, the Boston & Albany system and the Providence system, which included the Cape Cod district—four or five systems running to all points of the compass, not competing so much for local traffic as for western and Canadian business. With such combination, we should have had better facilities than we have today. It is believed that the Boston & Albany is still independent, so far as New England is concerned. And we are seeing what a liberal policy is doing in building up and improving the traffic of that road. May the community sustain Hustis and Bischoe in their good work!

Do you think the proposed steamship line merger to good advantage, and how could the railroads cooperate with the steamship lines to better advantage? I know little about these subjects, but I have never been so much in sympathy with developing the export business as I have been in developing home business. When 100 carloads of grain pass over our docks to foreign ports, how much revenue does it leave? If, however, when 100 carloads of grain pass over, it means that 100 carloads of raw products will come back to be manufactured in New England into finished goods, that is one thing; but if it only means that it places us second or third in that list of export cities, that is good in a way—it appeals to our pride—but it is not largely sentimental!

As to the dock commission. I only know two men on it—Bancroft and Smith. Bancroft is a man of ability and has the great capital of hope, vigor and optimism. Smith, from his long experience on the land and harbor commission, will be a most valuable member. I do not know where the new dock

## Lamps for Xmas Gifts

We are prepared to show visitors on our 12 floors the Grandest Display of Gas and Electric Lamps that has ever been exhibited in this country.



With our countless number of designs in Lamps for the Den, Hall, Parlor or Dining Room, we can suit any purse, the prices ranging from \$3 to \$100. Prices of above, delivered in New England.

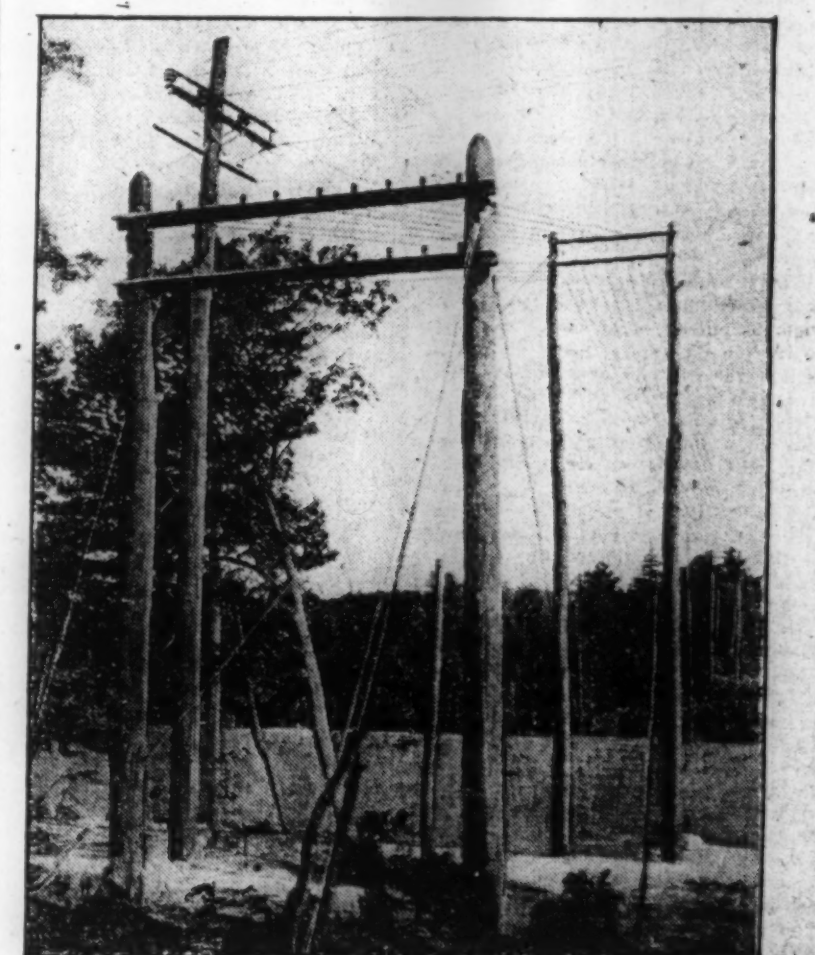
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.  
**McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.**  
181 Franklin Street, cor. Congress

## RIVER CROSSING FOR ELECTRIC POWER FINISHED

BATH, Me.—Between this city and Brunswick the New Meadows river crossing which combines a reinforced high-tension line crossing and a special construction for the 420-foot span has just been completed. The work on both lines was done by a division crew under

Ralph Philbrick, foreman. A river crossing of much the same type is to be constructed at once across the Androscoggin river near Lishon, Me., the span at that point being 700 feet.

The poles used for the suspension fixtures are 65 feet 7-inch top chestnuts with a 19-inch butt, while the end poles are 30x8. Both sets are 10 feet 4 inches apart for the "H" fixtures and are 100 feet apart in the line. They are securely guyed to anchor and rock guys of 6000 and 16,000 pound strain. The sag is seven feet.



New type of reinforced high-tension overhead crossing line at New Meadows River, Me.

should go, but the commission should not overlook the East Boston side, for it has all ready for use the best railroad facilities.

Finally, is New England generally improving? Sure. You can see it wherever you go, and what it more, you can feel it in the atmosphere, as it were. The "go West" talk has subsided and "stay East" is the watchword. The people are more cheerful, look happier, are better dressed and, as a rule, better fed. They now feel that life is quite worth while in what has too long been called and believed to be "barren New England."

## HEAR MR. EDISON'S TALKING PICTURES

NEW YORK—One hundred members of the New York branch of the Society of Mechanical Engineers yesterday visited Thomas A. Edison and his laboratories at West Orange, N. J., with Chairman Walter Rautenstrauch at their head. To these visitors was given an exhibi-

tion of Mr. Edison's new "talking pictures," which are produced by combining the vitagraph with the phonograph.

## THE N. M. Hatch Auction Rooms

10 Park Square, Boston  
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE  
OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE  
AND BRIC-A-BRAC

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12-13  
At 1 p. m. each day in upper salesroom.

This is a collection of genuine antiques, about 160 pieces of Furniture, restored, partially restored and in the rough. Secretaries, Bureaus, Tables, Desks, Sideboards, Chests, Chairs, Highboys, etc. About 500 lots of Bric-a-brac, Plated Tea Sets, Lustre-ware, Bone Hags, Jewelry, Sheffield Pewter, Pictures, etc., etc., all of which will positively be sold.

## Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest reviews in each

## Monday's Monitor

## Collins & Fairbanks Company

## HATS AND FURS

Raccoon Motor Coats for Men and Women  
\$75, \$85, \$100.

Raccoon, Beaver, Mink, Squirrel, Bear, Fox, Fur Motor Robes

383 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## HOLIDAY GOODS

Desk Sets Bock Racks  
Christmas Cards Calendars  
Pocketbooks Card Cases  
Novelties for the Desk and Library  
Christmas Letters and Greetings

Hooper, Lewis & Co.  
STATIONERS  
105 Federal Street

DIARIES and W. B. Clarke Co.  
CALENDARS 26 & 28 Tremont St.



## ONE'S MEANING MUST BE TAKEN BY WHAT HE SAYS

Responsibility of Language  
Important — Eagerness,  
Earnestness, Sincerity Il-  
lustrate Need of Clarity

### NO REAL SYNONYMS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

At the risk of shocking those that do not take much time in weighing their words or in the choice of them, we shall point out that the three words of our title by no means have the same signification. One of the peculiarities of language, so long as it is respected as such, is that, whether one wish it or not, one word has one shade of meaning, one content, and another word has another, however small the difference may be that marks them. From this it follows that a man must be taken to mean what he says and to say what he means; this being so, he must not be annoyed if the listening word trust the dictionary rather more than himself, even if that is not quite what he would like.

Professor, now Sir Walter, Raleigh once said in his little book on "Style," that "the poorest talkers do not inhabit the slums." He was profoundly right; the poorest talkers are the swaddled multitude of the uninteresting flat, that are above slums and below vocabularies. We do not care for the slums, we are only interested in it as something from which our brothers are to be freed forever, but he that for a little is known as an inhabitant of the slums, at least throws now and then a touch of color on the canvas and you know what he means. That is slang's only justification, that now and then it meets the intense longing for vividness and reality that makes men understand one another. But we get away from our title and go back willingly to Sir Walter; a dozen or 20 lines from that which we have quoted, he defines synonyms as "many ill words applied to one purpose" and at the bottom of the page says, "Let the truth be said outright; there are no synonyms, and the same statement can never be repeated in a changed form of words." This statement may be doubted by those that are sensitive and agile in the use of words but the substance if it is correct logically; it shows us, moreover, the practical importance of not attempting to use one word for another unless we are reasonably fortified in knowledge to do so. One may be eagerly earnest to do something that in essentials is not sincere, though one may be flattered into thinking that he is master of three adjectives.

This is an age of quite as much tenseness as enthusiasm, the absorbing and vigorous pursuit of an object has come to have in the eyes of many some mysterious virtue of its own without much if any reflection on the nature of the object; in other words, to put it briefly, there is a danger, as we once said before, of pursuing careers that are all adjective and not substantive. Because a man is tense, he may not be particularly earnest, and he may be extremely earnest and by no means sincere. Once upon a time, when men were not quite as experienced in word dissection as they now are, it was hazardous that sincere came from the Latin words "sine cera," without wax, but we are now deprived of the pleasure of this ingenuity and must content ourselves with one of the English definitions, namely, "pure, unmixed." This immediately puts us on the track, and we are still more helped when we make up a sentence and say, for example, that a man that is earnestly absorbed in his own interests cannot take an unmixed, disinterested attitude towards the interests of others, or if you prefer it, the public interest. Nobody, we are sure, that has left off childish things can deny "the importance of being in earnest"; the more earnest people there are, the freer the golden rule will be from some very odd interpretations, but it is extremely important that it should be well understood about what things people are going to be earnest.

When a gentleman tells us with a good deal of convinced satisfaction that he has attended to serious things, that he has been earnest all his life and then we find out that his earnestness biases a trail wherever it is projected, why then, reader, we must at least ask questions.

We should never have supposed from the appearance of this herald of the battering ram that he was absorbed in old silver and spent much time on church architecture, but on the other hand one should have supposed, in obedience to the instinct of a touching god nature, that, being earnest, he was earnest about something that might possibly make him friends. But again we find a man that has become entangled in his own vocabulary; this gentleman, there is every reason to think, believes that he is sincere because he is so blazingly earnest and would probably be very much hurt if any one pointed out to him his confusion in terms. He really would not argue with any show of success that he was not earnest, he is quite willing to be called earnest and the indurating effects of this quality as he understands it have convinced him that he must be sincere. About what?

We are very bold in writing as we do about earnestness and in intimating that some of the apparent forms of it are not beneficial to the commonweal, but we stick to our thesis with the calm determination not to answer back. The earnestness that is self contained and self-objective, that darts its rays in personal aims so fiercely that the common rights of others are left quite in the dark, has not a single shred of justification about it, and the sooner men cease to grant it a virtue of its own when contrasted with the absence of earnestness, the better, at least if the twentieth century is to be spared a second Juvenal.

Of course the trifle is an obstruction and is not doing his duty, of course the dilettante is leaving work undone, of course the man that smiles at everything can do nothing, but do not let us on the ruins of their omissions build a temple to the man that did a great deal and none of it was what he ought. It is a preposterous attitude to take to say of one, that certainly he was an ogre and ate a village to his breakfast, but he was, oh! so earnest. We do not want any earnest ogres or dilettante ogres. We want the type removed and made impossible. Ogres are not nice even if they are active in ogre's business, and above all, their use of the English language is very loose and careless, their style is reprehensible and their vocabulary a maze of obscurity. We do not know whether they will mend but we hope they will before it is done for them, and yet if they did, what an uproar it would cause. How the evening papers would burgle double leads and city editors quiver with rich, round paragraphs. "We are able to state on unimpeachable authority, that Messrs. Nokes and Doe have executed an undertaking in heavy bonds to the trustees of the public that hereafter under no circumstances will they jointly or severally refer to themselves as earnest and seldom will use the word 'ogre.' They further, for themselves and their representatives, release all claim to being called sincere and will not use that word in their correspondence or conversation until such time as permission be granted by the public. Messrs. Nokes and Doe will be at their offices from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m., and during that time will be glad to be examined under the microscope by all widows, orphans and men of letters that possess cards of admission."

"It can be well understood by our readers that the publication of this notice caused a profound impression, the consequences of which promise to be widespread—in fact, several statesmen have bought dictionaries and two mayors have directed their common councils to investigate adjectives. The action of Messrs. Nokes and Doe, coming as it does from a firm founded by Attila the Hun is unprecedented and it remains to be seen whether their example will be followed. A representative of this paper called upon the Hon. Timothy Nokes, the senior partner, but he sent out word that he was immersed in meditation and did not wish to be seen. We trust that he will assume his former proportions but are unable to say more about it."

Many very interesting and impressive things are happening but the reader cannot anticipate quite yet an item in his favorite newspaper such as we have sketched above. We feel, however, that it would possess some interest for the many that are earnestly eager to be sincere.

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

MOST of the little girls who attend the Franklin school in the South End have very little English in their own homes, so the work in that department is devoted especially to the development of the sentence, its construction, beauty and strength. As worked out by Miss Emma F. Jenkins, who has charge of it in the fourth grade, they begin to use the connective and get away from the short, staccato sentence, likewise the too frequent use of "and." In the fifth grade they write compositions of a single paragraph. In the sixth they have two paragraphs and in the seventh paragraphs are developed still further. The sentence receives particular attention all through and in the eighth grade is taken up once more for special attention. These children have been asked to observe the sky and bring in a sentence about it every day, using the inverted clause. The best are to be copied into a sentence book.

The pupils of grade 8-J are working on conversations. Wednesday they were to write one that was a reproduction of one they had taken part in or had heard. Lillian wrote this:

One day three little girls were playing together. They were very great friends and if one had anything she was sure to share it with the other. But one of them was kind of cross this day. Their names were Dorris, Dorothy or Dolly and Gladys. Dolly came out with a piece of cake in her hand.

"Please, Dolly, won't you give me a piece?" asked Gladys.

"No, I won't, because you asked me for some," snapped Dolly.

"Well," said quiet Dorris who had not partaken in the dispute, but loved them both dearly, "Gladys shouldn't have asked you for it, but you should have given it to her anyway."

Just then Dolly's grandma, who was a loving woman came in and saw the troubled look on the faces of the girls and hugged them all and gave each a big piece of cake.

A conversation between two brothers was given by Florence thus:

"I got some candy now," said Frank.

"Give me some!" asked George.

"No, I won't, you didn't give me any when you had some," replied Frank.

"Well, you weren't around; if you were around I'd give you some," said George.

"Please give me just a weeny little bite."

"Get out of here, what do you think I am, I can't be giving you candy all the time," said Frank gruffly.

"All right, then, you don't have to, I'll ask mamma for a cent," said George crossly. "I won't give you any because you're so stingy with your candy."

"All right, then, take a little bite, just down to where my finger is," said Frank very sulkily, "remember you've got to give me just as big a piece as I gave you, when you get your cent."

"All right," said George, happily skipping into the house.

George got his penny, and gave Frank half of what he had bought.

—

### LOVE OF POETRY SHOWN

It was very quiet in Miss Emerson's room in the George Bancroft school in the South End. The little boys and girls of several races showed intent how happy faces, absorbed in learning but to spell. Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, they wrote on their slips of paper (and very few of them made a mistake), and then that hard one, Wednesday. Miss Emerson waited, looking all over the room, and the children were as quiet as a little gray mouse. "Gladys," said Miss Emerson, "may go to the back of the row." Gladys arose and went, her face beaming. Ah, but Gladys forgot her fur slippers! George was asked if he could remember. He was sure of it, so he went, oh, so quietly, and stood at the back of his row. Pretty soon there was a little boy or girl at the back of each row, all with their fur slippers. Then, "One, two, three," counted Miss Emerson, and away they went down the aisles, as fast as ever they could, picking up the spelling slips as they went along, and putting them on top of Miss Emerson's desk, then back to their seats.

Miss Emerson came and stood before them. Her very attitude meant silence, and they were as silent as they knew how to be, and expectant, too, for they knew something good was coming.

"'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house

Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse."

Miss Emerson began in a whisper, and then went on with the whole poem, giving it all the dramatic action she could put into it. Giggles of glee first rippled, then swept over the schoolroom and burst out in rapturous laughter as she proceeded. It was the first time she had given it to them, but when she asked them to say it they went through as though being familiar with the lines.

After that they drew a thermometer with its straight lines and curves. The teacher drew one on the board and they made theirs from hers. They had been talking about what it is for and how it works at the morning session, which made it more interesting to draw it, and they understood better how to read one. When they had finished it was recess time and they all went out into the yard and played.

—

### TEACHING ABOUT HOME

In the kindergarten of the Sarah J. Baker school in Roxbury they are trying to bring out the thought of union and strength in the family. They talk about what each one does to help; father goes away every morning to earn money, mother gets the children off to school, sees that they have good things to eat, that the house is kept clean and that they have pretty, warm clothes to wear; big sisters and big brothers go to the grocery to buy bread and perhaps wash

dishes and sweep sidewalks, and what do these little ones do, do they help, too? Sometimes they think they do, and sometimes they think they do not. Then they are told that picking up a spoon of thread for mother, or rocking the baby is a help, too. Thus they see that no one must be idle, that each must do his part and that every one is needed to make the little circle complete.

### COMBINING COLORS WELL

"I have finished my composition," said a boy in the eighth grade of the George Putnam school to his teacher, Everett L. Getchell. "Which will you do, then, read a story or color a room?" asked Mr. Getchell. The boy chose the latter and being given materials, went to work at it.

In an effort to bring the children to an appreciation of color harmony in decoration, the schools are furnished with outline pictures of different things which they are called to fill in with colors. Mr. Getchell has duplicated many of these and when a pupil has completed a given task he is permitted to take some one of them to color according to his own fancy. This is always before the subject has come up as a lesson and gives the teacher an indication of what the class most needs in this particular line of work so that the lesson can be made more effective. In the present instance the boy made the woodwork yellow and the upholstery green. When it came time for the lesson the instructor meant to point out that this combination was not a good one and lead from that to what is regarded as good taste.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### Today's Army Orders

Second Lieut. T. H. McNabb, sixth field artillery, report to Lieut.-Col. J. F. Kreps, infantry, president army retiring board, Ft. Bayard, N. M., for examination.

Orders Oct. 14 relating to Capt. P. E. Pierce, thirteenth infantry, revoked.

Maj. C. M. Saltzman, signal corps, to New York city on business pertaining to the inspection of the reserve cable supply of signal corps.

First Lieut. W. E. W. Mackinlay, eleventh cavalry, report to chief of staff for duty.

Orders Nov. 14 directing Capt. A. E. Williams, Q. M., upon relief from Q. M. D., to join his station, revoked; proceed to Clintonville, Wis., visit works of the Four Wheel Drive Automobile Company and investigate.

Admiral R. Wainwright, placed on list of officers.

#### Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) L. B. Bernheim, resignation as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the navy, accepted to take effect Dec. 10, 1911.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. V. Valz, detached duty naval prison, Portsmouth, N. M., to duty Mare Island, Cal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Z. A. Barker, to duty marine recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.

Passed Assistant Paymaster B. Mayer, detached duty the Salem, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Naval Constructor R. D. Gatewood, commissioned a naval constructor in the navy from Dec. 1, 1911.

Chief Boatswain A. Stuart, detached duty command the Potomac, to temporary duty naval station, Key West, Fla.

Chief Machinist H. Smith, detached duty the Hartford and granted three months leave.

#### Marine Corps Orders

First Lieut. S. S. Lee, detached marine barracks, Annapolis, to the Franklin.

First Lieut. R. E. Adams, detached the Franklin, to Philippines.

First Lieut. W. P. Upshur, detached marine barracks, Mare Island, to Philippines.

First Lieut. John Potts, leave of absence revoked.

Second Lieut. E. C. Williams, detached marine barracks, New York, to Philippines.

Maj. T. C. Treadwell and Maj. M. J. Shaw, to army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth.

Second Lieut. R. T. Zane, 15 days leave.

Capt. J. R. Horton, assistant quartermaster, orders to marine barracks, Philadelphia, for duty, revoked.

Capt. E. W. Banker, assistant quartermaster, orders to marine barracks, Honolulu, for duty, revoked.

Capt. Thomas Holcomb Jr., detached marine barracks, Washington, to Peking, China, for duty as student attaché.

Capt. W. H. Parker, detached the Maine, to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. F. A. Barker, granted one month's leave.

Second Lieut. Otto Becker Jr., detached marine barracks, New York, to recruiting duty, Atlanta.

#### Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Hector at Hampton roads, Petrel at Key West, Supply at Nagasaki, Patuxent and Potomac at Pensacola, Neptune at Norfolk, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Arethusa and Peoria, from Key West for Charleston; Chester, from Horta for Boston; Minnesota and Mississippi, from Newport for Philadelphia; Georgia, Virginia and Nebraska, from Newport for Boston; New Hampshire and Louisiana, from Lynn Haven Bay for New York; Abarenda, from Cavite for Shanghai.

#### Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The battleships Georgia, Nebraska and Virginia reached the navy yard Friday from Newport, R. I. They will undergo minor repairs.

Lay aside that pulling, scraping razor of yours!

Take up the **Young SAFETY Razor**  
"The any-angle razor"

THIS razor gives the diagonal stroke. A touch of the finger turns the blade and the proper shaving method is possible. The Young combines with this modern method shaving feature every point of excellence that any safety razor ever had. Try it! The outfit, including the razor, 12 keen blades and a handle for stopping, all in a neat leather case, costs only \$2.50—half the price of any razor in its class.



30 Days Free Trial

Get this razor from your dealer, or from us if your dealer does not carry it. Try it for 30 days. If you do not find it the best razor you ever used, return it and your money will be refunded.

YOUNG SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, 1719 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## GOVERNORS' SPECIAL TRAIN HAS CAR DEVOTED TO CANAL FAIR

Exhibition Coach Given by California Shows Her Products and Advertises the Panama-Pacific Exposition

### TRAIN COMING EAST

PRODUCTS of California and of other western states and the Panama-Pacific International exposition, which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, are brought to public attention in the exhibition car that California contributed to the governors' special train which left St. Paul on Nov. 27 for a tour of the eastern cities.

Through the generosity of the manufacturers' association the interior of the car has been finished in California redwood in order to impress upon eastern people the possibilities and practicability of redwood. The Grape Growers Association of California has supplied material to carry out a grape arbor effect through the coach, and the central section of the car, which is to be devoted to a reception room, has been turned into a summer home. A pergola covered with grape vines and clusters of grapes add to this effect.

Through the car are exhibits of minerals, fresh, dried and processed fruits, olives, olive oil, alfalfa and dairy products, and in fact all of the broad industries which have made California a unique state.

Colvin B. Brown, a representative of the exposition and bearing credentials from the Governor of California, accompanies the train.

This train will travel 4000 miles and will visit the most important cities in the East. The party is due in New York city on Dec. 10 and 11 and will be entertained by the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, which is a western club and of which each of the Governors on board is a member.

It is expected that "the governors' special train" will result in great benefits to the entire West in the way of irrigation, reclamation and settlement.

The train is in charge of former Governor James H. Brady, president of the Western Development League, under whose auspices it is being conducted. The exhibits from the other states represented will be interesting to the thousands who realize what the completion of the Panama canal and the exposition which commemorates that event will mean to the entire West.



Panama-Pacific exposition car which is attached to governors' special train

### PITTSBURGH MILL TO BUILD THREE BLAST-FURNACES

PITTSBURGH—Extensive improvements to the big plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Monessen will be started early the coming year, and the immense output of the Pittsburgh district, both in raw as well as finished steel, will be materially increased. The Pittsburgh Steel Company plans call for large additions to its present open hearth department, and by the end of 1912 may be making its raw iron from its own blast furnaces, instead of purchasing the pigs in the open market, as it has done the past 15 or more years.

Three blast furnaces are to be erected. The new stacks of the Pittsburgh Steel Company will cost from \$850,000 to \$1,200,000 each, and the entire proposed improvements from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

### HALF A CITY LOT SOLD FOR MILLION

NEW YORK—A record has been established for Manhattan real estate in the sale for \$1,000,000 of the small corner plot at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, adjoining Macy's department store. It contains less than 1200 square feet—not quite half of a full-sized city lot, and brought nearly \$870 a square foot.

This exceeds the former record of about \$800 paid two years ago for the old Gillender building plot on the northwest corner of Nassau and Wall streets, on which, including some adjoining property, the 41-story Bankers Trust building is nearing completion. The name of the buyer is not given.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp Department

For the Children

Every Other Saturday

This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit. The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's Monitor

LAMSON & HUBBARD

Everything Useful  
for

Christmas

Fur Garments, Neckwear, Muffs,  
Robes, Caps, Hats, Gloves, Umbrel-  
las, Bags, Canes, Rain Coats, Etc.

The Finest Line of Fur Gloves and Leather  
Gloves, Fur Lined, for Men and Women

LAMSON & HUBBARD

92 Bedford Street

Down Town  
Store 173 Washington Street



## BUENOS AIRES, TROPICAL BUT WIDE-AWAKE, WHERE LIVE THE SOUTH'S YANKEES, IS GROWING RAPIDLY

As New as a Chicago and With the Beauty of a Paris, This City Has a Cosmopolitanism All Its Own

IF RIO is called the "city of beautiful views," Buenos Aires is justly termed the "city of good air." When Pedro de Mendoza in 1536 established the first settlement he declared to his band of followers it was a place of good air—and so it is. Mendoza's reign as Governor under the Spanish crown did not long exist, for the settlement was destroyed by hostile Indians, and it was 40 years later that a permanent settlement was made on the mud flats of the Rio de la Plata (the River of Silver).

Argentina can be divided into two parts, Buenos Aires and the Camp, the name given to the country. Buenos Aires is the London, Paris, Berlin and New York of the east coast, the capital of the Argentine is the most cosmopolitan. It is a wonderful city and its inhabitants are remarkable people. Of the 1,250,000 population Italians and Spanish are found in great number and there are thousands of French, British and Germans. Every tongue is heard on the streets, and every European language is represented by its own newspaper.

In fact, there are 472 publications of all kinds. The press of the city of Buenos Aires is the most polyglot of any in the world, there being 412 publications in the language of the country (Spanish), 22 in Italian, eight in French, eight in English, eight in German and one in Arabic. The Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Basque, Russian, Dutch and other colonies also have their respective organs.

Buenos Aires is not a tropical city such as Rio, nor an indolent one. It is all bustle and stir. Every one is in a hurry; they seem to realize the value of time, and business is actually transacted on the day appointed instead of being put off through an endless succession of to-morrows. Though 400 years old, the city is as new as Chicago. There are a few modern conveniences missing—the sky-scraper, the elevated, and the subway—but a short sojourn here will convince the busiest American that Buenos Aires is leaping ahead by bounds. In every way, the city is expanding and it already covers an area four times as large as Manhattan island, three times larger than Berlin and more than twice that of Paris.

The enormous commerce of this wide-awake city is appreciated after a visit to the immense docks. Even New York with its far greater amount of traffic does not present such a scene. It is a continuous line which greets the eye—funnel behind funnel, bridge behind bridge until one is lost in the maze of masts. Perhaps a splendid freighter just in from Europe and laden down with luxuries will be warped in alongside a river steamer from Paraguay loaded with bananas and oranges.

### One Flag Is Missing

The flag of every power but one are seen—the stars and stripes are missing. Of the thousands of ships which entered the harbor last year only four small ships sailed under our flag. Here, too, much "local color" can be found and you may learn all about Lopez, the tyrant of Paraguay, from the "hands" on a Paraguayan freighter—or a load of Italian emigrants are being landed from an Italian liner—and then you come alongside a splendid British or German liner, and you are told that a famous opera singer or leading continental vaudeville artists have just arrived.

Outside it is bewildering—the constant sense of activity; giant cranes swinging to and fro—trucks constantly on the move and men carrying loads backward and forward. Vast warehouses loom up, already too small, so rapidly has Buenos Aires grown. Only 25 years ago there was simply a mud bar along the water front and ships were compelled to anchor several miles out in the river. Passengers and merchandise were conveyed alike in lighters and tenders to within a mile or so of the shore and then transferred to ox carts.

The system of docks planned by an English engineer cost \$40,000,000. Five great basins were constructed and the tonnage of the port was less than 1,000,000. Now it has reached more than 10,000,000 and is ever on the increase. The problem of keeping channels open to Buenos Aires is a big one and many dredges are constantly busy. Even now, when the pampas come sweeping down from the Andes, the ships lazily swing about in their berths and await the east wind when the river of Silver will be full, before they leave port.

It is as a town of pleasure, however, that the native Argentinian loves to think of his capital. Paris, he says, should not be mentioned in the same breath with Buenos Aires. He will tell you that Paris is a sleepy village in comparison. First, you will hear about the theaters and then the clubs. Of the former, the Teatro Colon, famous the world over, is the largest opera house in South America. Here the best of opera is given, a government subsidy being granted. There are but few of the world's famous singers who have not appeared here, and Buenos Aires can boast of having the best of Italian opera. The Teatro Colon seats about a thou-

sand, and fabulous prices are paid for the boxes. Many jewels are seen, the women are well gowned, and are usually bright and energetic.

The Jockey Club, with an entrance fee and annual dues higher than any club in New York, is the Portenos especial pride. Only native Argentinians can belong to it, although the diplomats and a few other honored foreigners are given an honorary membership. Its marble entrance, stairs and statue of Diana, its luxurious baths and fencing rooms are town show places.

### Yankees of the South

Calle Florida is the fashionable shopping street and in the late afternoon is crowded with shoppers and those who think they wish to shop but are idly lounging about, gazing at the crowds. Most of the streets are narrow, but the Avenida de Mayo near the center of the city is an exception. The wide pavements, fine hotels, stores and other buildings resemble a Parisian boulevard. The Avenida Alvear is imposing with its fine mansions surrounded by gardens and plazas and wealth of greenery and flowers. One of the streets is called Estados Unidos, Spanish for United States.

You may travel the length and breadth of South America and find no city so much in many ways like a city of the United States. They are the "Yankees" of the south. Women are open competitors with men in the offices and stores and the old Spanish environment of conservatism has vanished. There are only about 400 Americans in the city and yet this handful of people agreed to furnish a statue of George Washington. The city government very generously granted a site in one of the finest locations in the city. In other ways Buenos Aires is dissimilar to our great metropolis. There are no skyscrapers! The highest building does not exceed six or seven stories and there are miles upon miles of streets with buildings mostly of one story. The height of buildings is regulated according to the width of the street in order to give light and air.

The city offers a prize each year for the handsomest structure erected and the municipality sees that the billboards do not blazon forth in garish designs and colors. The water supply and sewer system of the capital are under the national government. Few cities in the world have better service. A surprise to the visitor is the main reservoir, the Aguas Corrientes. With imposing brick and terra cotta facings on every side it resembles a palace. This shell cost almost \$1,000,000 and was done simply to increase the beauty of the city. It must be remembered that Buenos Aires has very little natural beauty, but wise forefathers planned for a city beautiful and the results are constantly showing.

There are many fine public structures: government buildings, the Palace of Congress, the beautiful cathedral modeled from the Madeleine of Paris, museums, art galleries and parks, botanical and zoological gardens and the immense wool market.

### Markets Early Astir

A visit to the markets is well worth while. As early as 4 in the morning they are astir. One is impressed with the quantities of everything. It is a great source of amusement to watch the

### JAPANESE BUY LOGGING OUTFIT

SEATTLE, Wash. — A contract for \$500,000 worth of logging and sawmill machinery to be used in the first lumbering plant to be built in Formosa has just been awarded by the Japanese government to a Milwaukee company, which has its northwest headquarters in Seattle.

The logging and sawmill equipment will be used to develop the lumber resources of Formosa.

The Japanese government has decided to adopt the Pacific northwest system of logging notwithstanding that for 15 years it has been experimenting with the German methods.

The Formosa forests remain intact. The lumber is said to be sufficient to last for many years. The timber was not discovered until about 10 years ago. The plant will be located at Kagi.

The government has spent about \$1,500,000 in getting ready to commence lumbering operations.

### PROPOSE \$300,000 PORTO RICO HOTEL

AUGUSTA, Me.—Porto Rico Hotel Company has been incorporated here with \$500,000 authorized stock issue, for the purpose of acquiring and exercising the rights for construction of a hotel at Puerto de Tierra, east of San Juan, Porto Rico, as provided in acts relating to certain government lands, and passed by the Porto Rico Legislature March 10, 1910, and Sept. 3, 1910.

The hotel must be adequate for the accommodation of the tourist, commercial and official patronage in Porto Rico, be according to plans approved by the Porto Rico government, and cost not less than \$300,000.

FINELY BOUND W. B. Clarke Co. BOOKS FOR GIFTS 26 & 28 Tremont St.



Teatra Colon is a type of the imposing style of playhouse architecture common in Latin American countries

pleasantry going on between the vendor and the buyer. The market men do not urge their wares upon you and do not seem to care whether you purchase or not. The law that requires all meats to be sold the same day as killed brings the prices down to a modest amount towards the late afternoon.

Argentina has its Thames. El Tigre, about a half hour's ride from the city, is the favored resort for lovers of water sports. The banks of the river abound with dense vegetation. As one punts in and out of the river's bends continual surprises in scenic beauty appear before him. Beautiful cottages dot the banks, and the never ending procession of launches, skiffs, motor boats and canoes filled with parties of all nationalities

brings you to utter unconsciously. "Buenos Aires is surely cosmopolitan." The ruddy, blond faced English girl, the more buxom German type and the olive-faced, dark-eyed Argentine belle seem familiar with the oar and rudder.

Yachts of every kind, many of them beautiful, are seen upon the Tigre. There are numerous boat clubs, the oldest of which is English. The Germans and Italians have their clubs, too. The Americans use the English club.

As twilight comes on the crowds on the river melt away into the dusk, and scattered about the terrace of the Tigre hotel merry groups sit discussing the day's sport. The Argentinian, though he may work hard, can play just as hard. Sport is a magic word with him.



New Palace of Justice has an effective setting near a small park dotted with trees and shrubs

## AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

The New England Wheaton Seminary Club met in the Hotel Vendome today, after a business meeting, with the president, Mrs. Julia White Dalrymple, in the chair, the members listened to a paper on "Home Economics," read by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, the well-known writer on cookery. Mrs. Lincoln traced the history and evolution of cooking, and pointed out the reasons for cooking food, the different methods in use by the various nations, its development as an art and its place in literature. A program of music was furnished by the ladies quartet of the Arlington Music Club.

The Hyde Park Current Events Club held an open meeting on Wednesday afternoon with Mr. William J. Webster, the president, in the chair. A large audience heard Mrs. H. C. Lee of Philadelphia, who described "Living in a Fifteenth Century Chateau." A survey of the current events of the week by Mrs. Arthur Stanley covered a wide range of foreign and domestic news. The program for Dec. 13 includes current events by Mrs. A. L. Parks, the monthly business session and music.

The annual fair of the Elizabeth Peabody house opened in the parlors of the hotel Vendome at 10 o'clock this morning and will continue until 6 o'clock this evening. Luncheon was served at noon under the direction of Mrs. Philip S. Parker and Mrs. J. H. Stannard. There are the usual tables filled with articles for Christmas gifts, Italian laces, china, and metal and basket work done by the classes at the Elizabeth Peabody house. The grab is in the form of a toy shop, presided over by Miss Crothers of Cambridge. Mrs. Philip S. Chase is one of those at the flower stand, and Mrs. M. G. Shaw is in charge of the cakes and preserves. The Boston normal school has taken over the management of the children's table.

Mrs. E. W. White, the head resident, will be there all day and will explain the plans for the new building for which Mr. R. Clifton Sturgis has made drawings. It will be situated on the banks of the Charles river and will be six stories high. There is also to be a theater, a hall for social gatherings, a gymnasium and several other features including a playground on the roof. A steady gain has been made in the building fund during the year and those in charge are hoping to be able to make a start on the building in the spring. This evening at the Vendome at 8 o'clock, Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop will give her talk, "Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate," which is interesting and instructive. Miss Alice Shaw of Walnut street, Brookline, is the treasurer of the sale and Mrs. David R. Craig of Mt. Vernon street, chairman of the committee in charge.

The Rev. Charles G. Ames is the president emeritus of the Elizabeth Peabody House Association. Dr. Richard G. Wadsworth, the president; the Rev. Reuben Kidner, the vice-president; and the honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. James T. Fields, Francis J. Garrison, Paul Hanus, Arthur S. Johnson, Miss Laura Fisher, Mrs. Edward S. Grew, Miss Helena Dudley, Edward P. Shute, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Miss Emilie Poulsson and Robert A. Woods. The secretary is Miss Alice A. Burditt, the treasurer Edward J. Holmes, and the assistant treasurer Mrs. R. Clifton Sturgis of 153 Beacon street.

On the board of directors are Mrs. George E. Burgess, Mrs. Frank S. Chick, William I. Cole, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Mrs. Greely S. Curtis, Mrs. Francis S. Eaton, Miss Elizabeth B. Ely, Miss Ellen M. Folsom, Thomas B. Gannett, Mrs. James B. Greenough, Mrs. Henry S. Grew, Arthur D. Hill, Francis S. Ker-shaw, Miss M. Elizabeth Lombard, Mrs. Robert K. Rogers, Mrs. James H. Stannard, Mrs. William R. Stearns, Miss Lucy H. Symonds and Arthur H. Weed.

The West Newton Women's Educational Club held their annual two-day bazaar in Playars' hall, West Newton, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The bazaar, which was under the direction of Mrs. Thomas E. Elwell, president of the club, and Mrs. Fred Ballou Young, chairman of the bazaar committee, proved to be a complete success. The president's table was headed by Mrs. Elwell, assisted by Mrs. Walter A. Beedle, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Samuel P. Darling, Mrs. C. E. Conant, Mrs. Samuel M. Fleming, Mrs. Robert Gorton, Mrs. Samuel Pray, Mrs. Frederic Ward, Mrs. Arthur B. Munroe, Mrs. George C. Phipps, Mrs. Orrin C. Hubbard.

Others in charge of tables and their assistants were: Mrs. Alvin H. Clifford, Mrs. Everett T. Jones, Mrs. Arthur Cy-rus Hill, Mrs. William B. Blackmore, Mrs. Susie M. Dimond, Miss Ethel Morgan, Mrs. George W. Robinson, Mrs. Frederic Sargeant, Mrs. Louis Stanton, Mrs. Emma M. Dimond, Mrs. Henry A. Young, Mrs. Charles H. Veo, Mrs. Alice H. Smith, Mrs. Louis S. Ross, Mrs. W. B. Baker, Mrs. F. M. Blanchard, Mrs. Lemuel G. Hodgkins, Mrs. Robert Douglas, Miss Lillian Rudwick, Mrs. Dorothy Farnum, Miss Edith B. Early, Mrs. Walter A. Beedle, Mrs. Wilfred A. Clarke, Mrs. Edward A. Dexter, Mrs. Chester Pratt, Mrs. C. H. Boutelle, Mrs. Charles E. E. Ross, Mrs. William T. Rice, Mrs. Harry S. Wells, Mrs. Luther Woodward, Mrs. Samuel L. Eaton, Mrs. F. J. King, Mrs. Robert Chapman, Mrs. Samuel E. Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Harris, Mrs. Grace Loring Earley, Mrs. Bernard Early, Mrs. Sidney Sargeant, Mrs. F. E. Nowers, Mrs. R. A. Van Wart, Mrs. Harry D. McIntosh, Mrs. James S. Bell, Mrs. William E. Hickox, Mrs. Charles A. Anderson, Mrs. George St. Amant, Mrs. E. F. Robinson, Mrs. Joseph C. Atkinson, Mrs. Christina Randall, Mrs.

Maurice Beardsley, Mrs. J. R. McLean, Mrs. E. J. Ashenden, Mrs. R. D. Lid-stone, Mrs. Irving T. Farnham, Mrs. W. H. Chandler, Mrs. Ernest L. Shubert.

The musical program of Mrs. Walter A. Beedle and the informal dancing of Mrs. Madrice E. Beardsley were features of the bazaar.

The open meeting of the club yesterday afternoon was attended by many members and guests. After a short business meeting Mrs. Bertrand Taylor, chairman of the social service committee of the Newton federation, and Mrs. George Wilkins, vice-president of the federation, spoke on the centralization of the charitable and philanthropic work in Newton. Mrs. Anna Golden played the violin. Miss Pearl Sieler accompanied her.

Mrs. George St. Amant, chairman of the educational department introduced Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, who delivered a lecture on the city, illustrated with stereoscopic views.

A social hour followed and refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Sidney Sargeant, assisted by Mrs. Emma Dimond, Mrs. Nowers, Mrs. Samuel Darling, Mrs. Van Wart and Mrs. Samuel Fleming.

The Lynn Women's Club held a musical afternoon on Tuesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Carolyn M. Engler, in the chair, and with a number of presidents and secretaries of out-of-town clubs, members of the North Shore Club and representatives of local clubs as special guests. An elaborate musical program was played by Arthur B. Keene, violinist, and Mrs. Keene, pianist.

The Home Club of East Boston on Tuesday evening joined in a reception given in honor of the first president, Mrs. Judith Winsor Smith, who more than 35 years ago was the leading spirit in the establishment of the Home Club, and for 10 years its presiding officer. The occasion brought out a large gathering, including besides the membership, especially invited persons. With Mrs. Smith in the receiving line were Mrs. Ada P. Spaulding, one of the early presidents of the club, Prof. Charles E. Fay of Tufts College, Mrs. Emma C. Fraser and Miss Lizzie M. Fitch, president and vice-president, and Mrs. Susan W. Fitz-Gerald, who spoke briefly early in the evening on the school question.

Miss Margaret Alexander was heard in vocal solos, accompanied by Miss Marguerite Kay, and Roberts Langer sang two numbers. Miss Ethel Simpson, violinist, and Miss Dora B. Covington, pianist, played. Original poems were read, and Professor Fay spoke.

On Dec. 19 a club magazine will be presented, the contents being contributed by members.

The Daughters of Maine held their December meeting at the home of Mrs. Edwin F. Leeds, 321 Franklin street, Cambridge, with the president, Mrs. Marquette F. Hilton, in the chair. After the business meeting, which included the admission of three new members, a delightful social hour followed. Solos were sung by Leon Harlow, a native of Paris, Me., accompanied by Miss Avis Washburn of Caribou, Me. After an interesting paper by Mrs. Leeds on William King, the first Governor of Maine, readings were given by Miss Eulalie Bradstreet of the Franklin Square house. The meeting was concluded by a luncheon served by the hostess.

The Professional Women's Club held a reception in the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Simone, the French actress. Miss Marion H. Brazier, president of the club, and Mrs. Edwin Arden, president of the Twelfth Night Club of New York, were in the receiving line with Mme. Simone. Following the reception, brief addresses were made by Charles Ross, Edwin Arden and Mrs. Arden. Mme. Simone and Miss Lotta Crabtree acknowledged the greetings of the assembled guests. During the afternoon, Mrs. Blanche Kil-duff and Mrs. Ernestine Fish sang, accompanied by Miss Carrie Holley and Mrs. Margaret L. Ray.

Members of the theatrical profession served at the refreshment tables, including Mrs. John Craig, Mrs. Adelaide Ford Hubbard, Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins, Miss Miriam Collins, Katherine Janette, Marie Celeste Stranahan and Mrs. Jeanette Noyes Rice.

On the reception committee were Mrs. Guy Currier, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, Miss Colette Ryan, Miss E. A. McAlleer, Miss Florence Eichorn, Miss M. L. Konnor, Mrs. Mabel Rotoli, the Rev. Florence C. Crocker, Mrs. Maud Huntington Benjamin, Dr. Carrie I. Bence and Mrs. J. B. Ellis.

Miss Caro F. Quinn was in charge of the ushers. They were Mrs. Annie A. Hawley, Miss Ethel F. Maxwell, Miss M. A. Busche, Dr. G. Maud Hough, Mrs. Joseph Brennan, Mrs. Edgar P. Young, Mrs. Diana Eddy, Miss Lillian Macdonald, Dr. Elizabeth Riley, Mrs. Minnie Scott Gould, Mrs. Carolyn Foye Flanders, Miss Alice Blackburne and Miss Mabel Golden.

The Philergians of Braintree held their monthly meeting on Monday afternoon with the president, Mrs. William Rogers, in the chair. After the business session, which included reports of the autumn state federation meeting in Haverhill, Henry Warren Poor, head of the art department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was introduced by the president and spoke on "Some Treasures of the Museum." He first showed a series of stereoscopic views of some of the best known galleries of Europe, among them the National gallery of England, the Louvre and the Luxembourg of France, and the Pitti palace and the Uffizi gallery of Italy, and a number of the treasures to be found in them. Following a series of views of the collections of the Boston museum, Mr. Poor showed the paintings with a set of colored slides and accompanied each with a description and anecdote. After the lecture, the exchange tables received their share of the attention. At the meeting of Dec. 19

## Practical Holiday Gifts

BOSTON SAFETY FOUNTAIN PEN, CANNOT LEAK, \$2.50

POCKET MANICURE SET \$3.50 to \$7.00

SPECIAL MANICURE SET—No. 1 \$3.00

SCISSOR SETS 1.50 to 6.00 Per Set

2001 KIT NO. 8, 10 Leather Case, \$3.50

Our Store—The Pocket Knife Centre of Boston.

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF PATTERNS EVER SHOWN

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

HARDWARE

### J. B. Hunter & Co. 60 Summer St., Boston.

there will be further opportunity to purchase articles for Christmas and potted plants will be one of the features of the sale.

On Wednesday afternoon, Pietro Isola lectures before the art class on sculpture and architecture, throwing on the screen views of the works of Vignola, Bernini, Correggio and others. In his next lecture on the Renaissance, Jan. 3, Mrs. Isola will talk on the Eclectic school.

Since 1912 is the centenary of Charles Dickens, Mrs. C. A. Bill is arranging a Dickens' carnival for the next regular meeting in which "Mr. Pickwick" will hold a reception to 40 friends, characters taken from the works of Dickens and assumed by members of the club. The English atmosphere will be indicated as much as possible and even the refreshments and music will be English. The business meeting will be omitted and the entertainment will start promptly at 3:30 p. m.

"Before the Battle," a comedy in one act by Henry Dingley Coolidge, was played for the first time Thursday evening by the Concord Dramatic Club. The scene showed the interior of a house on the road to Lexington on the night of April 18, 1775. The following was the cast: Captain Keith Morgan, Philip A. Davis; Millicent, Miss Maud Findeisen; Letty, Mrs. George S. Keyes; the messenger, Edward N. Chase.

The rest of the program, arranged to open the club's twelfth season, included a comedietta by S. Theyre-Smith, entitled "Mrs. Hilary Regrets," with the following cast: Dr. Power, an Irish doctor, Roger Sherman Hoar; Preston, a man-servant, Richard Eaton; Blanche Hilary, a young widow, Mrs. Pliny Jewell, and a farce in one act, "Professor Baxter's Great Invention," by Mrs. Mary B. Horne, in which the following took part: Samuel H. Tuttle, Bronson Alcott Pratt, Endicott R. Lovell, Mrs. Helen Keyes, Miss Evelyn Emmott, Mrs. Miriam W. Davis.

The Brightelmstone Club of Brighton and Allston enjoyed a series of recitations by Miss Beatrice Hereford on Monday afternoon. On Tuesday afternoon, the annual bazaar was opened and continued through Wednesday afternoon and evening, with satisfactory patronage. Many prominent women of Allston, Brighton and Brookline were in charge of the various booths and tables and a group of men, headed by Herbert Woodward, William C. Crawford and Frank V. Thompson acted as waiters in the supper room on Tuesday evening.

The one act play, "Mrs. Oakley's Telephone," with Mrs. Franklin Walters in the leading role, was the feature of both evenings. During the children's hour on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Constance Berry contributed several solo dances.

The Dorchester Social Club of Women met on Monday afternoon in Colonial hall with the president, Mrs. Henry S. Rickett, in the chair. During the business session, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, candidate for the school board, spoke before the members present on why a woman should be on the board. The lecturer of the afternoon was Mrs. Mary Carriek Thurston of Somerville, who told in an entertaining way of "A Summer in Spain." Mrs. Thurston's talk was illustrated by a collection of water colors and Spanish jewelry of quaint design.

Miss Viva Richardson contributed a program of piano solos, playing "Valse Cromatique," and "Rustle of Spring." A social hour followed.

A woman suffrage party rally for ward 10, one of the wards organized by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for

Good Government, will be held in Franklin Union hall at Berkeley and Appleton streets, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. The announcements read, "Bring your friends to hear why women want to vote." The admission is free and music, lantern slides and short speeches by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald and Bert S. Gale are among the attractions offered.

The Clifton Literary Club are entertained at the home of Mrs. Harry Terhune, Athelwood street, on Tuesday afternoon. The program included a talk by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald on the conditions and needs of the public schools of Boston and a paper on "The Intelligent Management of an Ordinary House" by Mrs. W. Howard Heustis of Belmont, who is a member of the state federation committee on economics. Mrs. Heustis gave advice to home-makers and extolled woman's work in the home.

A report of the autumn meeting of the state federation at Haverhill was given by Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard. The next meeting of the club has been postponed one week and will be held on Dec. 26 at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Swampscott Woman's Club met on Monday afternoon to hear the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale of Boston deliver a lecture on "Should the Corners of the Mouth Turn Up or Down?" Dr. Stockdale dwelt on the advantages to be derived from entertaining cheerful and happy thoughts, an appreciative love of children and a ready sense of humor.

The Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester met at the clubhouse Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton gave an interesting talk on President Millard Fillmore, and Boston in the year 1850 was reviewed in two papers. Mrs. Alice P. Bates gave a synopsis of what was going on in music in that year, the period being notable for many concerts that differed from the Handel and Haydn concerts, into which the singing school had developed, and in advance of the kind given by the negro minstrel entertainments.

The Germanias had arrived and concerts included "Midsummer Nights' Dream Overture" and arias from operas on their programs which were beginning to interest the public. Miss Sarah Shurtliff gave a paper on the actors and actresses of that period, in which she related many interesting stories of William Warren and Mrs. Vincent.

The social of the Woman's Book Review Club, held Dec. 2, was "Colonial Day." The program included an essay on "Social Life in the Eighteenth Century" by Miss M. Ella Mann, colonial music and a colonial play, "The Lamp of Liberty," written by Miss Lillian F. Chandler and performed by members of the club.

The Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester will hold its next meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Frannie Payson Sturgis, 3 Welden street, Roxbury. Continuing the study of Italian art, there will be papers on "Venetian Coloring," "Titian" and "Tintoretto." A pleasure and benefit is being derived from the study of this one school of art, which are leading to a greater appreciation of all beauty.

The Dorchester Woman's Club will hold its next meeting on the afternoon of Dec. 12, when Homer R. Hulbert will give an illustrated lecture on "The Passing of Korea." Current events will be given at 10 a. m. Dec. 19, with Mrs. Pennock as teacher.

## Russian Importing Co.

429 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

### OUR \$30,000 STOCK OF TOYS

Must be disposed of before Christmas, therefore the prices are reduced to just half their value.

Also our exquisite linens, embroideries, luncheon sets, dress and shirtwaist patterns.

Come and see our bargain tables, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS for social, professional or business use. Engraved, die stamped, lithographed and printed. Exclusive importations and productions. Christmas card residuals in assorted packets for class use at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Half wholesale price. A. D. MACLACHLAN, 562 Boylston St., Boston



# News of Interest to Automobilists

## READY TO SEND OUT 1912 NUMBER PLATES FOR BAY STATE CARS

Highway Commission Has Received Many Reservations From Owners Who Wish Same Numbers

### COLORS REVERSED

Officials in the automobile department of the Massachusetts highway commission are now preparing to send out to the Bay State motor car owners the first pairs of number plates for 1912. Already all the numbers up to 5000 have been reserved by the people who have held them during the past year or more, and applications for reservations of numbers above 5000 have been very numerous.

While the reservations have been received by the commissioners, they have not as yet been classified, and will not be until Dec. 15. However, it is confidently expected that No. 1 has been spoken for as usual by Frederick Tudor. Mr. Tudor was first granted this number Sept. 1, 1903, and has held it on each of the eight years since then.

Various other numbers are in particular favor with motorists, especially those which take the least effort to remember. Among these are all numbers ending in one or more eights and combinations in which the figures are consecutive, such as 1234 or backwards, as 9876.

It is probable that the first of the new plates will be sent out about the middle of the present month.

In 1912, the color scheme of the present tags will be exactly reversed from that of 1911. The numbers will be of blue upon a white background, instead of white upon a blue field as at present. There will be no change, however, either in the size or design of the numbers or the plate on which they are printed.

It is impossible to foretell just how much of an increase there will be in the demand for number plates during the coming year, but the highway commission already has 20,000 of the new numbers on hand ready for distribution and 10,000 more are being made. These are all for pleasure cars. It is expected that there will be many more cars of this type in the state next year, but because of the impossibility to estimate the increase it is thought that the plates now on hand, together with those which are being made are sufficient. More will be made as it becomes necessary.

In addition to the pleasure car plates 2000 pairs are being made for the commercial vehicles. These will have the same color scheme and design as those which will go on the machines not devoted to money-making, that is, blue numbers on a white background.

In 1911, according to a statement made at the offices of the highway commission, there was a 100 per cent increase in the number of trucks used in Massachusetts over those in 1910, and it is not altogether improbable that there will be as large if not an even larger increase in the commercial vehicle division for 1912 over the year that is just passing. That the highway commissioners are not looking for a decrease in the number of trucks which will use Massachusetts streets and roads during the next 12 months is very evident, but they are very much perplexed to know just how many to provide for.

### SERVICE BRANCH FOR MATHESON

On account of the popularity of their cars in this city the Matheson Automobile Company will shortly open a completely equipped service bureau, a branch of the parent company of Wilkes-Barre, to insure satisfaction to their customers in Boston and New England territory. A large building on Commonwealth avenue, especially constructed for automobile service has been chosen.

Roy A. Faye, whose company is now agent for the Matheson cars, will be connected with this new branch. The personnel of the organization and full details of its location and equipment will be announced later.

From its earliest days the Matheson car has had many patrons throughout New England. Recent sales have exceeded all past records in number and frequency, October and November having been an especially satisfactory sales season to the Matheson Company.

**HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY CO.**  
108 Mass. Ave., Cor. Newbury St. Tel. R. B. 16.  
Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield REPAIRING.  
BLACK WICKELING A SPECIALTY

New and Second-Hand Tires REPAIRING  
Highest Cash Prices for Old Tubes and Tires  
GEORGE E. CARR, 35 Dunster St., Boston  
Tel. R. B. 2788-34.

## PREPARING FOR BIG AUTOMOBILE SHOW



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AS IT WILL LOOK AT EXHIBIT  
Showing unique decorative treatment of balconies, stairways and ceiling

### WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The Automobile Club of Maryland and the Baltimore Automobile Dealers Association have decided upon Feb. 20 to 28 for the next motor car show to be held in that city.

The latest arrival in the commercial truck field, the new three-ton Velie chassis, a special feature of which is the specially designed coal dumping body, is now in Boston and is being shown by Lin McKie, manager of the commercial department of the Velie Boston branch, 92 Massachusetts av.

Ottawa's first annual automobile show will be held April 6 to 13, 1912, in Howich hall, under the auspices of Ottawa Valley Motor Car Association. Howich hall is the largest building in the city, comprises about 40,000 sq. ft., half of which has already been sold. The show committee has made plans to have the decorative feature of the show the best ever seen in Canada.

During the eight months ending Aug. 31 Germany exported \$7,299,250 worth of motor cars, as compared with \$4,897,500 in the same period of the preceding year, an increase of exactly 50 per cent. Russia was the best customer; Great Britain, United States and Argentine Republic followed in the order named.

During the same period its imports increased from \$1,927,250 to \$2,007,625, a gain of \$80,375, or a little over 4 per cent.

According to returns made by the county assessors there are 5185 automobiles in the state of Washington, the value of which is estimated at more than \$6,000,000. King county, in which Seattle is situated, leads all others. There are six in every 1000 residents of King county who own automobiles. Chehalis, Chelan, Pierce and Walla Walla are also in the same fortunate class. Even little Skamania county, with its less than 3000 population, boasts three machines of a total value of \$5380.

The local branch of the Buick Motor Company has received news of another mountain climbing record secured recently by a 1912 Buick roadster in California. The seven-mile grade leading from Smiths creek to Lick observatory was negotiated by J. E. Sloan, the Buick distributor at San Jose, Cal., in the remarkable time of 23 minutes. Not only is the grade very severe but there are 265 turns, all of which were made by the sturdy Buick on the high speed. By a curious coincidence the very model which made the new record was recently named by the local branch "the mountain climber."

## TWELFTH NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW WILL BE EXTENSIVE

Management of Madison Square Exhibition Announces Extensive Preparations for N. Y. Event

### THE COLOR SCHEME

NEW YORK—The twelfth national automobile show in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 6 to 20, will display a wider variety in the design of automobile bodies than ever before, and the buying public will undoubtedly study body designs with unusual interest. The result of these conditions will be a greater buying and a steady expansion of the automobile into lines and uses to which it had not heretofore been applied.

It is but a few years since the automobile was a single shape and style vehicle. A car had to be red and have a rear door or it was not admitted to the best society. That age was one in which its many possibilities were not known. The gasoline or electric propelled machine was then purely a vehicle for pleasure and show. Its use was limited to the best roads and weathers and to a few hours at a time usually.

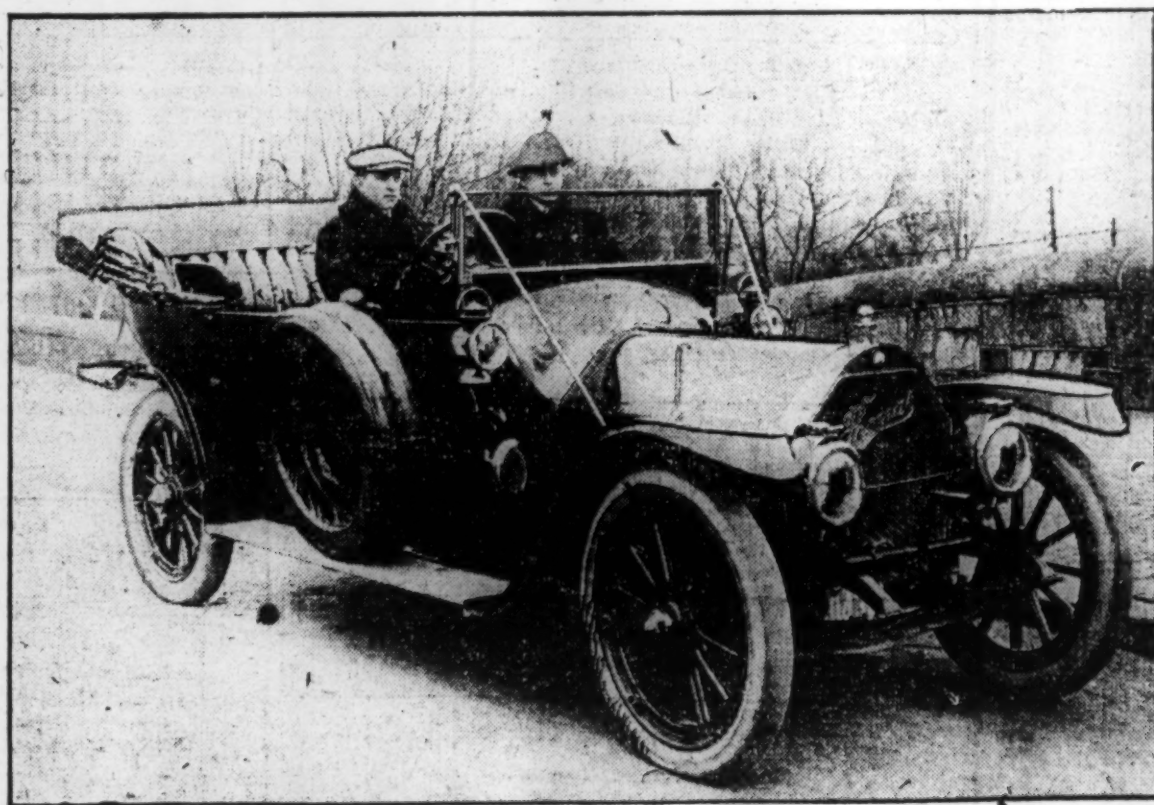
But as the motor car became more widely used and known, and its many superiorities over the horse became known it was fitted with bodies better adapted to daily use, and this process has been going forward ever since, until today we have the little open-bodied runabout suited to short trips and errand service, with the lightest, simplest body construction possible.

Makers of more pretentious cars fit bodies with doors to the operators' seats and with high sides and other protection from the weather as may be seen in many of the models of practically every modern car. The manufacturers produce bodies that answer for long distance work as well as for short trips and city use. They also fit them for the use of the lady members of the family and thus tend to increase the number of autos needed by the family.

The conventional touring car, once the leading style, has been fitted with bodies much improved in many details. Seats are wider than heretofore. Doors to the front as well as to the rear protect the owner who drives or rides in front as well as the family or guests in the rear. Ample length for leg room, better cushions and many conveniences like robe rails, foot rails and folding seats for extra passengers all mark an advance in the construction of this standard shape of body. Makers generally offer this type whether pioneers in the business or new comers; and the wide number of makers permit interesting and valuable comparisons to be made.

Closed cars show greater advance than

## ATTRACTIVE 1912 TOURING CAR



LATEST MODEL OF THE WELL-KNOWN THOMAS FLYER  
E. H. Houtz at the wheel with H. C. Henderson seated beside him

The new 1912 model 6-40 Thomas may be had as a seven-passenger touring car, a five-passenger phaeton, a four-passenger survey and a two-passenger runabout. In addition to these four types of open body the 6-40 Thomas may be had as a limousine, landaulet, brougham or coupe. The wheel base of the touring car is 134 inches. The equipment includes top, windshield, speedometer, shock absorbers, five lamps, gas tank, magneto, top envelope, curtains, tools, tire irons, spare rail, reserve gasoline and oil tanks, demountable rims, horn, etc.

While no radical changes have been made in the 1911 chassis some decided refinements have been accomplished. Beginning at the front of the chassis, the frame horns have been raised to give a more graceful appearance. All of the spring bolts and shackles have been

equipped with automatic compression cups front and rear. The starting crank bracket has been changed to hold the crank in an upright position when not in service. The front axle is of very heavy section and is entirely of nickel steel.

The front axle is hung on the spring one inch forward of center, thus tilting the steering bolt backward and giving the car a tendency to run straight and thereby producing easy steering. The radiator filler cap is a ball with the word "Thomas" engraved upon it. The radiator cap is hinged and is opened by lifting the ball. The motor is six cylinder, measuring 4 1/2 x 5 1/2. The cylinders are cast in pairs, with "T" head. Two independent systems of ignition are used.

The Thomas single disc type of clutch is still used. The disc is made of brass and equipped with cork inserts. The

cross type of universal joint is used between the clutch and transmission, and the entire mechanism is covered by an aluminum shield, which is held by clamps and thumb screws.

The transmission is a selective type, three speeds forward and a reverse. The Thomas steering gear is still used, except that the steering wheel spider, has been changed by carrying out the wood rim along the spokes for about three inches for the comfort of the hands, and the spokes are set to form a vertical cross when steering straight ahead.

The rear axle is extremely heavy and equipped with nickel steel sleeves on which the wheel bearings are placed. The brake drums are 17 in. diameter and 2 1/2 in. face, giving 525 sq. ins. of braking surface, both brakes being on the rear wheels; the axle is full-floating type.

any other styles. The limousine of a year or so ago has grown into a wide variety. Now the front or operators seat is also housed. This makes a full closed car in which the whole family may be carried as well as operate. Center controls facilitate this full closing. To fully grasp the year's progress in this line the vehicle must actually be seen and compared.

The work of preparing the Garden for the affair is going on rapidly. The boards of the special main floor, required to hold the weight of so many vehicles, have been laid and work has been completed on the foundations for the huge pillars which support the specially constructed elevated platform and balcony. The interior color scheme is to be crimson and gold. The noted French artist M. Jean Paleologue, better known as "Pal," is executing a most remarkable mural decoration for the exhibition hall which represents a golden sunset in southern California. More than 200 artists and expert sculptors are now at work on the artistic end of the show, executing their masterpieces in various studies.

### OLD IGNITION SYSTEMS

Sometimes the ignition system of an old car develops a tendency to use up batteries at a puzzling rate. When this happens it is well to overhaul and renew the wiring, particularly that leading to the spark plugs. The insulation of such wiring occasionally becomes so hard that it cracks in many places. These cracks are too small to be seen but result in serious leakage of high tension current.

### AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Dec. 9.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:32 a. m.  
Dec. 10.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:33 a. m.  
Dec. 11.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:34 a. m.  
Dec. 12.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:35 a. m.  
Dec. 13.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:35 a. m.  
Dec. 14.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:36 a. m.  
Dec. 15.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:37 a. m.  
Dec. 16.....From 4:43 p. m. to 6:38 a. m.

### THE AMERICAN SELF STARTER

FOR AUTOMOBILES and MOTOR BOATS is the only acetylene starter on the market employing GAUGE and COMPRESSION tank for properly measuring charge of gas entering the cylinders, making the safest, simplest and most positive starter in use. This Starter has been adopted by the largest and most conservative automobile manufacturers in the United States. Every automobile owner should have his car equipped with this device to eliminate cranking, mishaps and troublesome delays. Phone or call for demonstrations.

N. E. SALES & EQUIPMENT CO.  
100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
Phone Oxford 600.



Ralph Mulford with a LOZIER car on Nov. 27 won the Vanderbilt Cup, at an average speed of 74.07 miles per hour, nearly nine miles per hour faster than the time made in any previous race for this famous trophy. The Vanderbilt Cup adds one more to the long list of consistent victories of the

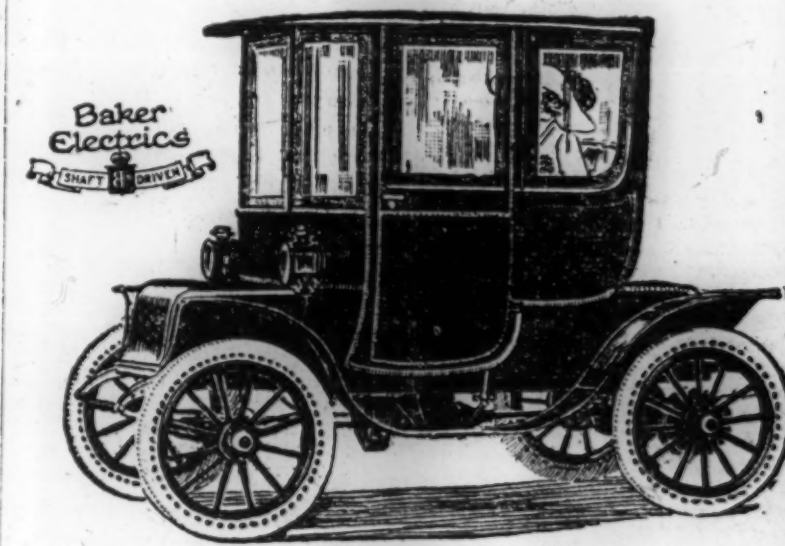
## WORLD'S CHAMPION CAR

Beacon St. & Commonwealth Ave., Boston

## MASSACHUSETTS GETS ABOUT \$2,000,000 FROM HER AUTOISTS

About \$2,000,000 has been received by Massachusetts from motorists during the last year. A total of more than \$500,000 in fees and fines has been paid in. This sum, all of which with the exception of such as has been required to pay the expenses of the automobile department of the highway commission, has been available for the maintenance of roads. Of the total approximately

\$475,000 came from fees for registration certificates and operators' and chauffeurs' licenses, and the remainder was from fines for infraction of the automobile law. In addition to this it is estimated that the owners of cars in the state have this year paid about \$1,500,000 in taxes on their machines as personal property. The fiscal year of the highway commission closed last week.



## Strength in Any Motor Car

is chiefly a question of an evenly balanced, properly reinforced chassis designed to meet all strains upon it. Mere bulk is a handicap, as in the athlete. And there is also this great disadvantage: every pound of excess weight reduces the efficiency of your car by wasting its power.

The Baker chassis weighs much less and still is stronger than any other—lasts longer—requires fewer repairs. Consider what a saving this insures in a single season's use, to say nothing of the aggregate saving during the life of the car.

A. F. NEALE  
Boston Distributor  
21 Motor Mart

The Baker Motor-Vehicle Co.  
Manufacturers  
Cleveland, Ohio



This store grows steadily from month to month. This December's sales to date are the largest in its history.

All this is the result of careful planning, the gathering of the most attractive stocks, the thousands of specially priced articles, the high class of employees and the improved service.

Tremont St.  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

This store grows steadily from month to month. This December's sales to date are the largest in its history.

All this is the result of careful planning, the gathering of the most attractive stocks, the thousands of specially priced articles, the high class of employees and the improved service.

## On Sale Monday

**108 Suits** Comprising stock in the hands of Philadelphia's greatest manufacturer, due to cancellations owing to late delivery. Consisting of tailored suits in serges, wide wale materials and rough suitings, mixtures and diagonal weaves. All satin lined and interlined. *Made to retail at from 25.00 to 40.00.*

**65 Coats** From the same Philadelphia manufacturer—rough double face serges, clothes and mixtures—all new. *Made to sell at from 25.00 and 30.00 to 40.00.*

**75 Dresses** Crepe de Chine, chiffon and silk, serges and diagonals in tailored and semi-tailored styles, all new. Intended for afternoon and street wear. *Made to sell at from 25.00, 30.00 to 40.00.*

Every Suit, Coat and Dress is new and made to sell at full price.

The maker is famous for high quality of tailoring and cloths.

The material alone is worth much more than the above price.

From the same manufacturer less expensive Suits at the same great discount. Also dresses at prices to correspond.

75 Dresses.....Values 20.00 to 25.00  
35 Dresses.....Values 15.00 to 25.00  
10 Dresses.....Values 15.00 to 20.00  
15 Suits.....Values 20.00 to 25.00  
35 Coats.....Values 22.50 to 30.00

All at

**10.50**

## Neckwear and Scarfs

About two pieces for the price of one  
Comprising three imported and sample lines

Side Revers, sample pieces, real Irish lace trimmed.....Value 1.50	75c	Jabots, real Irish and cluny lace trimmed.....Value 1.00	50c
Side Revers of marquisette and linen, lace trimmed.....Value 2.50	1.25	Jabots, hand emb., real lace trimmed.....Value 3.50	1.95
Side Revers, sample pieces of solid Irish lace.....Value 5.00	2.95	Scarfs of crepe de chine, plain colors.....Value 3.50	2.50
Stocks, real Irish and cluny lace trimmed.....Value 2.00	95c	Scarfs of crepe de chine, satin borders.....Value 4.00	2.75
Stocks, real Irish and cluny lace trimmed.....Value 3.00	1.50	White Chiffon Scarfs, border in pastel shades.....Value 1.50	95c
Stocks, jabots attached, real lace trimmed.....Value 3.00	1.50	White Crepe Scarfs, Persian borders.....Value 5.00	3.50
Side Frills, mull and marquisette lace trimmed.....Value 1.00	50c	Crepe Scarfs in black and evening shades.....Value 4.50	2.95
Side Frills, real Irish lace trimmed.....Value 1.75	95c	Net Scarfs, imported, colored beads.....Value 8.50	5.00
Side Frills, real Irish lace trimmed.....Value 5.00	2.95	Scarfs of Crepe de Chine, French printed border.....Value 4.50	2.95
Dress Sets, real Irish and cluny lace trimmed.....Value 3.50	1.75	Black Chiffon Scarfs with gold beads.....Value 1.50	1.00
Dress Sets, real Irish and cluny lace trimmed.....Value 7.50	2.95	Radium Silk Scarfs, all hand painted.....Value 5.50	3.50
Large Collars, hand embroidered, real Irish lace trimmed.....Value 3.00	1.50	Silk Scarfs with wide pompadour borders.....Value 3.75	2.75
Large Collars, hand embroidered, real Irish lace trimmed.....Value 5.00	2.95	White Scarfs of crepe de chine, pastel borders.....Value 4.00	2.95
Real Irish Trimmed Jabots.....Values		Stock Jabots.....Values	
Hemstitched Collar and Cuff Sets	1.50	Hand Emb Jabots	75c to
Net and Mull Frills.....to		Chemisettes and half sleeves	1.25
Tucked Batiste Stocks.....Price		Side Frills	50c
Mourning Bands and Cuffs.....1.00		Cascade Net Jabots	
Black Net Stocks.....Price		Hand Emb. Linen Collars	
Colored Silk Berries.....1.00		Sailor Collars	
Silk Fringed Bows.....1.00		Tucked Mull Bows	
Hand Embroidered Linen Collars		Mull Jabots, real Irish	
Lace Stocks, side frills		Swiss Emb. Collar and Cuff Sets	
Muslin and Net Chemisettes.....		Neckties and Bows	
		Maline Bows	

## Christmas Sale of Jewelry Novelties

Note the very great values to be found in the Christmas offering

Imported Hat Pins.....All	New Braid Pins.....All	Imported German Silver Mesh Purses with long chain attached. Value 2.50. Price 1.50
Cuff Pins.....50c	Velvet Neck Bands.....All	Imported Mesh Bags from Austria, made on a five inch satin finished frame, deep gathered close woven mesh. Value 8.50. Price 5.00
Hair Barrettes.....50c	Jabot Pins.....All	100 Solid Gold Pendants with solid gold neck-chain, all set with real jewels. Values 8.50 and 10.00 5.00
Belt Buckles.....1.50	Frill Pins.....All	
Jeweled Frill Pins.....1.00	Silver Collar Pins.....All	
Gunmetal Mesh Purses.....1.00	Horseshoe Pins.....All	
Frill Pins.....All	Pearl Neck Chains.....All	
Paris Bar Pins.....All	Silver Waist Sets.....All	
Long Coat Chains.....All	Silver Frill Pins.....All	
Real/Coral Neck Chains.....All	Fr. Enamel Hat Pins.....All	
Jeweled Braid Pins.....All	Imported Bayaderes.....All	
Gunmetal Mesh Purses.....All	Coat, Lorgnette and Guard Chains.....All	
Hat Pins.....All	Bar Pins.....All	
Pearl Bandeaux.....All	Velvet Neck Bands.....All	
Barrettes.....All	Enamel Lead Pencils.....All	
Coat Chains.....All	Pearl Necklaces.....All	
Frill Pins.....All	Amethyst Pendants.....All	
Fancy Hair Pins.....3.50		
Hard Enamel Pencils.....		

## Silk Hosiery

The Annual Christmas Sale

Chandler & Co. co-operated in this remarkable event with one of the largest New York retail houses and the purchases were so large as to secure price concessions not granted at any other period of Silk Hosiery selling during the entire year.

Women's Black Silk Boot Hosiery—Mercurized garter top, double sole, high spliced heel.....Value 50c	75c Quality Price 50c	Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery—Double Silk tops, and double mercurized garter tops, black and assorted colors.....Value 1.00	1.25 to 2.00 Qualities Price 1.00
Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery—Black and colors, light, medium and heavy weights, double silk and double mercurized garter tops, extra spliced all silk and lisle soles.....Value 1.35	1.75 to 2.75 Qualities Price 1.35	Women's Pure Thread Black Silk Hosiery—Hand embroidered in original and elaborate patterns, medium weight, with double spliced soles, heels and toes.....Value 1.95	2.50 to 3.00 Qualities Price 1.95
Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery—Black and evening shades, hand embroidered, elaborate and delicate patterns.....Value 2.85	3.75 to 5.00 Qualities Price 2.85	Men's Silk Hosiery—Men's fancy silk hosiery, a variety of two colors and mottled effects.....Value 50c	1.00 Quality Price 50c
Men's Pure Thread Black Silk Hosiery—Medium and heavy weights, extra double spliced soles, heels and toes.....Value 1.00	1.50 Quality Price 1.00		

## Hundreds and Hundreds

### Silk Petticoats

Pure Silk Messaline Petticoats; also Silk Jersey Top Petticoats. Value 5.00.....Price 3.95	
Petticoats in Silk Jersey Top, Pure Dye Messaline and Soft and Rustling Taffeta. Values 7.50 and 8.50.....Price 5.00	
Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats, made of pompadour, striped, Persian and warped silks, also peacock silk. Values 5.00 and 6.00.....Price 2.95	

## Christmas Merchandise

Whereon a great saving is effected. Often three articles for the price of two, and in many instances two articles for the price of one. It is not always easy to procure the highest quality of merchandise in the very latest and most approved styles of fashion at anything but the full price, but it can be accomplished if enough work and intelligence are put against the proposition, and Chandler & Co. have accomplished it—Inducements are of marked importance in the following:

### Finest Leather Goods

237 IMPORTED BAGS from Austria, frames of German silver, French gilt and self leather covered. Values from 2.50 to 3.00. Price.....1.25	
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC HAND BAGS—Beautiful and unique designs of the choicest selected leathers. Made to retail at from 10.00 to 12.50. Special at.....5.95	
TRAVELING BAGS for men and women, sizes from 16 to 20 inches. Black pig skin, walrus grain and genuine cowhide, outside sewed with riveted corners. Values 8.50 and 9.50. Price.....5.75	
TRAVELING BAGS of genuine natural walrus. Made over a solid frame, hand sewed, three inside pockets. Value 16.50. Price.....12.00	
Fitted Traveling Bags, genuine seal walrus, fitted with white Parisian ivory and real ebony—nickel trimmings. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. Values 25.00 and 30.00.....17.50	

Genuine Goat Seal Bags, black only, leather lined. Value 4.50.....Price 2.50	
Silk Velvet Bags, some with deep fringes, others in the tailored effect. Values from 6.00 to 8.00.....Price 4.50	
Bags of seal and walrus grain leather, fitted with purse. Value 3.00. Price 2.00	
New French Split Bottom Hand Bags, goat seal walrus. Value 5.00. Price 2.95	
New Muff Purses. Many vanity fitted. Values 5.00 and 6.00. Price 3.00	
About 34 Auto and Over-Night Bags, fitted with toilet articles; no two alike. Value 25.00.....Price 12.50	
Silk Moire and Satin Bags—Vanity fittings and change purse. Values 8.00 to 10.00.....Price 5.00	
Avenue Bags, split bottom. English leathers to match any gown. Value 8.50.....Price 5.00	
Genuine Walrus and Seal Shopping Bags, all leather lined. Value 7.50. Price 5.00	
The New Swagger Purse. Value 5.00. Price 2.95	
Matinee Bags, made of English cross and long grain morocco. Value 6.00. Price 3.95	
Envelope. Pocketbooks specially adapted for misses. Value 2.00. Price 1.00	

### Chinese Mandarin Coats

Chinese Mandarin Silk Coats.....12.50	
Chinese Mandarin Silk Coats.....18.50	
Chinese Mandarin Silk Coats.....28.00	
Chinese Mandarin Skirts.....9.50	
Chinese Mandarin Skirts.....12.50	
Canton Crepe Skirts.....8.50	
Quilted Silk Lounging Robes.....12.50	
Chinese Habutai Silk Kimonos.....12.50	
Canton Crepe Silk Kimonos.....32.50	
Japanese Hand-Kimb. Coats.....16.50	
Japanese Hand-Kimb. Kimonos.....12.50	

From France **Long White Gloves**

20-Button Length  
16-Button Length  
12-Button Length

Fine French Glace Gloves

There are over 3000 pairs and they include the various styles of stitches on the back—in the new fall shades of tans, all white and white with black stitching—also black with the narrow and the broad stitching. Under ordinary conditions these gloves could not be imported to sell for less than 1.25 a pair. They will be offered at.....

**85c**

## Linen Handkerchiefs

### WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Appenzell Emb. Corner Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at.....25c	
Linen Mourning Handkerchiefs, at.....25c and 50c	
Hand Emb. Madeira Fancy Scalloped Edge Handkerchiefs, at.....75c	
Pure Linen Irish Embroidery Handkerchiefs, at.....50c and 75c	
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hand drawn thread.....6 for 1.00	
Appenzell Convent Embroidery Hdk's, at.....75c, 1.00 to 4.00	
Real Duchess Handkerchiefs, at.....1.50, 6.50, 10.50 to 22.50	
Real Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, at.....2.75, 3.50	
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at.....12 1/2c, 17c, 25c to 1.25	
Pure Linen Hand Drawn Hem Hdk's, semi-wreath hand embroidery initial, at.....6 for 1.00	
Pure Linen Hand Emb. Daisy Spray Hdk's, at.....25c	
Hand emb., open work cluster forget-me-nots and initial, at.....25c	

150 Doz. Women's Pure Linen Barred Handkerchiefs, hand drawn thread hem. Regular value 25c each. While they last.....6 for 75c

Linen, Real Armenian Lace Handkerchiefs, at.....50c, 1.00	
Real Madeira Hand Emb. Four Corner Handkerchiefs 1.00 to 3.50	
Autograph Pure Linen, all names, at.....25c	
Pen and Ink Sketch Handkerchiefs, at.....25c	
Madeira Hand. Emb. Glove Handkerchiefs, at.....25c	
Wreath Hand Emb. Initial Hdk's, each.....25c	
Children's Linen Hand Emb. Initial Hdk's, at.....3 for 50c	

1000 Fine French Linen Handkerchiefs, beautiful convent and seed-work embroidery, all hand hemstitched. Value 75c to 1.50 each. All priced.....50c

### MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Hand Made Damask Border Handkerchiefs, at.....1.00	
Imported Linen, colored block print Hdk's, at 50c, 75c and 1.25	
Plain Pure Linen Hdk's, at.....17c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 1.00	
Pure Linen Hand Drawn Block Initial Handkerchiefs.....6 for 2.25	
Pure Linen, Hand Emb. Block Initial Handkerchiefs.....6 for 1.25	
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initial, at.....50c	

Men's Medium Weight Pure Linen Hdk's, 1/4-in. hem. Value 35c each. Special.....6 for 1.25

## Hand Painted Silk and Ribbon Novelties

Done by North of Ireland Artists

For all uses, specially hand painted by two brilliant artists from North of Ireland

Hand Painted Sachets.....25c to 1.50	
Hand Painted Name Sachets, the latest European novelty.....50c	
Hand Painted Hangers.....1.95	
Traveling Companions of dainty Dresden ribbon.....2.25	
Jewelry and Corage Money Bags, hand painted.....1.00 and 1.50	

## Finest Silk Umbrellas

WOMEN'S FOLDING UMBRELLAS in \$5.00 qualities, of pure taffeta silk, handles hand carved pimientos, long sterling silver etched, mission with sterling trimmings, sterling silver carved caps, engine turned caps, mission, ebony and gun metal, magic folding frames.....Price 2.95	
MEN'S FOLDING UMBRELLAS, extra quality taffeta silk, fine imported handles, Prince of Wales crooks, Cape horn, silver trimmed, mission, buck horn, plain and silver trimmed, ivory and silver trimmed, etched and engraved. Values 5.00 and 6.00.....Price 3.95	
WOMEN'S AND MEN'S PURE SILK FOLDING AND OTHER UMBRELLAS, all with fine imported handles of rich sterling silver, elegantly carved, woods and selected mission wood, silver trimmed. Values 6.50 to 8.50.....Price 5.00	

## Christmas Aprons

Special Christmas Offerings in Thousands of Dainty and Useful Aprons at Less Than Cost to Manufacturers

FINE WHITE LAWN TEA APRONS, HAND EMBROIDERED Irish picot edge. Value 75c. A limited quantity at.....35c

NEW INITIAL APRONS, fine Swiss embroidery trimmings, pockets with embroidered initial. Value 75c. Special lot at.....50c	
NEW CHAFING DISH, TEA, SEWING and FANCY NOVELTY APRONS. Value 1.00. Special lot.....79c	

### QUEEN MARY APRON

The Queen of England in all the splendor of her exalted position finds time to wear aprons. Her favorite design has been copied and is called the "Queen Mary Apron." Made from fine lawn, with a beautiful panel of English embroidery and trimmed with dainty val. lace, broad strings. Value 1.00. Sale price.....50c

### TEA APRONS

New Initial Aprons. Price.....50c	
New Round Tea Aprons. Price.....50c	
New Tea Aprons, Sewing Aprons and fancy designs. Price.....79c	
Tea Aprons, Sewing Aprons and Bretelle Aprons. Special.....1.00	

### NURSES', MAIDS' and WAITRESSES' APRONS

Large Aprons with or without bibs and bretelles. Special.....50c	
Large Aprons for maids, waitresses or nurses, at.....79c	
Large Aprons for all purposes. Special price.....1.00	

### CHAFING DISH APRONS

Chafing Dish Aprons, 10 different styles. Special.....50c	
Chafing Dish and Princess Aprons, 5 styles. Special price.....1.00	
New Convent Embroidered Chafing Dish Aprons.....2.95	
Cover-all Aprons of percale or gingham. Special Price.....58c	
Hand Embroidered Aprons. Special Price.....50c	
New Black Silk Aprons for the elderly lady.....1.95 to 2.95	
New Flowered Sewing Aprons. Special.....1.50	

## BOOT AND SHOE TARIFF TO STAY

WASHINGTON—No action will be taken by the House ways and means committee looking to a change in the duty on boots and shoes before the boot and shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts are given a hearing. Representative Underwood, chairman of the committee, told Alfred W. Donovan of Boston, chairman of the New England Boot and Shoe Club, on Friday.

"We feel that we cannot stand a fur-

ther cut in the tariff on boots and shoes," Mr. Donovan said, "and I learned enough to make me confident that we will not have to stand one for the present."

### BILL STOPS BEAM TRAWLING

WASHINGTON—Representative Gardner introduced a bill and a resolution on Thursday looking to the abolition of fishing by beam trawling. The bill provides that no fish of any kind shall be imported into this country that have been caught by beam trawling.

## BUILDING WORK SHOWS DECREASE

NEW YORK—The chief feature of building operations in the three leading New York boroughs last month was the enormous reduction in the number of structures projected in the Bronx and the consequent diminution in estimated expenditures. During November, 1910, permits were granted for 400 new buildings to cost \$10,678,925 and for the month

just ended the number was 136, requiring \$2,004,850 for their construction. In the matter of expenditures the decrease amounted to \$8,674,075, while new buildings were 264 less in number.

Including expenditures for alterations, as well as new work, the three boroughs showed a total of \$14,473,279 as the amount to be expended, making the aggregate for the 11 months equivalent to approximately \$159,277,000, or 12.6 per cent below the total for the same period of 1910.

## U. S. ASBESTOS GOODS POPULAR

WASHINGTON—In 1910 the United States exported all other countries of the world in the conversion of raw asbestos into manufactured products, but a very small percentage—less than 1 per cent of the asbestos used—was mined in this country, by far the larger part being imported from Canada.

The total production in the United States for 1910 was valued at \$68,357;

the imports of raw material from Canada were valued at more than 15 times that amount.

## PLAN TO CHANGE CAPITOL FIXTURES

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Changes in the arrangement of two of the massive chandeliers in the hall of the House of Representatives in the capitol may be made this winter, in order that better lighting effects may be obtained for the

ceiling painting executed by Edwin A. Abbey for that apartment of the state-house. The ceiling painting is a huge circular canvas representing the 24 hours and containing a bewildering array of colors.

Two of the chandeliers are almost beside the painting and at night their light falls in too great volume on the figures, while the bulk of the fixtures interferes with the view of the surface by day and night, necessitating people having to walk immediately beneath and crane necks to obtain a good idea of the scheme.



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1911

## Day Nursery Is Now Important as a Philanthropic Benefit

Needy Mother Helped, Her Children Well Cared for and Both Made Happy, With Gain to Community

## MRS. SHAW'S WORK

THE appeal of childhood is irresistible and the charm of babyhood supremely so. For this reason no form of charity is more attractive than the day nursery. But in its attractiveness lies its risk, for the sympathetic philanthropist, seeing in the day nursery an opportunity to make little children happy, sometimes sees no farther than that nor realizes that all charity to be truly helpful must be wisely directed and conducted from a sound basis.

## Nurseries Well Conducted

A visit to the chain of day nurseries established by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw more than 30 years ago in Roxbury, Cambridge and the North End is a revelation of what the properly conducted day nursery may be. No child is admitted until the home conditions have been thoroughly investigated by a trained investigator who knows, however much her heart may be touched by the tales she hears, that it is the part of wisdom to enforce the nursery regulations. These regulations state that as a rule only widows, deserted wives or wives whose husbands are in prison may claim the benefits of the nursery, and then only where there is actual need for the mother to go out to work. This at once makes it impossible for lazy or inefficient fathers to let their wives earn the family income in mill or factory while the babies are being cared for in the convenient day nursery, and this also makes it impossible for mothers to get rid of their children for the day simply to have a chance for visits with their neighbors. The mother must be a woman who is compelled by circumstances to go out of the home to work. Then if she has children who are under school age, the day nursery may possibly care for them, but not unless there is no other help which can be given which will be more satisfactory. There is no indiscriminate acceptance of children simply on the mother's request, no yielding to a mother's plead-

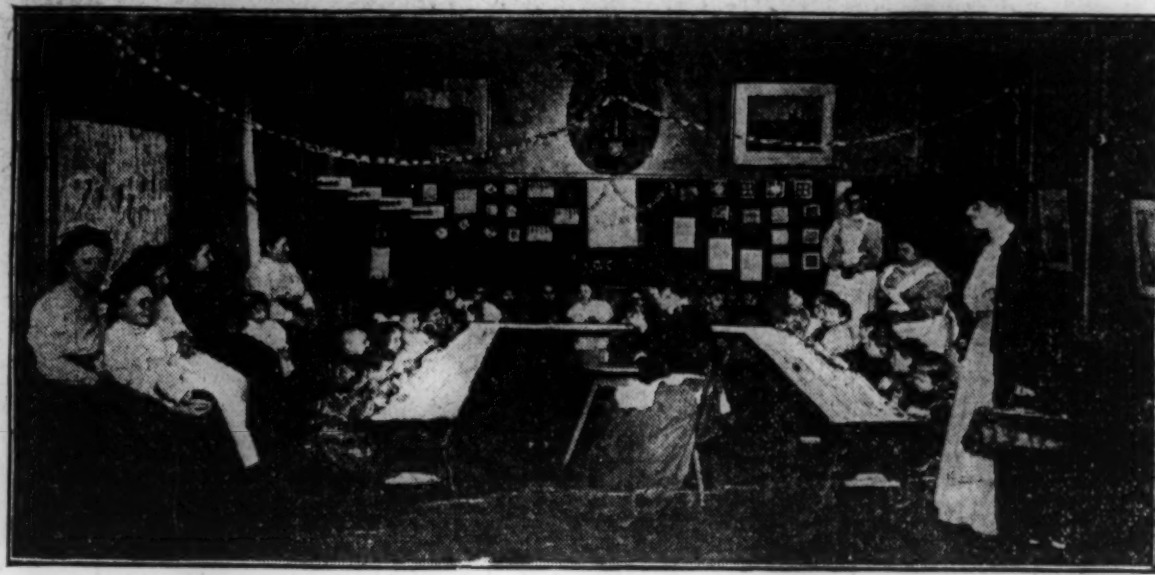
ings or to a baby's winsome smiles without a thorough investigation not only of present condition but of the family history. Representatives from the nurseries meet twice a month with representatives from every child-benefit institution in Boston to discuss problems and talk over cases about which the day nursery representatives are in doubt. Thus every precaution is used to bestow this form of charity where it will do the most good.

## Children Find Joy

After a child has finally been admitted to the sheltering arms of this carefully guarded institution he begins to experience joys which he often has never known before, not the least of which is the joy of learning that there is a time and place for everything, even the toothbrush, upon which at first he gazes with puzzled wonder. His morning is spent in play either with toys, or, if he be old enough, in kindergarten games of the simpler kind. On suitable days, he is allowed to have a good time on the playground, which in the North End nursery happens to be on the roof, and he never misses the cup of milk which helps to make the hours till dinner seem less long. Dinner time is a happy occasion indeed and gives opportunity for the teaching of good table manners whereby the black-eyed toddler from far away lands soon learns that it is bad form to eat too fast or to spill one's broth or to quarrel with one's neighbors or to slide down in one's chair preparatory to taking a nap. The opportunity for the nap comes as soon as dinner is finished. Into little white cribs in a spotless nursery these smiling children are stowed away for a care-free journey to the land of dreams, and it is surprising to find how soon they learn that they must not talk or make any disturbance after the arrangements for the journey are complete. Sometimes, of course, there is a talkative youngster (not always a girl) whose tongue will seem to go in spite of all efforts to hold it still, but this difficulty is easily obviated by placing this talker's crib in another room for a few days either by itself or beside the crib of a child who has learned the virtue of silence.

## Mothers Pay in Part

It would be difficult to decide which is the more charming sight—a view of these children from many countries fast



Groups of children being made happy in the North End day nursery while their mothers are busily engaged elsewhere

asleep in the nursery cribs or a glimpse of them at the moment of waking when they sit up in their cribs, smiling and rosy-checked, ready for the frolics of the afternoon and for the welcome lunch of crackers and milk.

It is a very contented troop of tiny boys and girls which the mothers find when they stop in at the close of day. These mothers, by the way, are given the privilege of paying what they can to have their children so well taken care of, for the wise nursery people know that kindness is more appreciated when the recipient is permitted to make some return, small though that return may be. Often the mother can pay but five cents a day and sometimes not that, but at the beginning she is told that it costs \$2 a week for the nursery to care for one child and so she knows that even her few cents are helping to meet expenses. At first some mothers seem to think that the nursery is a city institution and that because they pay taxes therefore the nursery ought to take care of all their little children gratis. When they come to realize, however, that the nursery is a private enterprise supported by people who have no motive save to help working mothers to help themselves, this new view brings a feel-

ing of appreciation which naturally expresses itself in a willingness to pay as much as they can for benefits received.

## Small Nursery Best

In speaking of the nursery problem, Miss Adeline Moffat, who is Mrs. Shaw's representative, says: "The ideal nursery is the small nursery. This does not mean there is little demand for the nursery, but that by intelligent planning on the part of the nursery workers the number of mothers who must leave home is reduced. By keeping records and following up refused cases, it is possible to learn the best arrangement for each family. Sometimes a mother wishes to go out to work to pay a debt, but the nursery people know by long experience that overwork may result in debts of other kinds larger than the original debt. In the meantime the older children will be on the street unsupervised, the mother's discipline will be weakened, and the family will be much worse off in the end. Sometimes when a mother puts her children in the nursery it costs the nursery more than the mother earns. In such a case it would be cheaper to pay the mother to stay at home."

"Some day in the future the day nur-

series may be unnecessary, but at present it has a definite, practical, important place to fill in the group of charities. It is valuable in proportion as it takes a broad view of the whole question of relief and cooperates intelligently with other agencies. It must look beyond the immediate emergency, considering the family as a whole and the ultimate results of any given line of action; it must reach back into the home and raise home and neighborhood standards. The child is the unit, and from the nursery point of view the most important unit, and therefore the first aim of the nursery should be to secure for the child proper care from the mother. Indeed, the permanent way to help a child is to help its mother maintain the best standards in the home, since the sojourn of the child in the nursery is temporary and the stay in the home of much longer duration. Although nursery children often improve, physically and morally, unless the question is carefully watched, the nursery may undermine the mother's sense of responsibility and efficiency, for with her many cares she becomes only too glad to leave much to the nursery."

## Happy Evening Reunion

One of the most delightful features of Mrs. Shaw's day nursery work comes at

the close of day; not every day, but just often enough to make it wholly practical. When the mothers stop in for their babies they do not take them home immediately, but stay for supper. The other children are invited, too, so that, as far as is feasible the whole family may enjoy this good time together. The children have their own table and the mothers theirs and it is with considerable wonder that the mothers watch for the first time the tying on of the children's bibs. They seem much puzzled also by the comparative decorum of these little ones during the meal and unconsciously they absorb new ideas of what a properly conducted meal may be. There is no attempt at the suppers to provide an elaborate menu, but everything is wholesome and deliciously prepared. Often the meal consists in great measure of the same things used in the homes, but cooked in new and appetizing ways. After supper the children play some of their games for the mothers; there is also perhaps a simple entertainment of some kind or a talk. Then at an early hour everybody goes home.

The common sense of the whole arrangement is evident. The mothers are relieved both from having to prepare supper at the end of a day of hard work and from the still greater ordeal of having to dress up. They do not have to provide some one to watch the children during their absence; in fact, for a short time they can forget every care and give full attention to the enjoyment and instruction of the hour.

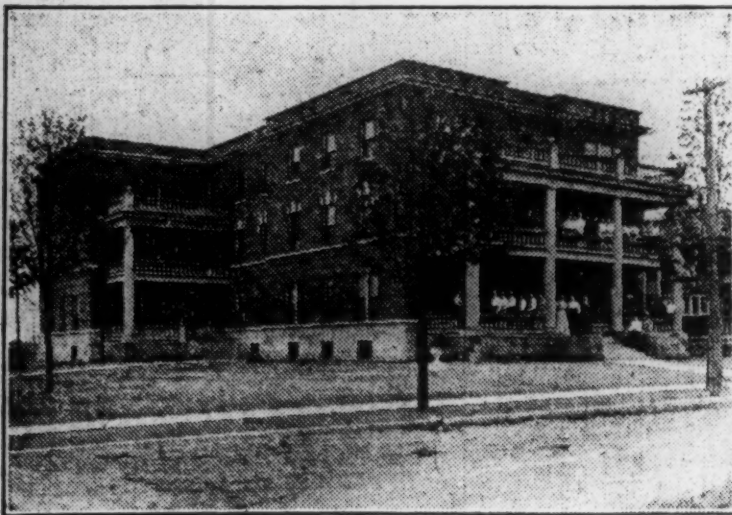
Important as is the place which the day nursery fills, those who base their conclusions on sound reasoning and not on mere sentiment are united in saying that, like all other charities, the thing the day nursery should work for is its own elimination. Yet it is to be questioned, they also say, whether elimination will ever be possible while industrial conditions permit wages too small to meet the needs of the family. That a great many cases of wife desertion are due to discouragement arising from an inadequate income has been proved again and again. Then the wife is thrown on her own resources, and if the day nursery did not exist to take care of her little children while she is earning her mere pittance in factory or mill, her plight would be deplorable indeed. Human hearts are touched by the

family's need and seek to supply it through this apparently necessary form of charity, though all the time discerning that they are not getting at the root of the trouble. They can simply make things easier for a comparatively few individuals until the day of economic reconstruction shall come to give every laborer a sum worthy of his hire. In the meantime the individuals benefited by the nursery are touchingly appreciative, and it may be asked if the lifted burdens of struggling mothers and the joy of little children are not sufficient reason to make the day nursery its own excuse for being.

## Neighborhood Centers

The day nurseries which Mrs. Shaw founded in the 70s have since grown into neighborhood centers of which the nursery remains a distinctive feature. They are located in the Roxbury Neighborhood house, the Cottage Place Neighborhood house, the North Bennet Street Industrial school and the Cambridge Neighborhood house. Each has a capable matron and assistants who know how to do the wisest things for wee boys and girls, and whose courtesy to the beneficiaries is marked by a sincerity which is altogether charming. They possess, too, a saving sense of humor which helps them out of many a difficult situation and which the mothers themselves find quite contagious. There is nothing about the nursery which savors of institutionalism. Emphasis is laid on simple, natural relations, and the children are made to feel they can get fun just out of being extra nice brothers and sisters to each other. They are allowed to play in the nursery with the same freedom they have at home, and if they choose to sit on the floor rather than in chairs, the privilege is theirs. Visitors will find in each of these nurseries the cheerful, well ordered atmosphere which characterizes all of Mrs. Shaw's houses and which helps to make each such a powerful influence for good reaching far back into the neighborhood. The nurseries have been operated long enough to see the effect on the children. There are today in Roxbury fine looking girls of 18 and 20 who are proud of once having been nursery children. They are encouraging specimens of the type of womanhood the carefully conducted day nurseries can help to produce.

## SILK MANUFACTURE IS A GROWING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES



The Belrockton, home for employees of the Belding silk plant in Michigan

WHILE silk growing in the United States has not yet turned out so satisfactory as those who early promoted the cultivation of the silk worm expected, in the industry of silk manufacture this country is now assuming a conspicuous position. A striking instance is afforded by what Michigan is doing in this direction. At Belding, the firm of Belding Brothers is not only bringing the industry in America to a high point of perfection, but from an economic viewpoint, the concern is assuring itself of the best possible cooperation on the part of its employees by the care with which the workers' interests are guarded.

It is not customary to associate the commonwealth of Michigan with silk manufacture. Rather it is lumber, ore

and agricultural products for which the state is renowned, always including, of course, the fact that it is the leading manufacturing center for automobiles. But visitors to Belding have been not a little impressed by the sights which the town named after the company afford. When the Beldings started their branch factories at Belding it was decided that nothing should be omitted to make the community a model in every way.

Beginnings in Michigan To understand what the Beldings have accomplished in Michigan it is necessary to follow the silk enterprise of the concern from its humble beginning when, in 1860, Hiram H. Belding and Alvah N. Belding started from their home in

Belding, which had been the western homestead of the family after they left the East in 1838, selling silk from house to house. This silk was purchased for them by their brother, Milo M. Belding, who was then residing at their common birthplace, Ashfield, Mass.

The enterprise soon expanded, and only a year after starting the Belding Brothers had extended their trade so that it required the services of several teams and wagons, and three years after beginning the house-to-house plan they started their Chicago house.

Silk manufacture by the Beldings began in Rockville, Conn., in 1866. Large additions have been made to the original factory, where about 550 pounds of raw silk is being converted daily into silk products of various kinds. In 1872 the increased demand for the goods necessi-

tated the establishment of the mills at Northampton, Mass. The Beldings' Michigan plant was established in 1890. Many valuable lessons had been learned in the earlier operation of the Connecticut and Massachusetts mills before these works reached their present high status, and these lessons were used advantageously when it came to starting the works in Michigan. The most recent additions of plants are those started in Petaluma, Cal.

The manufacture of silk is much more extensive in this country than is generally understood. In 1868 less than 500,000 pounds of raw silk were imported into the United States, while last year such imports amounted to more than 19,000,000 pounds. France has found this country a strong competitor. At the Paris exposition the United States stood first among the world's great producers of the manufactured products. The annual silk consumption amounts to more than \$600,000,000, so it is evident that it forms a considerable part of the industrial activity of the countries concerned.

## Word About Process

The process of silk manufacture is illustrated in the most graphic manner at Belding. Take a stroll through the plants there and see how the humble silk worm has lent itself to the manufacturing interests of the works in question. The raw silk is received at the mills in large bales, covered with matting. China, Japan and Italy are the principal sources of supply. After the bales of raw silk are opened and the weighing and sorting process is over the yellowish product is taken to a soaking room, where it goes through a solution of soap and water, heated to a temperature of from 90 to 100 degrees.

The first essential process by the machinery is when the silk is transferred from the skein to the bobbins. In the manufacture of spool silk, 10 of the skein threads are twisted into one thread, and this constitutes a single cable of the three cables that finally make the spool silk. The subsequent dyeing process is one of the most interesting phases in the process of silk manufacture.

When it comes to the manufacture of fabrics, the skeins, after they are filled into bobbins, are sent to the room containing the warping machinery. This process bears close watching. It takes about a day for the operator to fill the warper reel; it is then ready to be beamed. It is interesting to see how the



The Ashfield, dormitory for women employees of silk works at Belding

## MILLIONS OF TREES TO BE PLANTED ON PIKE'S PEAK

DENVER—Tourists will look in 50 years from the crest of Pike's peak and see great forests of pine and fir where today are brown and treeless slopes. If the plans of the local representatives of the department of agriculture are carried out.

Smith Riley, district forester, is preparing a recommendation that 20,000 acres on the watershed of the peak be reforested.

This action is the culmination of five years' experiments in tree planting in that district, during which 750 acres have been reforested. An appropriation of about \$100,000 is necessary, and if it is granted the work of turning the slopes of Colorado's most famous mountain into a vast forest will begin next year.

The task will be a gigantic one. An

average of 1000 trees will be planted on each acre, which means 20,000,000 trees. Yellow pine and Douglas fir will be the species used. These trees reach a size sufficient for railroad tie manufacture in about 90 years. The effect of their presence will be seen in the water supply of the district long before they reach that growth, however.

The officials have selected Pike's peak

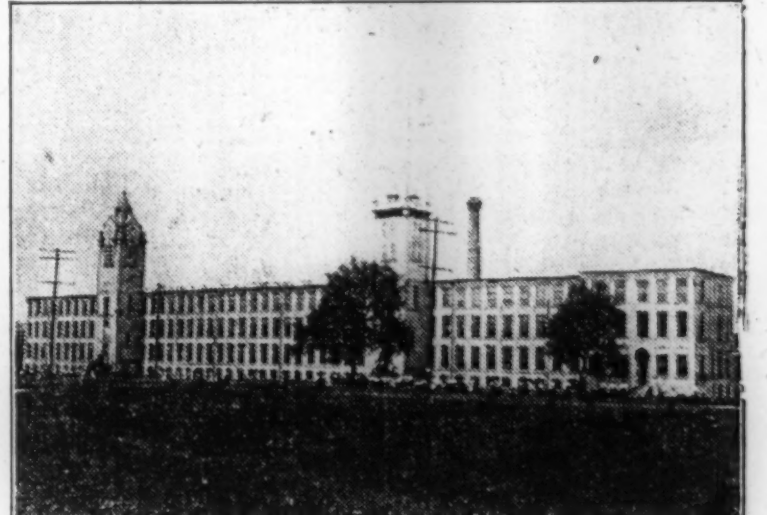
## PLAN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Organization is under way which will give Memphis a great, new wholesale dry goods house, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. It is understood that \$500,000 has been pledged for the project, and that incorporation papers will be taken out in the near future.

for the first great Colorado reforestation enterprise principally because Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Victor and a thickly populated agricultural country get much of their water from its slopes.

The effect of the new forests will be seen in a few years, according to experts. The trees and other vegetation will check the melting of the snow in spring, thus distributing the spring floods through the "dry" months. This forestry district collected last year 12,000 pounds of pine and fir seeds in preparation for this and other reforestation ventures. Each pound represents approximately a bushel of cones and costs about \$1.

Forest Inspector Earle H. Clapp of Washington, D. C., is in Denver examining the plans for the Pike's peak work of the department here.



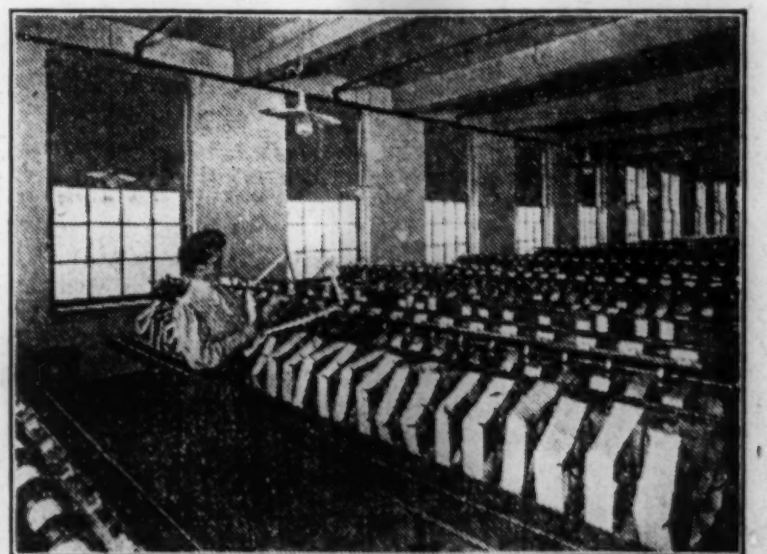
Mill No. 2 at Belding, Mich., in which "piece dye" fabrics are manufactured

warp is passed into "harness." If the visitor asks questions, many curious terms will be used in connection with the process. Such words as "needle eye," "reeder," "thrums," will be flung forward and backward with rapidity scarcely less pronounced than the swift movement of the machinery itself. The weaving branch of the Belding plants turns out from 11,000 to 14,000 yards of silk fabric daily. More than 1000 looms are in operation.

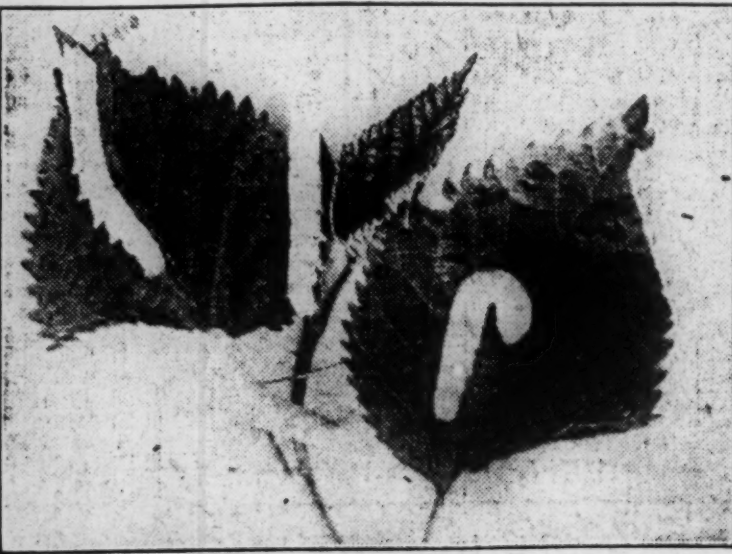
## Homes for Employees

The Beldings have made special provisions for the young women who come from other points to find employment in their silk mills. The homes maintained for this purpose are considered

exceptional. The boarding idea, however, is only conspicuous by its absence. Each of these homes has a name, such as the "Belrockton" or the "Ashfield." Each home is presided over by a matron, and while the rules are sufficiently stringent to insure the best possible results, there are no restraining influences, it is said, that any of the young women employees can object to. The Belding Brothers deny that they are in the least bit philanthropists. They say they find it pays to treat employees well. There is direct evidence that they have obtained results, and the environment of the mills and homes and the city of Belding reflect the businesslike methods used to make the Michigan silk industry give the best possible account of itself.



Operative at work in winding room, mill No. 1



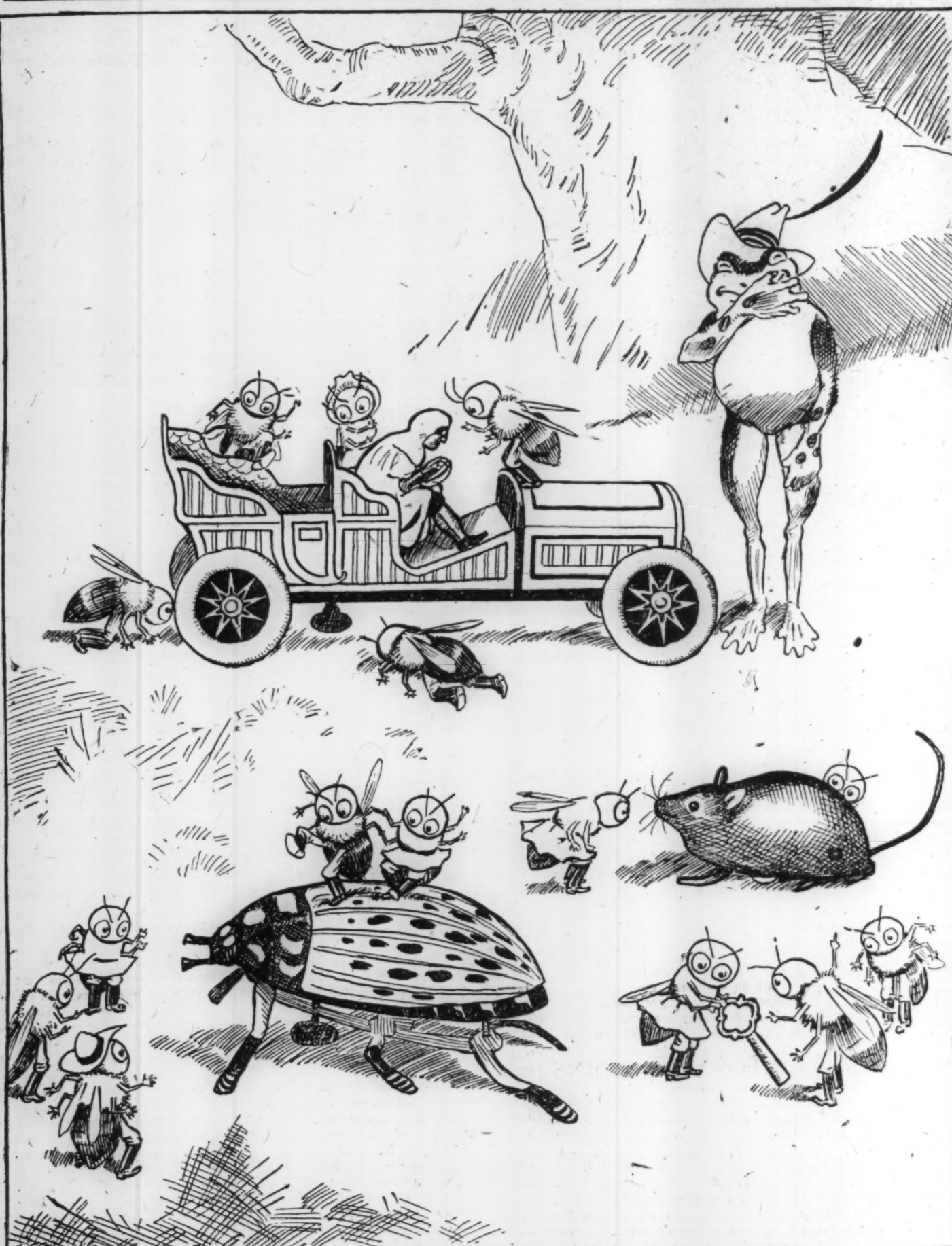
Silk worms as they appear when 16 days old



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

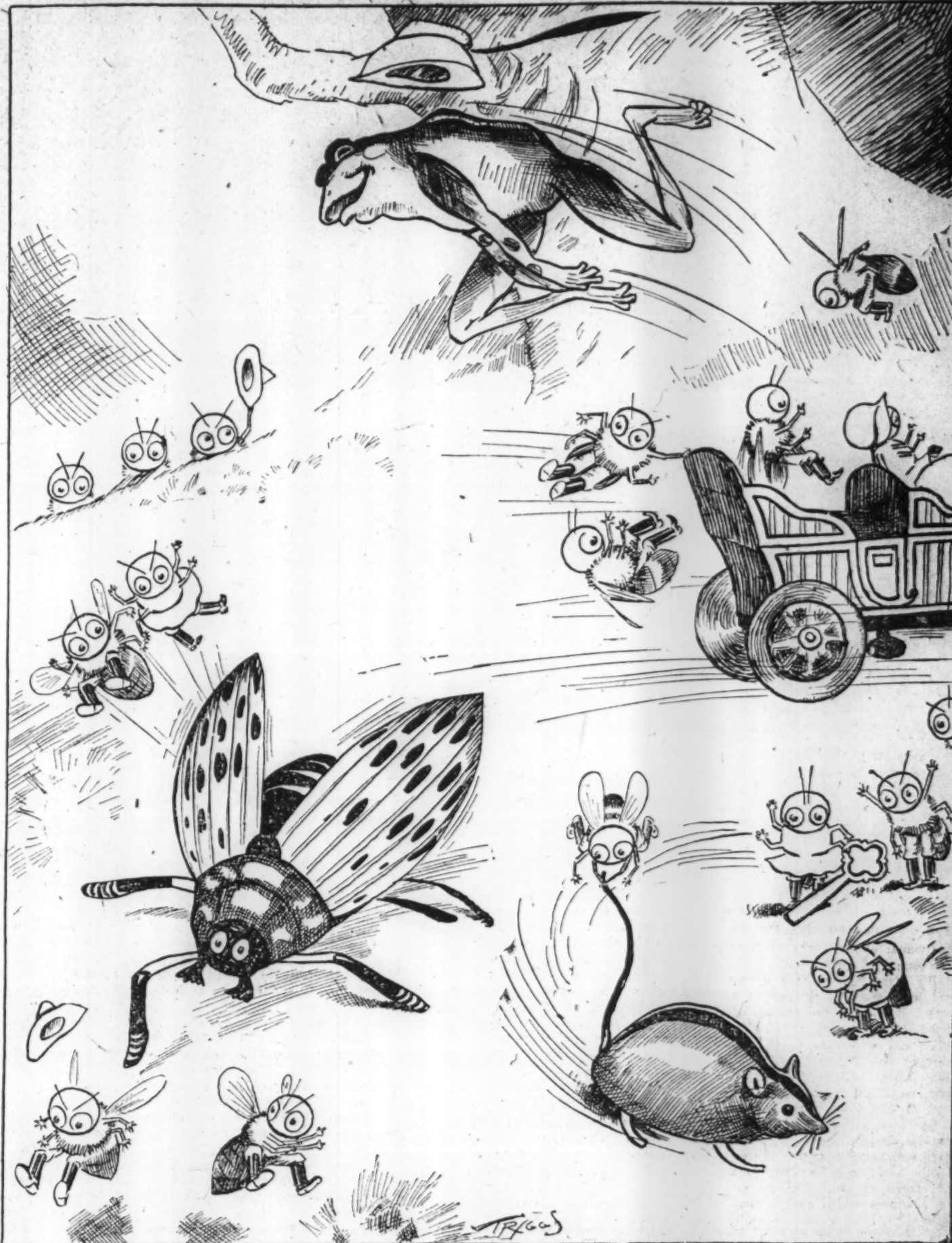
The Busyville Bees, as by this time you know,  
Are always quite clever at making things go;  
Frog and Sim, Baff and Biff, though 'twould be funny if  
They brought home some puzzles the rest would find stiff.

The first is a beetle all spotted with red,  
With beetling brows on his marvelous head;  
Though the beetle has brows he is not like the cows,  
That run-in-ate yet in no room ever brows.

The next is a mouse and a strange thing is that  
A mouse never mouses, but only a cat.  
Though he has a blue streak down his back and a squeak  
(When you pull his long tail) yet he's cheerful and meek.

The third thing they brought was an autobubble  
That goes of itself when it isn't in trouble.  
Says Buzz, "Though you bought O! a dandy green auto!  
It won't seem to buzz though we know that it ought to."

(Copyrighted 1911 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved)



Says Frog, "There's a prize for the bee who can first  
Make the playthings all move without making them burst."  
Resolved not to ask Sammy puts on the mask  
And steering the gearing he takes for his task.

Then Busy and Sue think their comical feet'll  
Astonish the crowd if they dance on the beetle;  
While May Bee says "I have a notion to try  
That thumb screw to see if this beetle can't fly."

And Sally examines a key that she found—  
She is sure that the mouse with this thing can be wound;  
Oh, no, it won't hurt, but just give him a spurt,  
Remind him that mice should be always alert.

The beetle and mice start off first with a jar,  
And Buzz has found out how to crank up his car;  
Frog moves pretty fast as the auto zips past,  
Says Sim, "He laughs best who contrives to laugh last."

## WHY WE SHOULD STUDY HISTORY

WE study history because a right study of it is a study of human nature on a broad field and for all ages. It affords us just the sort of training that enables us to know persons and affairs in real life; the great types of human character; the limited worth of testimony, and the probable outcome of any particular set of outward conditions. It forces us to cultivate fairness as a habit and to suppress intellectual partisanship with respect to all subjects, whatsoever; for no one can pursue this study in the right way or with any real success who does not learn to acquire the mental attitude, not of the attorney—standing for one side of the question—but of the judge standing for what is true on both sides. There is no other study more likely than the study of history to help us acquire intellectual poise, justice in thought and word, freedom from the warp of undue sympathy or antipathy and the judicial habit.

History is also of incomparable use in enlarging one's mental horizon, for he who does not know history must have a very limited mental horizon. The whole vast realm of the past is to him as if it had never been. Such a man is somewhat like the man who knows only the place immediately around him—the man who has never traveled, who knows nothing of other places and other peoples. As travel enables a man to rid himself of local prejudice and conceit and qualifies him to estimate his own size and quality and that of the men and things around him, so is history for time what travel is for space—a power for enlarging his mental horizon by annexing to it the horizons of all the gen-

erations before him. It is an intellectual journey across oceans and continents of duration, and of ages both remote from our own and vitalized and enriched by stupendous events. And to him who has not opened those books which tell of the world's yesterday, it is as if the world had never had a yesterday, as though the world began when he began. And another reason why we should study history is that it enables each generation to profit, if they will, by the experience of their predecessors—especially to avoid their mistakes. Without history nearly all the practical wisdom of mankind would be lost. The world would make no progress; for all human advancement depends on each generation starting with the advantage of the wisdom gained and accumulated by all previous experience, and history is the temple in which the records of this experience are stored.—Progressive Teacher.

## GUM DROPS

Dissolve one pound gum arabic in a pint and a half of water, strain and add one pound of sugar. Heat until the sugar is dissolved, then flavor to taste and color all or part as desired. This should be added while the mixture is warm. When about the consistency of honey, fill a shallow box with cornstarch, smooth the surface and with a stick rounded at the end the size you desire to have the gum drops, make little indentations in the starch. They should be as close together as can be without interfering. If a large number of the gum drops are to be made, round buttons of wood may be fastened to a flat board and the whole set of inden-

## WHY?

WHY does a road seem to go to a point in the distance?

The two lines which form the sides of a road, or the two lines of a railway, when continued far enough, always seem to meet at a distant point, although in reality they are parallel. Thus a row of trees also, or of any other equal-sized objects along a straight surface, always looks smaller as it recedes from us, at last vanishing into nothing.

The reason is that everything we look at has to come into one point at the back of our eye. Consequently, all things above the level of our eye are seen more from beneath them as they advance nearer to the eye; and all things below the level of the eye are seen more above as they come nearer the eye, says the Children's Magazine. Hence the nearest tree of a row looks much higher than one of equal size farther away. So in the road. The two sides are distinct so long as they are near enough to us, but the farther away they go the nearer they get, until ultimately they appear as one point. This is the whole principle of what is called perspective drawing.

tations made at once. Place the mixture of sugar and gum in a vessel with long lip or spout and pour out slowly, striking off with a wire. When the mold is filled, set in a warm place for several days until the drops are hard enough to handle. Then dampen a little and shape in granulated sugar.—Washington Herald.

## SWISS PLAY AT "HURNUSSING"

OF ALL the games practised by the hardy mountaineers of Switzerland "hurnussing" is perhaps the least known in other countries; but so fascinating is the sport that an attempt is to be made to introduce it into the United States, says the Youth's Companion. It is thus described by an interested observer of the game:

The hurnuss is a small disk about two inches in diameter, much thicker in the middle than at the edges. When the game begins the hurnuss is laid on the raised end of a beam, the other end of which rests on the ground, the disk being placed so that its rim projects over the end of the beam. A sharp stroke with a rudder-like stick on the projecting edge of the disk sends it high into the air.

The players are divided into sides, strikers and catchers. The endeavor of the catchers is to intercept the flying hurnuss by throwing short-handled flat shovels up into the probable line of

its flight, and then to catch the intercepted disk with the hands as it falls. To insure a point to the catchers, the catching must be done within a marked space, a segment of a circle, beginning about 20 yards from the strikers, and widening more and more as the distance increases. If the hurnuss is not caught, it counts a point for the strikers; if caught, one for the catchers.

Whenever the disk falls three times in succession outside of the marked space or when the hurnuss is caught the striker is out.

As soon as all the strikers are out the catchers take their places. Whichever side makes the most points wins the game.

How difficult it is to catch the hurnuss may be guessed from the fact that the small disk is often pitched 20 yards high and 200 yards away; yet practised players manage to bring it down by throwing their paddles and intercepting its flight.

## SWISS MILE IS THE LONGEST

ENGLISH speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5280 feet and the geographical or nautical mile of 6080 feet, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; the Scotch mile of 3629 feet and the Irish mile of 6720 feet, four various miles, every one of which is said to be by the Ledger Monthly still in use.

The same magazine speaks also of the discrepancies in the miles of different nations.

The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours, the Roman mile is shorter, and the Tuscan and the Turkish miles are 450 feet longer. The Swedish

mile is 22,023 feet long, and the Vienna post mile is 25,037 feet in length.

Besides this list of 12 different miles, there are other measures of distance, not counting the French kilometer, which is rather less than two-thirds of a mile. The Brazilians have a milha that is one and one-fourth times as long as our mile; the Neapolitan miglio is about the

same length; the Japanese ri is about two and one-half times as long as our mile; the Russian verst, five-eighths as long. The Persian standard is a far-sakh, about four miles long, which is not far from the supposed length of the parasang, so familiar to every schoolboy who has read Xenophon's "Anabasis." The distance indicated by the league also varies in different countries.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## ONE ODD

MAKE a mark in the center of the room. Let the odd player take his stand there. The other players arrange themselves in couples a few feet apart and march around him in a double circle to the sound of music. The music is stopped suddenly. Each player in the inner circle leaves his partner and passes to the place of the next in front of him. The player in the center tries to secure one of the places and so get a partner.

The one left without a partner stands in the center and the music recommences. The player in the center must not leave his place until the music stops.

The game may be made more difficult by having each player of the inner circle pass to the place of the player next in front of him in the outer circle while the player from that place crosses over to the place next in front in the inner circle.—Progressive Teacher.

## CRICKET FOR THREE

A modified form of cricket can be played by three boys or girls. A stump is stuck in the ground for a wicket, a short pitch of about 30 feet is marked off, and midway in the pitch a mark is put. A run must be made to this half-way mark, and back to the wicket. One player bats, one bowls and one fields. There are not two sides, but each player tries to get the batsman out, and when he himself is in he tries to keep in and make runs. If the ball is struck over the wall the batsman is out; every time the ball is knocked on to a flower-bed one run is subtracted from the batsman's score; and at the third time the ball goes on a flower-bed the batsman is out. This game can be played with an old lawn-tennis ball and an old tennis racket.—Children's Magazine.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## FUN ON "CROSSING THE LINE"

Passengers on ships that go on long voyages through tropical seas often make much of the experience of crossing the equator. An Australian boy who not long ago made the voyage to the United States has described the equator experience for the Monitor.

ON THE Fourth of July of this year, about one week after our departure from Australia, the passengers of our steamer were informed of the celebration of an old custom, on the following day. This custom is a ceremony in connection with the crossing of the equator. Only the passengers who have never before crossed the equator go through the ordeal.

On the next day the captain ordered a cannon to be fired, when we crossed the line. This being done, King Neptune and his staff came on board. Certain passengers impersonated Neptune and his staff by disguising themselves. Neptune was dressed in a sea-green suit, had a long beard, and looked very old. On his head he wore a crown. His staff consisted of, first, the barber, who wore a white apron, and he acted on the candidate with his enormous instruments. Another of his staff was the policeman. He was very stout, and he carried a large club. He had to find the people whom Neptune called for.

When all was ready, King Neptune rang his bell. All the passengers assembled to witness the ceremony. King Neptune declared that certain passengers had trespassed on his region. He there-

fore read out certain names, and ordered the policeman to find them.

The first time he came back the policeman had discovered only one person. King Neptune made the trespasser sit on the side of a huge tank, made by means of filling a sail with water. The barber commenced. He slashed a mixture made from soap, fish scales and water all over his face. Then he shaved him with a razor about three feet long. He next combed his hair with a comb, the teeth of which were four inches in length.

Suddenly the trespasser was pushed back into the water. As soon as he got to the surface they hosed him with water. After several passengers had gone through this ceremony they each received a pictorial certificate stating as follows:

"I, Poseidon (King Neptune), holder of the trident, the acceptor of the sea and disturber of this earth by the grace of Jupiter, master of all stagnant and flowing waters, with all the creatures in them, ruler of all floods, waves and billows, have today baptized (name) after he passed the line under our graceful protection on board of the, by us also, carefully protected high-boarded sea-craft (name of ship). Above said has been baptized according to local form."

"Be this known to all our subjects, from the shark to the oyster, as well as to the dust-born man, to high and low, blue, brown or black-eyed, blonde, brown, black and gray-haired, spike and stumpy-nosed, straight and crooked-legged creatures."

"Given in grace: In our coral castle under the equator.

"Poseidon."

## HOME FOR BIRDS IN MICHIGAN

AN example of what may be done in bird culture in a large way is being furnished in Michigan, near the village of Dearborn, which is an outpost of Detroit. Here 2800 acres of land have been given up to bird attraction and protection.

So far as we know, says the Craftsman, it is the most important work of its kind that has been undertaken in this country and also the first large individual effort in the conservation of our native wild life.

Bird farming on the Dearborn estate of Henry Ford is carried on in a big way. It has included the use of several hundred bird boxes, set up after a new plan and a careful systematic winter feeding campaign with automatic feeding devices and shelter stations. Not the least item in the work has been a war on predatory animals.

There is also a planting plan to add to the already abundant growth of the farm such tree and shrub life as is most likely to increase the bird capacity of the farm acreage. The greater part of the farm is under bird cultivation exclusively. It is practically self-supporting, providing food for the stock and the numerous employees.

The location is a fortunate one on both sides of the Rouge river, along which it extends for about three miles. Several little rills supply water near the bird haunts in the seasons when it is most needed, when the nestlings cannot go for it themselves and their parents have to make many trips. To meet this same need water has been carried

by ditch through an extensive area of woods.

One of the very small tributaries of the Rouge was dammed to enlarge a marshy district, which lies in the center of a large irregular triangle of low land bounded by two high roads and a high piece of heavy timberland. The existing wet area in the big triangle is already the home of mallards, rails and bittern, all of which nest there.

The dam will make a marsh of probably 30 acres. Wild rice and wild celery will be planted and every effort be made to induce marsh and water-loving birds to breed there.

The farm has rolling meadows, high, sunny slopes, shady hollows, thick copses and several small patches of woods besides the larger wooded area. There is a wide green ribbon of meadow on a circling slope toward the river, to which, on May days, the bobolinks come from miles around.

Already there are probably 10 times as many birds to the acre on the farm as anywhere else in the state—or anywhere on an acreage possessing like natural advantages. Jefferson Butler, president of the Michigan Audubon Society, in a two hour talk at the farm on the morning of Feb. 22, 1911 (the day cold, partly cloudy and snow on the ground) saw and recorded in his diary the following: 18 bluebirds, 5 robins, 3 mourning doves, 3 quail, 43 tree sparrows, 2 rusty blackbirds, 18 bronze grackles, 2 sparrow hawks, 5 downy woodpeckers, 2 white breasted nuthatches, 3 flickers, 2 American sparrow hawks, 3 marsh hawks, 1 red shouldered hawk, 3 chickadees, 12 crows.

## EARTH'S OUTLINES CHANGED

MANY agencies are constantly wearing away the surface of the earth and its coast lines. They are of three main kinds—air forces, such as wind and weather; water forces, such as rain, hail, snow, running water, the sea, and ice; and living forces, such as plants, animals, and human beings.

The air does a great deal of work in changing the appearance of the surface of the earth. It blows solid particles from one place to another, sometimes quietly and sometimes with violence. The wind is responsible for making and removing great sand hills or sand dunes, and may even cause cities to be buried under sand, as in the desert of Gobi. By the chemical and mechanical action of air, hard rocks are slowly and gradually worn away, especially in countries where there are great variations in the temperature. This is due to the fact that solid bodies, like rocks, expand and contract with heat and cold, and so break up into fragments. Then, in transporting these fragments, the wind wears away the surface of the earth over which it is passing.

But the action of the water forces is far more important and obvious. As a matter of fact, the appearance of the surface of the earth is very largely due

to the action of water in one form or another. This water is solid in the form of either ice, snow, or hail; gaseous, in vapor and steam; or liquid, as we drink it.

These three forms of water are constantly changing one into the other. From the influence of the sun on the sea, water passes into the air in the form of vapor. This falls on the land, as rain, or snow, or hail, and in time finds its way back to the sea by rivers or glaciers. As it does so it wears away the surface of the earth, washing out the softer soils and eroding the border rocks and stones and moving them.

It is the rain which is chiefly responsible for the chemical changes, and the rivers which wear away the earth mechanically, says the Children's Magazine. The oxygen in the rain-water unites with other elements in the earth in the process of "oxidation," which is the same as "rusting" while the organic matter in rain-water takes away oxygen and so removes other parts of the earth. All these processes make up what is called "weathering" in rocks, and help to wear the earth away. Soil is formed in this way. The heavier the rain, and the greater the quantity of it in any district, the more is the surface of the earth worn away, leaving stones exposed. Hail and snow act similarly.

## EAGER TO TELL

A class of little girls was asked the meaning of the word "philosopher." Most of the hands were extended, but one child seemed specially anxious to tell. "Well, Annie, what is a philosopher?" asked the teacher. "A man that rides a philosophede," was the little girl's answer.—Exchange.

## CAMERA CONTEST

THE airship idea has proved fascinating for children, as well as for older people. This is shown by today's illustration, which is a picture of Albert Fisher. The photograph was sent by Michael Calvert, who gets this week's camera contest award of \$1. He writes: "Albert always wanted an airship, and when he got this one, which is made of a box, he said he was going to fly to his grandma's house out in the country. When I took this picture he was in the act of looking up to see if there were any clouds in the way. It was taken in the yard of the Children's Aid Society of New York, of which his father is superintendent."

The Children's Aid Society of New York has for many years endeavored to do an important work in providing at reasonable rates shelter and accommodation for homeless boys, both transient and more or less permanent, who in large numbers find their way to New York at all seasons of the year. Many of these boys, who are industrious and fairly competent as unskilled workmen, are drawn to the city by its attractions, not realizing the difficulties in the way of securing employment. The society acts as an intermediary between these boys and employers in the city and seeks not only to advance the interests of both employer and employed but also to confer important benefits upon society as well. These boys range in age from 14 to 18 years.

Honorable mention: Albert Samson, Rochester, N. Y.; Florence Green, Chicago; Doris Lambert, Malden, Mass.; L. J. Pagetti, Denver, Col.; Isabel F. Irvin, Chicago.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens



YOUNG AVIATOR  
About to fly to his grandmother's and looking up to see if there are any clouds

or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## HOW MANY TEETH HAS A SNAIL?

IF YOU wish to examine a snail, place him on a piece of glass. He is a cold-blooded creature, and contact with a warm hand probably induces in him somewhat the same sensation that we should experience if we were placed near the kitchen range. The snail will travel along peacefully by expanding and contracting his broad, sucker-like feet.

His horns, or feelers, are protruded in an inquiring manner; and if a finger be placed in front of him, he will probably walk on until the feelers come in contact with it. Then the feelers are withdrawn and waved about in an effort to see the obstruction more clearly; for each feeler has at its end a small eye.

A snail's manner of withdrawing his horns is very interesting. He does not pull them back, bodily, into their receptacles, but turns them inside out, just as one sometimes turns the fingers of a tight glove.

The little creature has a sense of smell, and also a fairly well-developed

ear, which lies close to the roots of his horns.

The snail's mouth is armed with a saw-like tongue, like a long, narrow ribbon, coiled up so that only a part of it comes into use at any one time. Distributed over the surface of this ribbon are tiny teeth, sometimes as many as 30,000.

As one set of teeth becomes worn away by leaf-cutting, another portion of ribbon is uncoiled, and the teeth which were before wrapped up at the back of the mouth come forward to take their turn in pressing the food against the horny upper surface of the mouth, and thus cutting it.

The snail's shell is a horny covering that serves to protect its soft body against numerous foes. Slugs are simply snails that live a retired life, and consequently need no covering at all. The shell of the snail is built up from lime in the plants on which it feeds. The creatures are never found on soil which contains no lime.—Youths Companion.

## MAGNET'S WONDERFUL POWER

THOSE who have watched a toy magnet lift up pins and needles, and marveled not a little at the unseen power that causes the bits of metal to jump, might well be excused for standing aghast at the sight of a modern giant magnet picking up several tons of iron and steel from the scrapheap and conveying it with ease and rapidity to the melting furnace beyond.

So great has been the commercial development of the magnet that it can lift 5½ tons. These giant magnets used in iron and steel mills can pick up hot as well as cold billets, and a single one of this character can do as much as half a hundred workmen.

A further improvement may be noted in the combination of cracker and magnet. The cracker is a huge pear-shaped ball of iron suspended by a chain to a hook and steel ropes. This cracker is dropped with great force on scrap metal to be broken up for remelting. It breaks the metal into convenient small pieces, and is lifted up and down by the magnet until the scrap is reduced to proper size. Then the invisible fingers of the magnet gather up the small pieces and carry them to the melting furnace. The entire operation is accomplished in one hundredth of the time formerly required by manual labor.

More recently magnets have been employed in the milling industry to pick out small particles of metal that frequently get into flour and cause explosions through friction when they come in contact with the big rollers. Not a particle of metal can escape the powerful magnets suspended over the chute through which the grain passes. In mining and metallurgical work the magnet has become an indispensable labor-saving agent. The magnetic separation of ores has saved thousands of dollars to mining companies. When the rocks are crushed and pulverized, powerful magnets gather up the infinitesimal parts of metal released from their beds and convey them to the smelting furnace. Quantities of ore can thus be saved from old tailings that were formerly considered pure waste.

Recently commercial magnets were employed for the novel purpose of raising

sunken treasures. A big cargo of nails was lost in twenty fathoms of water, and the loss seemed irreparable until some enterprising genius raised them easily and cheaply by means of a magnet suspended from a derrick by steel cables.

In the most improved commercial magnets hollow steel castings are used, in which magnetized coils are placed. The latter are built up of alternate layers of copper and asbestos, and insulated from the cast steel frames by thick sheets of mica. A magnet of this construction is proof against heat and cold, and free from the danger of short circuiting. There is nothing combustible used in its manufacture, and it can gather up a ton of hot scraps of steel with comparative ease.

But the invisible fingers of the magnet can pick up the most delicate splinter of steel no larger than a sewing needle as easily as it lifts a huge iron or steel beam weighing a ton or two. The small magnets have therefore found as great a field of usefulness as the big ones. In all trades they are employed for handling pieces of metal too small for fingers to pick up easily.—New York Tribune.

## POINTING TRICK

This is a good trick that causes much amusement when it is tried wherever boys and girls are gathered together. Standing in front of a friend, we tell him that he will not be able to do exactly as we do, and when he says he will, we point with our left forefinger at our nose, then at our two eyes, then at our mouth, saying, "Nose here, eye here," and so on. Our friend will point at his nose, eyes and mouth in turn, and use the same words; but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, says an exchange, he will point with his right forefinger, whereas we always take care to use the left when we are pointing.

POMMA WONGA AN OLD INDIAN GAME OF SKILL. Fascinating and Unique. An inexpensive gift for boy or girl. Sent prepaid to any address for 2c. BLEAZBY BROS., Dept. "K," 339 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

## PARTY PUZZLES

Few things, if any, are more delightful to the participants or more interesting to observers than children's parties, and nothing else, says a well-informed writer, brings out boys and girls so well and makes them so self-possessed and so able to understand each other. There is always a search for novelties for entertainments of this kind, and children eagerly seize upon anything new. A happy idea at a party on Long Island, New York, given for a girl of 14, was the use of picture puzzles from the Christian Science Monitor on place cards. In a letter to the Monitor the girl's mother writes as follows:

"The girls played progressive games. For place cards for the supper table my daughter took plain white cards, cut out sufficient puzzle pictures, tinted them with water colors, pasted a picture on each card, and then wrote the guest's name underneath or alongside. The cards furnished a topic of conversation and trying to solve the puzzles gave the girls much amusement."

## IT SEEMS STRANGE

'Tis a funny thing—  
When all is said—  
That a watch has a face,  
But hasn't a head.  
It also has hands,  
But no arms, you see!  
It all sounds quite strange—  
Like a deep mystery.  
And a tree has a trunk,  
With many limbs, too;  
But a tree with a head  
No one ever knew.  
It hasn't a voice,  
Yet plenty of bark.  
It is sober and good,  
Yet has many a lark.  
Each river that flows  
Has a mouth in the ground;  
But no lips and no tongue.  
Yet it makes a loud sound.  
The wagon and carriage  
Must have a long tongue.  
Yet they haven't a mouth.  
To which the tongue may belong.  
They run with great ease,  
But never can talk;  
And though they have tongues  
They never can talk.  
The great barnyard rooster  
A comb does possess;  
Yet he hasn't got hair.  
For his nice comb to dress.  
The sea has long arms,  
But no legs, as you know,  
And plenty of combers—  
That on the sands go—  
Though it hasn't got hair  
Nor a whisker to show.  
—Tacoma Tribune.

## HISTORY ON COINS

The knowledge of coins and medals, through the inscriptions and devices thereon, is, to an extent, a history of the world from the date in which metals were applied to such uses, says the New Era. Events engraven upon these remain hidden in tombs or buried in the bosom of the earth, deposited there in ages long past, by careful and miserly hands, only awaiting the research of the patient investigator to tell the story of their origin. Numismatic treasures are scanned as evidence of facts to substantiate statements on papyrus or stone, and dates are often supplied to define the border line between asserted tradition and positive history. Gibbon remarks: "If there were no other record of Hadrian, his career would be found written upon the coins of his reign."

## JAM STILL HID

"Mother," said Bobby, after a full week of obedience, "have I been a good boy lately?" "Yes, dear," replied his mother, "a very, very good boy." "And do you trust me?" he continued. "Why, of course mother trusts her little boy!" she answered.

But the chastened child was not pacified. "I mean really, really trust me, you know," he explained. "Yes, I really, really trust you," nodded his mother.

"Why do you ask?"

"Just because," said Bobby, diving his hands into his pockets and looking her in the face, "if you trust me like you say you do, why do you go on hiding the jam?"—Standard.

## CANDY WITHOUT COOKING

THE value of the following recipe for uncooked candies lies in the fact that you cannot have a failure, says the Housekeeper.

Fondant—Do not beat the whites of the eggs. Drip the whites of two eggs into a small granite pan. Stir into this gradually, until thick enough to work like any cream fondant, confectionery sugar. The amount of sugar used will vary according to the size of the eggs. Usually two pounds is sufficient. In stirring the candy, it is well to use a wooden spoon. Add a few drops of flavoring, being careful to mix it in well.

Lay the ball of cream on a granite slab, or a smooth board, over which you have sprinkled some of the sugar. Work it for a few minutes. Divide the cream into three or four rolls. If the cream should be too thick to work easily, a few drops of milk or water will make it soft enough to mold. With this cream as a foundation many fancy candies can be made. Below are a few which have been tried. If one wants to make several kinds of candy, it will be necessary to use a larger amount of fondant than given above.

Fruit coloring in orange and strawberry can be used, and makes a very pretty candy.

A half pound of dates, stuffed with the cream in three colors, will make quite a large plate. If seeded dates are used, it will save work.

Chop a few dates and figs together and work into the cream. Roll out and cut in half-inch pieces.

Roll cream flat (as you would pie crust), cut in square pieces and fold in each piece a California grape. This is delicious.

Roll cream into little balls and press English walnuts, pecans or almonds into same—a nut on each side.

Dip molded cream balls into hot melted and sweetened chocolate. An orange wood stick is very good to dip the cream with.

Cocanut can be used. Care should be taken to work it in well, and in cutting be careful to cut quickly, as the candy will not look neat otherwise.

Soak a few raisins in warm water and cover with cream.

Soak prunes over night in cold water, then remove the stones, crack these and run the kernels through a nut food chopper, adding other chopped nut meats and chopped dates. Fill the cavities of the prunes with this mixture, close and dip in the fondant.

In making wafers, care must be taken when flavoring with cinnamon, as it takes only a very small amount. Maple, cinnamon, allspice, orange, lemon, vanilla, strawberry, mint and peppermint essence must all be used sparingly, or it will be too strong. After the cream has been rolled out with a rolling pin use a small can lid to cut the wafers.

## LOOKING INSIDE THE EARTH

TO LEARN what the probable fate of a tree will be, we must look outside it; then, if we may, we must look inside it to ascertain its already attained age. Curiously enough, it is exactly the same process that we apply to the earth—except that it is not rings of growth which tell the story there, but heat, writes Percival Lowell, the Harvard astronomer, in Youths Companion.

Heat, indeed, is the key to the whole problem. Volcanoes showed early man that the earth must be very hot within. Later he found that no matter where he dug, the ground grew warmer as he descended below the surface.

Off the coast of Cornwall, in England, is a tin mine, supposed to have been worked as long ago as the time of the Romans. A person descending deep into its tunnel can feel with his hand the startling warmth of the rock, while at the same time he hears the boom of the ocean overhead. It gives you a striking perception of the real nature of the earth on which we dwell—of its heated heart and its chill covering of sea.

This increase of heat the lower you go is fairly regular, amounting to one degree of our thermometer for every hundred feet of drop. The temperature, in fact, increases so fast that at a relative depth no greater than that represented by the thickness of the rind to an orange the heat would be great enough to fuse any substance we know. This heat would increase in intensity as it approaches the center of the earth.

Not only do mines and volcanoes show us that the core of our earth is infernally hot, but since the heat decreases from center to surface, there must be a flow of heat outward. In other words, our earth is slowly cooling off. Now since our heat is leaving us, the earth must have been hotter once upon a time than it is now. So we find ourselves face to face with the query: How did this heat get in?

Here every-day experience will put us on the track of an explanation. When one body strikes another, both become heated. Every boy knows that an anvil hit by a sledge hammer grows hot. Indeed, so universally true is this principle that the amount of heat can always be calculated from the force of the concussion. In this manner it has been found that all the heat our earth now possesses could have originated with the falling together of a once scattered mass of material.

Furthermore, that is the only way in which the heat could have been acquired. For were it due to the sun, the earth would be warmer on the outside than within—which is not the case. Nor could it be due to what is so popular a

supposition just now—the breaking up of radium.

The present internal heat of the earth thus informs us that this planet was not always the body which we know today. In the distant past it was a mass of scattered material, which has since condensed into the globe of the present time.

## HARE AND HOUNDS

Some university students have invented a sport which, says an exchange, is like the game of hare and hounds, although no "paper-scent" is employed.

In summer vacation 20 young men betook themselves to a wild, hilly district and there marked out a hunting field, a territory of six miles' radius. Into this the hares were turned and beyond it they might not pass. The hunts were limited to four days. During this time the hounds were also to keep on the ground and put up at farmhouses if they could or rough it in hayricks or on the heather.

When the hare was once seen he was usually caught; but it takes good "scouting" to track him to his cover in cottages and outhouses, or among rocks and bushes, in woods and deep dells and some energy and alertness to intercept his movements by night or in the early morning.

The country folk were deeply interested in the game. They were almost unanimously on the side of the hunted and misled his pursuers whenever that was possible.

## PANOGHA

Three pounds of granulated sugar, one quarter teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one third cupful of caramel, one and one sixth cupfuls of water, one tablespoonful of butter, 1½ cupfuls pecan meats, shaved rather than chopped. If caramel is to be made put one third cupful of sugar into a dry saucepan and stir until it melts; add one third cupful of boiling water and when the mixture is smooth add all other ingredients but the nuts. The caramel would better be made a cupful or two at a time, as it will keep indefinitely. If the caramel is too strong, use less. (Panocha was originally made with brown sugar and no caramel and more water.) Boil the mixture briskly, stir to keep from burning, cook to soft ball tested in ice water, set saucepan in cold water and when cool stir until it begins to thicken; then add the nuts and continue stirring until it is too thick to pour. Pack into buttered pan and cut into squares before it is cold.—Good Housekeeping.

The Children's Star  
A Juvenile Magazine  
which stands for  
Purity  
The Best Christmas Gift  
Costs a Dollar—Lasts a Year  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Not for Any One Class

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Clean Daily Newspaper for All Who Read



FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

## Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



### Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

**TRANSIENT RATE**  
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.  
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.  
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO PERMANENT GUESTS

### Hotel Puritan

Commonwealth Ave., Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is attractive to those who prefer the best. A worthy booklet with guide to Boston and vicinity will be mailed on request.

### Hotel Oxford

CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

Under New Management

Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the B. &amp; A. N. Y. Central Lines and N. Y. N. H. &amp; H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes).

European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Room, New Banquet Hall

400 ROOMS. 100 BATHS

Single rooms \$1.50, with bath \$1.50-\$2.00. Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath \$2.00-\$3.00. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath, by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.

Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner &amp; Prop.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square - BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

FOREIGN

FOREIGN

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

### "FROM HOME TO HOME"

### HOTEL ELYSIUM

S. C. SYKES, Manager

The Finest, Newest and most up-to-date Hotel in

VANCOUVER, B. C.

European Plan. All Outside Rooms

London, England

Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELLA C. WILTSIRE, 39 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4044 P. O. Hampstead. Telegrams and cables, "Wiltella," London.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day indicate that business in the United States is now upon a solid base and growing steadily.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Reports from several sources indicate that the business situation has improved steadily in the last few weeks and that industrial lines will show further improvement during the present month. The East and West alike seem to be benefiting from the change, which comes at a time particularly beneficial to the public, since it means more employment for many who otherwise would suffer or be dependent on charity.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Improvement in the country's general trade is reported. The actual volume of day-to-day business is large, while a disposition to make commitments for the future is noted, especially in the iron and steel industry and in the dry goods market. Distinct gains are reported in mercantile operations in the East and West, and in the South the influence upon sentiment in business circles of the largest

### Hotel Alexandra

### CALGARY, ALTA.

Just Opened—A Modern Up-to-Date Hotel.

140 Rooms } \$3.50 Up

48 With Bath }

AMERICAN PLAN

H. L. STEPHENS, Manager

Princess Hotel, Bermuda

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.

Opens Dec. 4. Accommodates 400. Outdoor life all winter, beautiful drives, saddle riding, tennis, golf, yachting, sea bathing. FINE NEW SWIMMING POOL.

Only two days from New York by fast, luxurious steamers, sailing twice a week.

HOWE &amp; TWEEDGER, Hamilton, Bermuda

Very Attractive

Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address L. S. M. or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

Private Boarding House

WAVERLEY, HAMILTON, BERMUDA

MRS. A. G. MONTAGU.

### Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unusually Low. In the Center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up.

Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 72d STREET

NEW YORK

Residential and Transient

THE HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REDECORATED

The Majestic caters to the best clientele only, assuring perfection of service and the high standard of excellence in every department.

ALLEN AINSLIE, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Under associated management are the Hotel Lenox, Boston; Hotel Taft, New Haven, and Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.

450 rooms with Bath free on each floor. Fireproof. European Plan

Belleclaire Hotel

77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.

Subway Station at 79th Street

Homelike Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service. Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Doings."

Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

Located in the Pine Belt. A family hotel notable for a quiet, comfortable and homelike atmosphere. Booklet, E. E. Spangenberg, Manager.

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

HOTEL ROSSLYN

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

European, 75c to \$2.50 American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

Free Auto Bus Meets All Trains

HOTEL SUTTER

SUTTER AND KEARNY STS.

A high-class hotel in the center of San Francisco's business life. Exceptional accommodations for traveling men.

European plan. Rates \$1.50 a day and up, with bath \$2.00 a day and up. The newest hotel in the city. Absolutely fireproof.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

San Jose, Santa Clara Valley, California

### HOTEL VENDOME

A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.

Rates, \$3.50 up, American Plan.

H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.

SAN FRANCISCO

Write us for information regarding board, lodgings, apartments or houses, furnished or unfurnished; information free.

San Francisco Rental Bureau MISS H. M. STEELE, MGR.

755 Phelan Building - San Francisco

activity for capital this winter are much brighter than they were a few months ago.

ST. PAUL PIONEER-PRESS—There are more men employed now than in 1910, and even the pessimists must admit that their growing earning power is being felt and shown in the increasing volume of trade. On the whole, business conditions are reasonably satisfactory and the outlook is promising.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—Recent trade betterment is being maintained, according to reports from leading financial centers. Cooler weather and holiday influences have stimulated distribution and increased confidence is manifested by steel, iron and textile manufacturers. Political uncertainties are undeniably a restraining factor

Palace Hotel

The Historic Court

A legacy of the past. A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco

Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD

San Francisco, Cal.

### SEATTLE, WASH.

### Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION. Overlooking Harbor and Sound. All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Service and Cafe. One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

The LINCOLN

European and American.

250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.

A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS

FOURTH AND MADISON STS.

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL WASHINGTON ANNE X

EUROPEAN

A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

### HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN

MODERN REFINED

SPOKANE, WASH.

WM. WATSON, PROP.

### HOTEL ATKIN

EUROPEAN

MILFORD, UTAH

HOTEL HESPERIDES

Just completed. Restful, quiet. On edge of Puget Sound. Hot and cold fresh and salt water baths in each room.

American Plan, \$5.00 per day.

Special rates for week, month or season.

Titlow Beach, TACOMA, WASH.

The Rowison

Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day by addressing MRS. C. L. R. 1354 E. 49th Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2730.

CALIFORNIA

### HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Broadway at Seventh

Los Angeles, California

EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of

COOPER &amp; DAVIS, Lessees.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL

Best Location in San Francisco

COR. POST AND STOCKTON

Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theatre

RATES MODERATE CUISINE EXCELLENT

GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely Fireproof

American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist Trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatres and Stores.

Most excellent service and cuisine.

Write for booklet and all desired information.

E. S. de WOLFE, Manager

### SEATTLE, WASH.

### Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION. Overlooking Harbor and Sound. All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Service and Cafe. One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

The LINCOLN

European and American.

250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.

A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS

FOURTH AND MADISON STS.

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL WASHINGTON ANNE X

EUROPEAN

A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

### HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN

MODERN REFINED

SPOKANE, WASH.

WM. WATSON, PROP.

### HOTEL ATKIN

EUROPEAN

MILFORD, UTAH

HOTEL HESPERIDES

Just completed. Restful, quiet. On edge of Puget Sound. Hot and cold fresh and salt water baths in each room.

American Plan, \$5.00 per day.

Special rates for week, month or season.

Titlow Beach, TACOMA, WASH.

The Rowison

Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day by addressing MRS. C. L. R. 1354 E. 49th Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2730.

CALIFORNIA

### HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Broadway at Seventh

Los Angeles, California

EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of

COOPER &amp; DAVIS, Lessees.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL

Best Location in San Francisco

COR. POST AND STOCKTON

Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theatre

RATES MODERATE CUISINE EXCELLENT

GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely Fireproof

American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist Trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatres and Stores.

Most excellent service and cuisine.

Write for booklet and all desired information.

E. S. de WOLFE, Manager

### SEATTLE, WASH.

### Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION. Overlooking Harbor and Sound. All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Service and Cafe. One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

The LINCOLN

European and American.

250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.

A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS

FOURTH AND MADISON STS.

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL WASHINGTON ANNE X

EUROPEAN

A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

### HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN

MODERN REFINED

SPOKANE, WASH.

WM. WATSON, PROP.

### HOTEL ATKIN

EUROPEAN

MILFORD, UTAH

HOTEL HESPERIDES

Just completed. Restful, quiet. On edge of Puget Sound. Hot and cold fresh and salt water baths in each room.

American Plan, \$5.00 per day.

Special rates for week, month or season.

Titlow Beach, TACOMA, WASH.

The Rowison

Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day by addressing MRS. C. L. R. 1354 E. 49th Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2730.

CALIFORNIA

### HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Broadway at Seventh

Los Angeles, California

EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of

COOPER &amp; DAVIS, Lessees.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL

Best Location in San Francisco

COR. POST AND STOCKTON

Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theatre

RATES MODERATE CUISINE EXCELLENT

GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely Fireproof

American or



## HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

**HOTEL SUTTER NEAR COMPLETION**  
Work on the Hotel Sutter in San Francisco is progressing and it is expected that the house will be opened early in January. The Sutter is in a splendid location, occupying a prominent corner in the retail section of the city, and it is expected to be very popular from the start. No expense has been spared to make it high class.

## IN BEAUTIFUL DEL MONTE

It has been said that if eastern people knew of Del Monte and its countless advantages in climate, surroundings, golf, drives, fishing, boating, etc., the hotel would be well filled all the year around instead of being busy for three months of the year and the balance of the time with hardly a corporal's guard.

It is also said that at no other place in the world are to be seen such grounds as surround the Del Monte hotel and this can be easily believed. The grounds owned by the hotel comprise something like 7000 acres, with 126 acres laid out so beautifully that one can scarcely turn a corner without a fresh exclamation of delight. In these grounds there are to be seen rare plants and shrubbery, trees of splendid proportions among which is a beautiful grove of Monterey pines, evergreens and oaks. The pinus radiata is peculiar to this part of the country, the only place where it is found growing naturally. The hotel is located in the center of the grounds. East from the building the ground slopes down a series of terraced lawns bordered with large palms, orange and ornamental trees, exotics and flower beds. Rose gardens, the maze and the cactus or Arizona gardens are a few of the floral effects.

It is said there are nine miles of macadamized driveways and five miles of gravelled walks, which are kept in the finest condition. The lawns which cover one third of the grounds are cut close and irrigated through the dry season. There are 36,400 plants raised and planted in the flower beds during the summer and 25,000 for the winter and early spring.

The convenience of guests is studied

by the Southern Pacific railroad, entering the grounds only a short walking distance from the hotel.

## SOME HOTELS ENTERTAIN DOGS

There is quite a difference of opinion among California hotel men on the subject of excluding dogs from hotels. The Alexandria at Los Angeles says to its guests: "Dogs or parrots will not be allowed in rooms, but must be left in charge of the porter who will carefully provide for them." Other hotels, with characteristic brevity, have a sign up: "No dogs allowed," and there are some hotels, first-class hotels too, whose managers say they would prefer some dogs to some people, and that it is a matter which can be easily regulated by notifying the owners of the animals that if any damage is done to the rooms by pet animals said amount of damage will be estimated by the manager, of which estimate there will be no modification, this being understood before dogs or other animals are allowed in the hotel. It is usually stated, also, that a certain charge will be made for housing and keeping the animals.

## UNION SQUARE HOTEL TO EXPAND

Few hotels in San Francisco have the beautiful outlook that the Union Square enjoys, fronting on the beautiful park in the center of which is the magnificent Victory monument, which is itself a beautiful piece of architecture which with the well-kept lawns and flower beds, palms and other trees give the hotel a view seldom equalled. The St. Francis is the only other hotel in the city that enjoys this particular advantage. It is expected that arrangements will be made in the near future for 125 rooms to be added to the present structure, as the capacity of the hotel for a long time has been taxed. The Union Square is a well-kept hotel, and is tastefully and comfortably furnished. It possesses a host of old friends who always make it their headquarters when visiting the city.

## LOS ANGELES HOTELS POPULAR

The Hotel Rosslyn and the Natick

house in Los Angeles, of which Hart Brothers are proprietors, are somewhat unique in that city, of which so much is being said nowadays. Situated on one of the busiest thoroughfares, South Main street, the Rosslyn is filled to the brim every day in the year by a very desirable class of trade, principally commercial. The rooms are all light, airy and of good size, comfortably furnished and the rates are unusually reasonable, being from \$1 to \$5 per day, according to size and location.

The main feature, however, is the dining room service, for in either of these hotels one may get a good meal for 25 cents. This meal, selected from a random card, consists of five courses, soup, fish, entree, roast with vegetables and dessert. On principal holidays a charge is 50 cents, because it includes turkey, etc. On Thanksgiving day this year 2000 pounds of turkey was used and the dining room receipts for the day were \$1280.

Nov. 1, 1913, Hart Brothers will begin to erect their \$1,000,000 hotel adjoining the Rosslyn. This addition, which will be built of steel and concrete, will give them 430 more rooms and a total of 730 rooms in the old and new part, which will be all under one roof, and will make one of the largest hotels in the Pacific coast.

## HOTEL GRAYSTONE FOR FAMILIES

The Graystone, San Francisco, presided over by Ingram B. Slocum, and centrally located at 66 Geary street, makes a special feature of the family trade. The rates are low, \$1 per day and up, and the rooms are comfortably furnished. There are so many restaurants and cafeterias in the immediate vicinity that the Graystone does not maintain a dining room, and this is considered an advantage rather than a disadvantage by its numerous guests, who enjoy going next door or across the street or around the corner to their favorite eating place.

## CANADIAN PREMIER'S PLEA FOR PERMANENT FRIENDLY RELATIONS

NEW YORK—Robert Laird Borden, the new Canadian premier, was the center of attraction Friday evening at the Canadian Society dinner in Delmonico's. The premier seemed to enjoy the evening to the utmost, and when the diners rose to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," he noted that the premier joined heartily. He applauded vigorously every reference to President Taft, and he was intensely serious when he assured his hearers that Canada is friendly to the United States, and that his own great hope is that these friendly relations between the two countries may never be disturbed.

The dinner was one of the largest ever held by the society. President Taft was to have been present, but his duties in Washington compelled him to cancel his engagement for the dinner, the date of which had been fixed on the recommendation of the President himself. Besides Mr. Borden, the speakers last night were Governor Dix, the Right Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador; Robert Cooper Smith, K. C., of Montreal; the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, and Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, the president of the society, who was the toastmaster.

At the President's table, besides the speakers of the evening, were the Right v. Frederick Courtney, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, William Renwick Riddell, justice of the high court of Ontario; R. Stanley Weir of Montreal, Supreme Court Justice John J. Delany, Darwin P. Kingsley, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, A. Mitchell Innes, counsellor of the British embassy; George Austin Morrison, Jr., and Courtney Walter Bennett, the British consul general in New York.

## EQUAL PAY CHAMPION TELLS TEACHERS HERE OF NEW YORK VICTORY

How she led the New York women teachers to victory in their campaign for equal pay with men for equal work was told to many women teachers of the Boston Teachers Club in Ford hall last night by Miss Grace Strachan. Miss Strachan told of her many night journeys to Albany, leaving New York after school closed and returning on the midnight train to take up her school work the next morning.

"The Interborough Association of Women Teachers is made up of all classes and grades, from the kindergarten to the district superintendents, and there is where our power has been," Miss Strachan said. "You have a good organization," she added. "If you start out to right a wrong, start out with the determination to win. Don't be turned aside by a wish to see a dressmaker or don't dissipate your energies by taking up too many questions at once."

Miss Strachan said that the salaries of the men in the high schools would be increased, while the salaries of all those now employed in the lower grades would not be affected, but that those appointed after the first of January would not have so high a maximum.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

WHATEVER else may be said for or against the "harmless necessary cat," as Shakespeare calls it, the fact remains that it finds itself portrayed in art more frequently than does any other of the four-footed creatures, wild or domesticated. This is a pretty high testimonial to the beauty of the creature and to the esteem in which it is held by mankind. It is true that others of the quadrupeds may well content themselves with the conclusion that they more frequently appear in the kinds of art that are truly worth while.

In the field of sculpture the horse is only second to man in the frequency with which he stands portrayed for an admiring world to gaze upon. In the public parks and plazas of nearly every city of the world may be seen colossal representations of the horse, usually depicted in a splendid, heroic pose and in a great majority of cases accompanied by the leader of a great people or the champion of a fine cause. Dogs, too, are now and then the subject of the sculptor's art, but cats are almost never thus distinguished. It is in post cards, calendars, children's picture books and in all the less pretentious phases of art, as it is set forth in illustrations, etchings and oil paintings, that the cat appears with such overwhelming frequency. It does not fit in so congenially with art of a serious class. Like its own nature, the pictures in which the cat is a part must be of a graceful, pleasing, playful character.

On the other hand, the dog, and especially his larger and wilder brother, the lion, are fitting features of compositions designed to set forth the deeper, more significant traits of character. Perhaps in the field of the more pretentious oil paintings and etchings the cow and the sheep appear more often than any others of the domestic animals. Without one or the other, or both of these, either singly or in numbers, the average rural landscape does not appear to be quite complete. There is no other scene more admired by the landscape painters than is a fine old pasture in which, as Wordsworth depicts it, The cattle are grazing, Their heads never raising; There are forty feeding like one; or some green clad hills over which a herd of sheep has distributed itself.

with somewhere in the picture the quaintly costumed shepherd, to give the human touch to the composition. The cat, the dog, the cow, the horse, the sheep, perhaps in the order named, are all the favorites of the artists. In literature no doubt the horse and the dog are mentioned more frequently than is the cat. In any event we can easily see that the artist would be greatly circumscribed in his work were he not permitted to include his four-footed friends among his subjects.

## CHAUFFEURS BEWARE!

If auto owners would be wise, Here's counsel they will not despise: A tire may puncture, so they'll find, If filled with a cutting, sharp east wind.

THE world makes way," it has been said, "for the determined man." It knows that with his thought well shaped 'twere hard to balk his plan. With him, success means something more than mere "catch as catch can." He is the captain of his ship and ever, day and night, the pilot firmly grasps the wheel to steer the course aright and point the prow all safe and clear by buoy and harbor light.

The man who ventures forth on earth with purpose vague and dim, whose hands are filled with shifting doubt instead of strength and vim, will find the future has, alas! no wealth in store for him. It's true, unless with faith and hope and steadfast aim, he delves, he and his doubting kind must all "be laid upon the shelves." There is no way to help the ones who will not help themselves.

Justice bestows her splendid gifts on the determined man—the type that has advanced the world since history began—the hopeful, valiant ones who know "they can who think they can." If in the path where he must go, there now and then uprisings what some would deem "a stumbling-block," the hopeful heart still sings and makes of it "a stepping-stone" to rise to higher things.

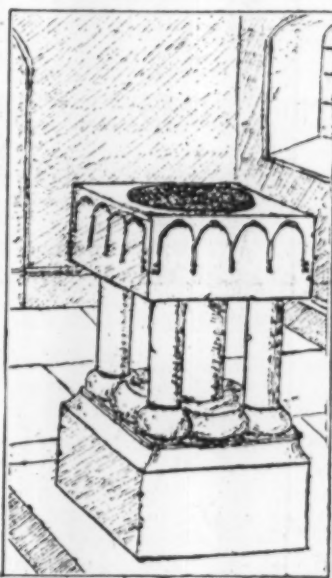
## SUFFICIENT

And if you cannot do the best, Then do the best you can, For that is the best that was ever done By the best intentioned man.

## ENGLISH FISHERFOLK RETAIN ANCIENT RELIC

Residents of Selsey Point to Quaint Font as All That Is Left of Old Norman Cathedral

Old Font in England, Said to Have Been Used During Days of the Conqueror



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)

## SUBMERGED BY SEA

(Special to the Monitor)

It is often supposed that Christianity was first introduced into England when Augustine landed on the coast of Kent with his band of missionaries in the year 597. As a matter of fact, however, the Christianization of the Roman empire had long before penetrated to Britain, its far-distant province, and it was this that accounted for the existence of the early British church. After the recall of the legions to aid in the defense of Italy and the coming of the Saxons, fierce worshippers of Thor and Woden, almost every trace of this early church was swept away. Then followed the period of which Gildas spoke, a British writer of the sixth century, when he said that "darkness covered the land and gross darkness the people," and it was just about that time that the Kentish mission arrived.

Probably the revival that insured took as long as 100 years or even more, to spread through the various Saxon kingdoms into which the country was divided. Among the preachers who gathered around the King of Northumbria, the northernmost of these kingdoms, was one afterwards known as Saint Wilfrid, who, having been banished by the King, sought refuge among the Saxons of the south. There a certain King Ethelwold received him, and not only this, but granted him besides the low lying peninsula of Selsey, which then, as now, was very near indeed to being an island. This transaction, recorded as long ago as 681, may still be read in the words of the venerable Bede as follows: "At this time King Ethelwold gave to the most reverend prelate, Wilfrid, land of 87 families, to maintain his company who were in banishment, which place is called Selsey, that is, the island of the Sea Cal." However arbitrary this wholesale transference of property may seem in the light of modern proprietorship, Saint Wilfrid appears to have done his best for the inhabitants, not only preaching the gospel to them, but according to tradition, teaching them how to fish. Eventually he became the first of a line of 24 bishops of Selsey, and before very long a cathedral was built at Selsey. In the year 711 Eadbert, one of the 24, was made bishop of all the South Saxons, and thus Selsey, which since the departure of the Romans had become a more or less desolate spot, became a comparatively busy center and quite an enlightened place. Thus three more centuries drifted by, and with the Norman conquest a fresh change came about.

William the Conqueror was one of those rulers who never for a moment was without a definite policy. He had a particular line of procedure for every-

thing he put his hand to, and from this he by no means excluded the affairs of the church. Whether directly due to his orders or no, the fact remains that in 1075, when Stigand was bishop, the episcopal see was removed from Selsey some eight miles inland, and placed within the fortified city of Chichester. But what of its ancient cathedral. Then as now, yard by yard, the sea was gradually encroaching on this little peninsula. Legend, conjecture and tradition have one and all endeavored to supply the actual details of what happened, but very little definite information is forthcoming beyond the fact that the cathedral was gradually submerged.

A few relics of it may still be seen. Among them, according to local tradition, is the quaint old font shown in the drawing above, which stands today in the parish church of Selsey. The fisherfolk, still true to their calling since the days of Saint Wilfrid, and comprising a large portion of the inhabitants of the village, now moor their boats in a roadstead they call "the park," the submerged grounds that lay around the former bishop's palace; the shoals hard by they term "the streets," which tradition has claimed to be the stone paved roads of the Selsey of Roman times; and beneath the stretch of deep blue sea not far away lies "Medeney farm," whose cornfields and meadows of a bygone age are now a bed of seaweed, rock and sand.

## CONTRACT LET FOR STATE WHARVES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The contract for the state wharves has been awarded to F. E. Shaw of Providence on a bid of \$180,208. The successful bidder was the lowest of 14 contractors from Boston, New York, New London and Baltimore.

## FAST TRAINS TO THE WEST

NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

Modern Equipped Trains operated on fast schedule, providing standard electric lighted vestibules, sleeping and parlor cars, also modern through tourist cars. Unexcelled dining car service.

Leave North Station, Boston

\*10.00 A.M. For Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal.

\*11.00 A.M. For Montreal.

\*11.30 A.M. For Chicago, Toronto and Montreal.

\*12.30 P.M. For St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal.

\*4.00 P.M. For Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal.

\*6.19 P.M. For Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal.

\*7.30 P.M. For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal.

\*8.30 P.M. For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal.

\*Daily. \*Daily except Sunday.

For general information, ticket and reservations apply to City Ticket Office, corner of Washington and Court Streets or General Ticket Office, North Station.

C. M. BURT, G.P.A.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

## RUSH OF ORDERS FOR NEW MONEY

WASHINGTON—Rush orders have been given the bureau of engraving and printing, which will put on an extra force and add an hour to the working day to fill a pressing demand on the treasury for notes of small denomination.

The demand is for \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes. Congress will be asked for a deficiency appropriation for the bureau, and to appropriate for 10,000,000 additional "sheets" of notes for the current fiscal year.

Thirty additional employees were put on recently, and more than 100 persons on the civil service lists have been notified of appointments in the bureau at the longer hours.

With the additional help and by working an hour longer each day Director Ralph thinks the daily output of notes can be increased from 225,000 to 260,000 sheets.

## OLD POINT GAITIES CONTINUE

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.—If signals ever prophesied the whirlwind of gaiety which has swept over the battleships of the Atlantic fleet, anchored in Hampton roads during the past two weeks, flags would have been flying from the towers of every battleship. The ships of the first squadron have now left for New York for the holidays. Guests staying at the Chamberlin have decided that this is one of the most interesting places along the Atlantic coast.

## BID FOR SHOW SITE REJECTED

NORFOLK, Va.—The special commissioners named by Federal Judge Waddill to make sale of the Jamestown exposition land filed their report recently.

The report recommends rejection of all bids for parcels less than the whole when the property was offered for sale Oct. 31, and also recommends rejection of this latter bid of \$170,000 by the Hampton Roads Waterfront Company, representing the lienholders, if a substantial advance over this shall be received, the bidder agreeing to start the bidding at a resale at the amount of his upset bid and complying with such terms as the court may impose.

The commissioners declare \$170,000 to be an inadequate price for the property.

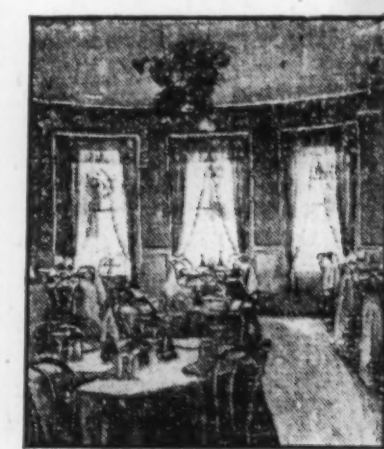
## VENEER INDUSTRY SHOWS GROWTH

WASHINGTON—A statement of the consumption of timber in the manufacture of veneers in the United States shows the total quantity of timber of all species consumed during 1910 as veneer material was 477,470,000 feet, log scale, which was an increase of 41,498,000 feet, or 9.5 per cent over 1909; of 94,937,000 feet, or 24.8 per cent over 1908; and of 128,956,000 feet, or 37 per cent over 1907.

The development of the industry of veneer manufacture has been rapid.

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

## CAFE DE PARIS



## RESTAURANT FRANCAISE

12 Haviland St., Boston

Tel. 21042 B. B.

## Christmas Dinner

Served from 12.30 to 7.30 p. m.

75c.

Music from 12.30 to 3.00, 5.30 to 7.30.

Reserve Tables Now.

CUISINE UNEXCELLED

## Cann's Sea Food

228 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1967-L B. B. Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties, Live and Boiled Lobsters, Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.

"Telephone us and we will reserve you a table."

A SPECIALTY Broiled Live Lobster, Drawn Butter, French Fried Potatoes, Dry Toast. 60c

WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON 100 Columbia St. and 303 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

VAN VLACK CO. 332 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass. One Minute from Huntington Ave. ORDER COOKING ONLY First Class in Every Respect. Prompt Service. Courteous Treatment.

SHOOSHAN'S LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business 106 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON Massachusetts Chambers

THE KIMBALL CAFE 118 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO This restaurant appeals to discriminating people. (Established 1891.)

## Famous Italian Restaurant

THE ROMA Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service 221 South Wabash Avenue, (bet. Jackson & Adams), CHICAGO.

Delft Tea Room 429 BOYLSTON ST. (Near Berkeley St.) Luncheon and Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 5.30 to 7.30.

TABLE D'HÔTE DINNER, 50 CENTS.

Christmas Dainties CAN BE ORDERED AT THE CONSIGNORS UNION 48 WINTER STREET

Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5 Home Made Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc., Served and on Sale.

Everett Lunch Club 529 So. WABASH AV., CHICAGO Luncheon, 11 to 2.30. Supper, 4.30 to 7.30.

The Pantry Lunch Club Luncheon, 10.30 to 2. Supper, 4.30 to 7. 76 South Clark St., Second Floor, CHICAGO.

MRS. LEARNED'S RESTAURANT ALL HOME COOKING AND BAKING 570 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., CHICAGO.

## TRAVEL WHITE STAR LINE

To the WEST INDIES PANAMA CANAL and SOUTH AMERICA

2 GREAT CRUISES To the MEDITERRANEAN EGYPT, Via THE RIVIERA and ITALY

By the New Triple Screw Steamer "LAURENTIC", 14,802 Tons JANUARY 20 31 DAYS FEBRUARY 24 \$150 AND UP Programs and Particulars from PLEASURE CRUISE DEPT., 84 State St., Boston.

## Spend the Holidays Abroad

Recall old friends and make new ones; visit the old places; plan a family reunion for this Christmas. Book for the last Christmas Sailing of the

## North German Lloyd

"KRONPRINZ WILHELM" Dec. 14 will land you in good time to reach any point in England or Continental Europe.

Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus. From Genoa April 25 to May 29, 1912—\$200 up.

Cruise to Polar Regions. From Bremen July 18 to Aug. 15, 1912—\$125 up.

Jeirichs & Co., 83 and 85 State St., Boston

## CHRISTMAS SAILING

The Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd. beg to announce that the S. S. Franconia will sail at NOON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, for Queenstown and Liverpool

## HOLIDAY SAILINGS WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL Megantic, Jan. 23, noon, Feb. 26, Mar. 19 Boston-Alexandria-Mediterranean Canopic, Dec. 12, 3 p.m., Feb. 3, Mch. 16

LEYLAND LINE Boston-Liverpool One Class Cabin Service (11) Rate to Liverpool, \$58. Bohemian, Dec. 23, noon.

Winifredian, Dec. 30 OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

## HONOLULU, \$110

FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP The most delightful spot on entire world for your vacation. Delightful sea bathing at the famous beach of Waikiki. The splendid SS. Sierra (10,000 tons displacement) makes the round trip from San Francisco in 16 days, one can visit on side trip the living volcano of Kilauea, which is tremendously active. Prompt attention to telegrams for berths. Sailings: Dec. 16, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, etc. Book now.

OCEANIC S. S. CO., 673 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

JOY LINE 240 BOSTON TO NEW YORK Via Rail and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY New Management—Improved Service Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

## Grand Cruise To the Orient

By the most palatial cruising steamer afloat S. S. Victoria Luise (18,500 Tons)

Sailing from New York Jan. 19, 1912, on a 75 Day Cruise.

MADRID, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT. Cost \$25 and upward. The VICTORIA LUISE is equipped with every modern feature, providing every luxury and comfort on long cruises.

Also Cruises to West Indies, South America, Around the World, Italy and Egypt, etc.

Send for Illustrated Booklets.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. 607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

## MEXICO TWO SPECIAL TRAIN TOURS

Leaving Jan. 25 and Feb. 15 Include the MARIACHI GRAS.

Also the Grand Canyon and California if desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

306 Washington St., Boston

## A NEW IDEA AND A NEW SHIP

THREE SHORT CRUISES WEST INDIES

on the RED CROSS LINE new tourist Steamship STEPHANO

13 DAYS Dec. 24 \$75.00 UP To Bermuda, Nassau and Havana.

19 DAYS Jan'y \$100.00 UP To Nassau, Havana, Kingston and Colon For the first time you may cruise among the West Indies in a limited time and cost. Electric fans in rooms and forced ventilation from deck. Sea sports, swimming pool, excellent cuisine, orchestra. Ship goes to dock in port.

As a Limit of 150 Passengers is Set an Early Booking is Advised. Send for Handsome Booklet, 13 BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

SELECT EUROPEAN TOURS One private party for three months, and one for 72 days, leaving in April and June, 1912. Best service at reasonable cost. References required. Write for INTERESTING BOOKLET, describing our delightful plan. REV. ANDREW J. GRAMHAM, Manager, New York Travel Club, Rochester, N. Y., or care Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.



**BENDSDORP'S**  
ROYAL DUTCH COCOA



BETTER RESULTS OBTAINED  
by using one-half the quantity of  
many other makes. Remember, buy  
**BENDSDORP'S**  
and save 1/2 your cocoa.

HIGHEST QUALITY.  
ABSOLUTE PURITY.  
Always in Yellow Wrapper  
**STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO.**  
Importers, Boston.

## MUSICAL EVENTS

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violinist who has been favorably received at her appearances with the Symphony orchestra, will give a recital in Jordan hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock. Her program will comprise Tartin's "Devil's Trill"; St. Saens' concerto in B minor; Bach's "Chaconne"; Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois"; and Joachim's arrangements of two of Brahms' Hungarian dances.

Louis Persinger, an American violinist, has been gaining reputation in Europe, and is ready to return to his own country to find out whether foreign teaching and experience have made him a virtuoso of greater or lesser appeal. Mr. Persinger was highly praised for his playing in the Kuenstlerhaus in Dresden, where he played works by Kreisler ("Liebeslied"), Tenaglia, Mozart and Monsigny.

The calendar for the Faelten piano-forte school for the latter half of December is as follows: Thursday evening, Dec. 14, recital by students; Dec. 18, recital by Miss Mary Helen Pumphrey; Thursday evening, Dec. 28, recital by students.

Miss Alice Nielsen makes her first Boston appearance this season in con-

cert at Fenway court, Thursday afternoon, Dec. 14, with George Proctor, pianist, as her chief associate artist. Edward Lankow, the new Boston opera bass, will sing and Mr. Caplet and Mr. Goodrich, Boston opera conductors, will assist in the accompaniments.

## GERMAN ELECTION DAY ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—Decrees dissolving the Reichstag and placing the date of the general elections for the new Reichstag on Jan. 12 are published in the Imperial Gazette, says a cable message from Berlin to the New York Herald. The edict, which was read in the Reichstag on Dec. 5, merely prorogued and did not dissolve the Parliament, and it was desired that the members should be in a position of being called together again in certain emergencies, which are now passed.

### BAZAAR MAKES \$2000

About \$2000 was realized at the close of the second day of the annual holiday bazaar in aid of the New England Peabody Home for Children at the Brunswick. Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, treasurer, estimates that tonight the sum will reach \$3000.

## EDUCATIONAL

### MANOR SCHOOL

STAMFORD, CONN.

INSPIRINGLY situated with a beautiful sea view, overlooking Long Island Sound. Wonderful combination of seashore and country. Fifteen acres of lawn and garden. A faculty of experienced college-bred teachers. Manor graduates today in all leading colleges of the country and in business. Practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Magnificent modern school building with laboratories, shops, etc. Beautiful modern dormitory building with running hot and cold water in every room. Commanding a magnificent view of the sea. Gymnasium building 100x50 feet, with basketball courts, bowling alleys, etc. Athletic field and school teams.

For information and booklet, address  
LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

## THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Corps of efficient teachers, new dormitories. Kindergarten, primary, grammar grades and a six-year high school course. Charge for boarding pupils, \$500 and \$550. Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.

## FASHION ART

as a practically new field opens possibilities for high salaries to designers who have any artistic inclination. \$150 PER WEEK AT START. Demand for competent graduates exceeds supply. Pen and Ink and Half Tone Courses under direction of world famous artists in this special line; for particulars and terms address THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF FASHION ILLUSTRATING, 7 West 30th Street, New York City.

## Miss Herrick's Studio of Expression

DRAMATIC ART ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS

Private lessons and class work. Ten weeks' course, complete, begins Jan. 16, 1912. One free scholarship offered. Send for circular, 86 ST. STEPHEN ST., BOSTON. Miss Herrick was formerly of the faculty of Leland Powers School.

## Darlington Seminary

1851. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Catalogue on request. Address Mary Evans Chambers, Principal, West Chester, Pa.

## MISS BESSIE G. WHITING

Reader and Teacher of Expression Graduate Leland Powers School, '06. Studio, 54 Preston Road, Somerville, Tel.

## MECHANICAL DRAWING

Practically taught by mail or personally. Modern Systems Correspondence School. 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

## VIOLET IRENE WELLINGTON

TEACHER OF EXPRESSION. Leland Powers Method. 29 Westland Ave. Tel. B. B. 3429-M. Boston

## MISS SCANTLIN-READER

Graduate of Leland Powers School. Teacher of Expression, Private and Class Instruction, 38 Westland Ave., Suite 42, Boston

## Peckham College of Expression

Chandler Normal Shorthand School 221 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Day and evening classes. Circular upon request.

## All Things

## Considered

THE MONITOR should interest the management of high class schools as a publicity medium.

## MONTREAL SOPRANO SINGS LEADING ROLE IN PRODUCTION OF "BOHEME"

Puccini's "Boheme," a work which the Boston Opera Company has always counted one of its specialties, was presented for the first time this season at the Boston opera house Friday night with Mme. Ferrabini, of the Montreal opera, in the leading soprano role. The second feminine character in the drama was impersonated by Mme. Camporelli who first appeared in the same part in Boston a year ago. Familiar artists took the responsibilities of the masculine impersonations, chief among them being Messrs. Constantino, Polese and Mardones. The musical direction of the performance was in the hands of Wallace Goodrich, who upholds the American end of the debate in the international councils of operatic conducting held in Boston from November to March.

Expensive high voice, stock-priced middle and low voices and utility voices that the Italian agencies can furnish in any number on telegraphic notice joined in a plastic representation of the Milan maestro's favorite work. Instrumentalists who are seemingly bent on giving a most loyal and applause-winning year of effort to the new lyric city did the bidding of Mr. Goodrich in the orchestra pit. The artists who delineated the chief figures in the shifting array of stage pictures were assigned to their tasks as follows:

Mimi ..... Ester Ferrabini  
Musette ..... Maria Camporelli  
Rodolfo ..... Florencio Constantino  
Marcello ..... Giovanni Polese  
Colline ..... Jose Mardones  
Schaunard ..... Attilio Pulcini  
Alcindoro ..... Luigi Tavecchia  
Benoit ..... Luigi Tavecchia  
Un Doganiere ..... B. Olschansky  
Pargipol ..... Luigi Cilla

The well-known scene of the garret is disclosed on the rise of the curtain. A question mark must express the thought of him who sees this garret for the first time. How can there be any good singing in such unheroic surroundings? What situation can the buoyancy of this renowned tenor lead to that will have the appeal of grand opera? To what good lyric end is this noble-voiced baritone discarding his dignity? And now a short phrase declaimer of very deep throat is on the scene, tearing to shreds what little texture the music had in the first place. He who sees all this for the first time must hope that the fluent door at the rear scene will soon cease its inpour of exclamation and of character nonsense. But he is only at the beginning of the farce. In comes still another garret-dweller in mottled waistcoat and pantaloons. And yet another enters, but is soon expelled, to the joy of the man who has come to the opera to hear some good singing.

Presently the untamed pantomime subsides altogether, all voices but the tenor echoing off behind the scenes until out of hearing. It is time now for the first contrast of the dramatist's exposition. An excellently prepared moment, we shall have to admit, if the composer has any music of high quality to offer. A smooth aria in the best Italian manner will cer-

tainly be in place here. Trust Puccini, new-comer to the opera, to give you just what you are wishing for. Patience a while until he can introduce his hero and heroine to you and then you shall hear such tenor singing as you never listened to before. Of course the Puccini contrast will be a flat failure if your Rudolph is not a first magnitude tenor; but he is Constantino and that settles the point favorably. Soprano aria of the higher-dramatic demand the listener now begins to hope for, and it immediately follows. Duet, he expects to hear; and duet, indeed, of the modern realistic sort is unfolding itself in the dialogue of Rudolph and Mimi. And thus act one ends the exposition of what proves after all to be a singing opera of the most effective kind.

Those who like opera in which the interest centers wholly in brilliant singing should not put too much trust in the arias of "Boheme." But those who like opera in which singing serves a plastic pictorial purpose and are pleased when action and song are built up together into a telling dramatic organism, will find this work of Puccini's one that will lure them to the opera house again and again. For it is music and it moves. How scene followed scene on Friday night, and never a dragging moment! The bustle of the second act is something difficult to achieve in opera. There is its illiciously busy street crowd. There are Rudolph, Mimi, Marcel, Colline and Schaunard all doing things in keeping with the characters whose acquaintance you made a half hour ago. And then there are the new characters. Musette in particular, claiming and winning attention. And somehow all the time the plot is advancing; you cannot possibly analyze the manner of it, but you distinctly feel it. Everything, indeed, is on the go.

Opera plots have to be lastingly interesting or they never cross the seas and make their way into the American artistic consciousness. And who has ever had enough of that scene in front of the cafe in "Boheme"? Here is a solid enough proof that singer and actor can be for a few moments, to say the least, one and the same dynamic art figure. Bring up the second act of "Boheme" to those who argue that the operatic art is a dream that human endeavor has not yet realized. Bring up the second act of "Boheme" to those who maintain that the symphonic scherzo is a successfully accomplished fact in musical sculpture, but that the comedy scene in opera is as yet only awkwardly blocked-out marble. Do more than that. Tell those who doubt the validity of the operatic claim in art that there is enough in this scene to indicate a day when opera will prove itself to be normal music, of which symphonies and stage plays are detached parts and reductions. Master craftsmanship continues through the February scene and on to the moment in the final garret scene when Rudolph draws the cambric across the window sash, and even to his sob which signals down the curtain. And with master craftsmanship we must be satisfied in the art of the lyric stage until that opera

is written which shall join the music in its highest vocal and instrumental potency with drama in its noblest reaches of expression. Puccini, after all, is said that can be said against him, does effect all he attempts. He can hold up examples of an acceptable product before the baffled eyes of Gaul, Teuton, Slav, Celt and Saxon. Why? Because art in his country is not only something to meditate on and to spend money on, but something for a man's hands to do.

The interpretation of "Boheme" with the new scheme of principals was just as good as it has been before at the Boston opera house and in no special point any better. The new soprano gave the role of Mimi picturesque delineation. You would not say that her Mimi was a conventional operatic evocation; Mme. Ferrabini is too enthusiastic an artist to merit the criticism of conventionality. She would take care of this part to the entire safety of any impresario's reputation as a judge of singing and acting. She could not fail to fit passably into any ensemble wherein she would have associates of first-rate abilities. In her makeup and in general stage bearing, she surpassed the average Boston opera Mimi by considerable. In vocal power she was effective beyond the usual first voice of the quartet in the scene before the toll-gate. An artist like her would have lifted many a Boston opera performance of the previous seasons out of mediocrity. But the question has to be answered, how did Mme. Ferrabini sound with Mr. Constantino? For a vocal performance has an element of failure in it if the tone qualities of soprano and tenor are out of blend. Mr. Constantino must be a problem as well as a joy to all opera directors who have him at their service. For there is rarely a soprano whose voice works with his in an agreeable result of color. Only a soprano whose every note has luster and ring will give the best effect, or even an acceptable effect in duet with the Spanish tenor. Mme. Ferrabini's notes are not without shine in places, and in those places (they are near where the vocal line begins to soar above the staff) she sounds as well with Mr. Constantino as do the most delicate voiced Italian sopranos. Elsewhere you have your expensive tenor gamut of tones going to reckless waste.

The Musette took to her comedy duties with a will. She gave sweet, though not powerful, tone to her song and shaped out a very graceful impersonation. Mr. Constantino was vocally a trifle careless at times. No listener keyed to the Constantino tenor of the two previous seasons will give favorable ear to the crushed tones of the early upper range which sounded from time to time on Friday evening.

Mr. Goodrich has a sentimental claim to the conductorship of "Boheme," because it is the opera of the old San Carlo repertory which decided the question in professional quarters that there should be a Boston opera. Excellent work went on both on the stage and in the orchestra because of his enthusiastic guidance.

## FAUST IN MUSIC OF FIVE NATIONS

Gretchen Tragedy Has Had Many Treatments on Lyric Stage but Gounod's Version Proves the Universal One

Gounod knocked at many doors in vain before he could assure a performance of "Faust." At last it was undertaken at the Theater Lyrique in 1859, under the direction of Carvalho. And even then the composer's troubles were not ended. During the rehearsals Carvalho insisted that the third act was slow and must be changed. The composer then went home and wrote the "Soldiers' Chorus," which certainly had the desired effect of enlivening things, for it has been the delight of encoring thousands for all the years since.

The libretto, by Carre and Barbier, was planned for a so-called "opera comique," an opera of a lighter quality than grand opera, in that the dialogue was spoken. But after the first performance, when the fate of the work was trembling in the balance, Gounod set the dialogue to recitatives and proclaimed the work frankly grand opera. The second edition of the piano score bears the legend "with the recitatives added by the composer." The arrangement for the pianoforte was made by Leo Delibes.

Mme. Carvalho was the first Marguerite, the leader of what a train of heroines! She insisted on dressing the part in grand dame, for she was known for her clothes. And though Gounod despaired, her Marguerite became a town-bred "demoiselle," for all her denial, a stately chateaufort of feudal estates instead of Gounod's simple peasant maiden, whom Gounod has nearly succeeded in reproducing for us, even while his Faust and Mephisto bear no most distant resemblance to Gounod's characters. When Gounod took his "Faust" to England—for Dr. Faustus was an old friend of the English people—he found in Mme. Lucrea his ideal heroine, for she made Marguerite the simple peasant maiden. Of Mme. Lucrea's Marguerite a Boston paper in 1873 said that the hearers, so enchanted and so exhausted in emotion by her stage work, "wondered that they could have been held spellbound by the pleasant little woman who tripped lightly before the curtain and bowed and smiled her acknowledgments of the applause in that frank, homely manner that is so peculiarly her own."

Historic Impersonations  
Glancing through the "Faust" pro-

grams on file at the Boston library one notes many and many a famous name.

Here is Pasta in an Italian production, and Patti, of course, both in America and England. A program of 1877 shows Nicolini as her Faust. Emma Abbott is Marguerite in Boston in 1878, Calve in 1899. Christine Nilsson, with her Swedish blondness, is acclaimed the living image of Goethe's maiden, though she was said to have conceived Gounod's Marguerite rather than Goethe's. In Mechanics hall in Boston Emma Eames sang the role to De Reske's impassioned Faust in 1892. And in 1893 was printed a program for the Boston Globe theater which notes Mlle. Giglio Nordica's first appearance, with parenthesis explaining that this is Lillian Nordica, whom Boston knew so well. And Mme. Nordica sang Marguerite again in Boston in 1911 at the Boston opera house, long a dream of all the Boston-bred singers. Clara Louise Kellogg's Marguerite must be mentioned, and Adelaide Phillips Siebel, who breathed his love message to his flowers, making the audience forget that the music requires him to sing the same phrase 16 times—"Faites lui mes aveux." Of the Mephisto at this far-off performance a Boston paper said that the German singer gave "a degraded Mephistopheles, with hooked nose and tinsel eyelids."

In March 19, 1900, the fiftieth anniversary of "Faust" was celebrated with much pomp and glorification in Paris. The early success of the opera in Vienna seems to have been phenomenal. It was given 10 times, in 1862, the largest number of representations of any one opera in that year. This although the German savants there were outraged at Gounod's treatment of Goethe's masterpiece.

Goethe's "Faust" has been a theme for composers of every rank and of nearly every nation. Spohr's opera "Faust" stood for over 30 years as one of the master works of Germany. It was first produced at Frankfurt in 1818, with Devrient as Faust, and La Rousse as Gretchen. Ernest Newman writing in 1901, however, finds that Spohr's libretto makes Faust nothing more than a Don Juan with no hint of the metaphysical

character of Goethe, and thinks the music as flippant as the text.

### Composers Drawn to Legend

But of making many "Fausts" there is no end. Seyfried brought out one in Vienna in 1820, Beaucourt in Paris in 1827, the first introduction of Goethe's drama to that city. In Stuttgart in 1831 came Lindpainter's "Faust," and in Brussels in 1834, Brullart, "a distinguished amateur," brought out a "Faust" that was praised for its music but named a mere travesty of Goethe's work. Liege had a "Faust," by Henbert, in 1835; Dusseldorf had it in German by Rietz in 1836. And a "Faust" in Italian by Mlle. Bertin was sung at Paris, and one by Lemaitre was acted at Porte St. Martin, before Gounod's "Marguerite" made her bow to a Paris audience.

This was the first work which made Gounod famous. Other dramatic works of his besides "Romeo and Juliet," which at one time promised to have a vogue equal with that of "Faust," are his setting of "Medien Malgre Lui," his "Colombe," "Philemon et Baucis," the "Mireio" of Mistral, "Sapho" and the "Queen of Sheba."

The German music drama, "Faust," by de Roda was presented in Germany in 1872. Edward Lassen, the Belgian composer, successor to Liszt at Weimar, set the whole drama of Goethe to music, including the prologues and epilogues, and it was performed in Weimar in 1876. This was the year of the opening of the Bayreuth opera house, and was the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of Goethe's masterwork. Lassen's music has 46 numbers and was a great success in spite of the length of the spectacle. In 1887 H. Zoellner, a young German musician, produced a "Faust." He used parts of the text of Goethe's work literally.

In 1850 Hatton brought out a "Faust and Marguerite" in London, and Bishop before him had produced his "Faust" in English at Covent Garden in 1825. Other settings of the drama to music include Lick's "Faust's Life," 1815, and a work by Strauss with the same title was performed in Transylvania in 1814. Donizetti brought out a "Faust" in 1831 and in 1837 Gordigiani produced a "Faust" at Florence. Bandini had suc-



## PRACTICAL GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS

Begin your Christmas shopping with a visit to our salesrooms, where you will find everything pertaining to music and musical instruments

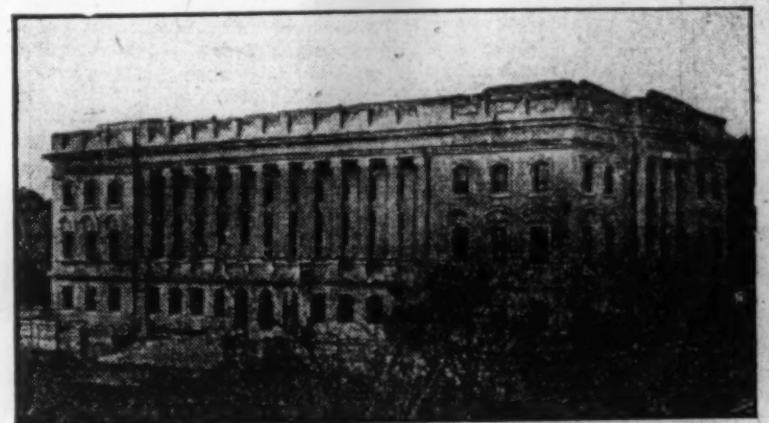
FOR EXAMPLE:

<b>VIOLINS</b> \$3.00 to \$500 each	<b>FLUTES</b> \$1.00 to \$50.00 each
<b>VIOLIN CASES</b> \$1.00 to \$15.00 each	<b>PICCOLOS</b> \$1.00 to \$30.00 each
<b>VIOLIN BOWS</b> \$1.00 to \$25.00 each	<b>MANDOLINS</b> \$3.50 to \$50.00 each
<b>'CELLOS</b> \$10.00 to \$100.00 each	<b>GUITARS</b> \$5.00 to \$50.00 each
<b>METRONOMES</b> \$2.50 to \$3.50 each	<b>BANJOS</b> \$5.00 to \$50.00 each
<b>MUSIC ROLLS</b> 50c to \$5.00 each	<b>HARMONICAS</b> 10c to \$3.50 each
<b>MUSIC SATCHELS</b> \$1.75 to \$8.00 each	<b>ACCORDEONS</b> \$2.00 to \$25.00 each
<b>DRUMS</b> 50c to \$25.00 each	<b>MUSIC BOXES</b> 50c to \$150.00 each
<b>CORNETS</b> \$9.00 to \$90.00 each	<b>BUSTS OF MUSICIANS</b> \$1.75 to \$10.00 each
<b>CLARINETTS</b> \$12.00 to \$60.00 each	<b>MUSIC STANDS</b> 50c to \$15.00 each

## OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

Distributors Exclusively of  
Victrolas and Victor Machines and Records  
150 Tremont Street  
BOSTON, MASS.  
CHARLES H. DITSON & CO.  
8-10-12 East 34th Street,  
NEW YORK CITY

## STATE LIBRARY BUILDING AT MADISON



Structure containing one of most valuable collections of books and newspapers in the United States

## WISCONSIN LIBRARY HAS BIG COLLECTION OF NEWSPAPER FILES

MADISON, Wis.—A remarkable collection of newspaper files is made the feature of a report just made by the newspaper department of the Wisconsin State Historical Library.

A valuable part of its material is found in the newspaper collection. This department of the library contains 20,000 volumes and ranks in importance next to the collection of the Library of Congress. The latter is larger in numbers but in some respects, notably in colonial and revolutionary files, is not so well supplied as the Wisconsin library. This library has also the credit of possessing complete files.

About half of our 20,000 volumes are out-of-state newspapers and these are constantly being added to; recently 175 volumes of the Cincinnati Volksfreund, a Democratic paper, established in 1850, and a very valuable addition, have been secured. Also 15 volumes of the Charleston Daily News and Courier. The files extend from the sixteenth century to the present time and includes newspapers from nearly all countries.

## TALKS TO VOTERS OF NEW WARD 26

Joseph A. Maynard, president of the Democratic city committee, addressed the Democratic voters of Hyde Park as ward 26 last evening upon the regulations and policies of city and state campaigns.

Today marks the opening for the registration of voters under the new regime. William F. McIntyre has been appointed Democratic registrar and George A. Long holds the same position in the Republican ranks.

cess with a "Fausta" at Milan in 1886, and Valente brought out a "Faust" opera bouffe in Italy in 1875. "Fausto Arribo," by Raimondo was performed at Naples in 1837. Henry Litolff set "Scenes from Goethe's Faust," Adolph Lang had an opera of "Faust," and "Faust Up to Date," was done by Meyer. Faust has also been used as the subject for countless other musical works. William Richards has a Faust overture, Mihalovich a fantasy. Of greater composers Schumann's "Faust," Rubinstein's symphonic poem, or "characterbilder fuer orchestra," he calls it, Berlioz's splendid work, Boito's "Mefistofele," Liszt's Faust symphony, Wagner's Faust overture, all give scope for further discussion. It is said that no other subject has been so often treated in music, in various ways.

## KAISER HONORS TWO AMERICANS

NEW YORK—A Berlin cable to the New York Herald says that the bestowal of the decoration of the first class of the Order of the Red Eagle on J. Pierpont Morgan is officially announced in the Imperial Gazette.

At the same time the notification is made that the Red Eagle of the third class has been given to Richard August Schnabel of New York. The insignia of the order was presented to Mr. Morgan in the Kiel yachting week.

Richard August Schnabel is a woolen merchant at 80 Fifth avenue. His home home is at 220 East Sixteenth street. Mr. Schnabel was born in Huckschwagen, about 25 miles from Dusseldorf, and the benefactions he has bestowed upon his native town gained for him the Kaiser's decoration. Since he gained success in New York he annually has given freely to his native town. He has provided bountifully for the poor of Huckschwagen, erected a monument to the memory of soldiers who fought in the Austrian war, and he now supports more than 100 veterans and widows of veterans.

On June 26 last, when Mr. Morgan was the Kaiser's guest on board the Hohenzollern at Kiel, he presented to his host the autograph letter of Martin Luther to the Emperor Charles V., and for which he had just paid \$25,000. The Kaiser later bestowed on Mr. Morgan the grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

## FIRMS ORDER POGY VESSELS

PORTLAND, Me.—Contracts for the construction of three large pogy steamers have been awarded to the Portland Company of this city, and the three steamers will be built at a cost of \$70,000 each. Two of the steamers will be built for C. A. Sicker & Bros. of Wilkesbarre, Pa., while the third will be built for the Atlantic Fertilizer & Oil Company of New York.

## PIANOS KRAKAUER

Player Pianos  
Connorized Music Rolls  
FULL LINE OF VICTOR MACHINES  
THE NEW POPULAR PRICED

## Victor-Victrola

Try Our Service—It's Different

## PARKER

Third Floor, 100 Boylston St.



# COMING OF TETRAZZINI FEATURE OF NEXT WEEK AT THE BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

## AT THE OPERA

Luisa Tetrazzini will come to the Boston opera house on Friday evening, Dec. 15, to assume the title role in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." This will be the first appearance of the famous prima donna with the Boston Opera Company. In the cast with her will be Florencio Constantino as Edgar, a role which is counted as one of the best in his repertoire. Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Constantino are said to have sung together in opera for more than 100 times, beginning their joint appearances in St. Petersburg in 1903. The other roles will be taken by Giovanni Polese as Henry Ashton, Edward Lankow as Raymond and Evelyn Scotney as Alice.

Wednesday night will see the first presentation of the season of "Faust." It will be the first time that the play will be given on the Boston opera house stage with practically an entire French cast.

Mme. Zina Brozia will be the Marguerite. The Faust will be Edmond Clement, his first appearance in this role in Boston; the Valentine will be Jean Riddez; the Mephistopheles will be Leon Rothier; and Gaston Barreau will be the Wagner. In the role of Martha will be Jeanne Maubourg, while Siebel will be sung by Jeska Swartz.

Monday night will be given over to a repetition of "Carmen" with the cast of the former performance, excepting only that Jean Riddez will be heard for the first time in the role of Escamillo, and Evelyn Scotney will take the part of Frasquita.

The bill for the Saturday matinee performance will be "Thais," with the same cast as on the first presentation of that opera.

Fely Dereyne, who is at present the leading dramatic soprano of the Montreal opera company, is coming to Boston to sing the title role of "Mignon." Luisa Tetrazzini will be the Filina and Edmond Clement the Wilhelm Meister.

The many new productions scheduled for the Boston opera house necessitate endless rehearsals, not only on the part of the artists, chorus and orchestra, but also on the part of those employed in the mechanical department. As an illustration may be cited the fact that the day before the performance of "Thais," the various rehearsals lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock the next morning.

Speaking of the coming performance of "Otello," Arnaldo Centi gave the following reminiscences which throw an interesting light on the difficulties a conductor has to encounter occasionally.

"In 1888 I was the conductor of an opera company in Buenos Aires which numbered such celebrated artists of that time as Patti, Romilda Pantaleoni, Stagno and Menotti. The poverty of the day then was Verdi's 'Otello,' and the management of the theater wanted to produce it, offering the Ricordi any amount of money for the score.

"The Ricordi did not accept the offer, but the management had promised the public to give it and did so. As a result there were lawsuits and complications without an end.

"In the midst of so many troubles my work was incessantly hard: I had to write, rewrite, and correct all the music; for the score was very faulty; but the success of the opera was great, and since then 'Otello' has remained my favorite opera."

## DATE SET TO VOTE ON PENSION BILL

WASHINGTON—After debating the Sherwood pension bill in the House today, a deciding vote will be taken on Tuesday.

There are few opponents of the increased pension. The contest lay between those who favor the Sherwood bill, which establishes a pension based on length of service, and the supporters of the Sulloway bill, which was passed by the House last spring, but failed in the Senate.

**SANDFORD TO TAKE STAND**  
PORTLAND, Me.—Frank W. Sandford, leader of the Holy Ghost and U. S. Society of Shiloh, now being tried on a charge of causing the death of six members of the party aboard the yacht Coronet, by not providing enough food, will take the stand in his own defense today.

## "LUCIA" SEXTET HAS STRONG CAST



Mme. Tetrazzini has the upper voice in Donizetti's ensemble and performs the coloratura of the mad scene

## CHICAGO MUSICAL NEWS

In recent years the anniversary of Beethoven's birth (Dec. 16, 1770) has been observed by the Theodore Thomas orchestra by presenting a program made up entirely of this composer's works. For the concert on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 15 and 16, the works chosen are the "Leonore" overture, No. 2, symphony No. 3 in A major and piano concerto No. 5 in E-flat, with Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler as soloist. This will be Mrs. Zeisler's last appearance in America before leaving for an extended European concert tour.

The Chicago Madrigal Club, D. A. Clipper, conductor, gives its first concert of the season on Thursday, Dec. 14, in Music Hall, with Miss Elsa Marshall, soprano, of Cincinnati, as the assisting soloist. The program chosen is as follows: "Popule Meus," Vittoria; "Tenebrae Factae Sunt," Palestrina; "O Little Town of Bethlehem," Praetorius; "The Sleep of the Child Jesus," Gavaert; chorale song in G, Tchaikovsky; "Now Is My Christ Fresh as May," Idle; "You Stole My Love," Masfaren; lullaby (in six parts), Louis Victor Scharf; barcarole from "Tales of Hoffman," Offenbach; Spicker; "O When 'Tis Summer Weather," Brewer; "Two Lovers," Hecht; "The Bubble," Weidig.

Clarence E. Whitehill, baritone, of the Chicago grand opera company, appeared in song recital on Monday, Dec. 4, at the Whitney opera house under the auspices of the Amateur Musical Club.

On Friday evening, Dec. 8, a joint recital was given in Music Hall by Mme. Maud Powell, violinist, and Arthur Van Eweyk, bass-baritone.

The second concert of the Chicago Chamber Music Society series took place this morning in Orchestra hall foyer. The program consisting of the Mozart quintette in E-flat and the Rubinstein quintette, op. 33, was rendered by the Chicago Wood-Wind choir, whose membership is drawn from the ranks of the Theodore Thomas orchestra as follows: A. Quensel, flute, A. Barthel, oboe, J. Schreurs, clarinet, L. De Mare, horn, and P. Kruse, bassoon. They were assisted by Miss Eleanor Scheib, pianist.

Dr. Ludwig Wulher, the German baritone, is announced to give a song recital at Studebaker theater on Sunday, Dec. 17.

The result of the Chicago Madrigal Club annual prize competition has been announced. The winner of the prize of \$100 (given by the W. W. Kimball Company) is Will C. Macfarlane of New York city. The poem chosen for the setting is the old English madrigal, "In

## MUSIC NOTES

The Chicago Orchestra plays in Symphony hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. It is 13 years since this organization was last heard in Boston and then it was under the baton of Theodore Thomas. What the Boston Symphony is to the eastern part of the country the Chicago orchestra is to the West. The high ideals which have always animated the work of the older organization have been steadfastly maintained by the younger. Whenever the Boston orchestra has visited Chicago it has received a most cordial welcome.

Frederick Stock, the successor of Theodore Thomas, will appear for the first time in Boston as conductor of the orchestra. For seven years he has held this post and with success. The soloist of the evening is Albert Spalding, the American violinist. He will play for the first time in Boston Elgar's violin concerto, which Fritz Kreisler is said to regard as the finest of modern works of its kind.

The program of the concert comprises Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, Strauss' "Don Juan," the Elgar violin concerto and the Brahms second symphony.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, after another very successful trip to the South, returns to Boston tonight. At all six concerts it has just given every seat was sold and many turned away unable to gain admission. On Monday afternoon the orchestra makes a trip to Springfield, returning the same night.

The ninth program which will be played on next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 15 and 16, presents Beethoven's symphony No. 4 in E-flat major. The other orchestral numbers will be the love scene from Richard Strauss' "Feuersnot" and Strauss' tone poem "Till Eulenspiegel." The soloist will be the first cellist of the orchestra, Alwin Schroeder. He will play Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" and Beethoven's symphonic variations. The last named piece will be heard at the Symphony concerts for the first time.

The third Symphony concert in Sanders theater, Cambridge, will be given Thursday evening, Dec. 14. The soloist will be Miss Kathleen Parlow, whose thirteenth consecutive appearance this will be with the orchestra. She will play the Saint-Saens concerto in B minor for violin and orchestra.

The symphony will be Franck's in D minor. The final number on the program will be Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

The Handel and Haydn Society's annual performance of Handel's "The Messiah" will be given in Symphony hall Sunday evening, Dec. 17, and Monday evening, Dec. 18. On Sunday night the soloists will be Florence Hinkle, soprano; Pearl Benedict-Jones, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Frederick Weld, bass. On Monday evening the soloists will be Marie Sundelius, soprano; Christine Miller, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Arthur Middleton, bass. Emil Mollenhauer will conduct both performances.

The Russian Balalaika orchestra gives a concert in Symphony hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 10, assisted by Liebow

## SOPRANO IN FENWAY COURT CONCERT



Miss Alice Nielsen, formerly of Boston opera, makes first appearance of the year in song recital

# MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

## Mme. OGDEN-CRANE

Voice Culture, Bel Canto Method. Only teacher of MISS WILDA BENNETT, "EVERY WOMAN" COMPANY. Individual or Class Instruction. 825 Carnegie Hall, NEW YORK

## A. HOWARD GARRETT

CONCERT BARITONE

THE ART OF SINGING

From the beginning to an Artistic Finish

Studio: 413 Kimball Hall, CHICAGO

Residence phone, Kenwood 867.

## FLORENCE A. GOODRICH

Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies. Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand

Instruction in all music branches.

## Miss Irene St. Clair

CONTRALTO

ACCEPTS engagements, concerts, at homes, oratorios; press notices on application; pupils received. 42 Powis Square, London W., England. Tel. 3348 Paddington.

## ELEANOR MCLELLAN

VOICE CULTURE

Atelier Building, 33 W. 67th Street, NEW YORK

Representative.

JUANITA ROGERS PENNIMAN

Blanchard Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Circular on request.

## Barron Berthald

Dramatic Tenor, Carnegie Hall, NEW YORK

Voice Culture—Stage Training

Address: Grand View-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## Mrs. Walter Witham

TEACHER OF SINGING

1406 H Street, Washington, D. C.

## JENNIE LOUISE HASKELL

Pianoforte and Harmony Instruction

606 HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS, BOSTON

27 SARGENT STREET, NEWTON.

## HOLT GEORGE NELSON

BASSO

ORATORIO AND TEACHING

509 W. WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

## LUCY C. PILLSBURY

Teacher of the Art of Singing

Boston Studio, 302 Huntington Chambers

Lynn Studio, 10 Kensington Square

## GILBERT SHORTER

Director Dramatic Art and Oratory

Chicago Conservatory

27 Auditorium Building, Phone Har. 1736

## Spokane, WASH.

SCHOOL OF Vocal Art

MRS. ETHEL CHILD WALTON

501-2-3 Auditorium Bldg. Main 2793

## CAROLYN BELCHER

Teachers of

CHARLOTTE BELCHER, Violin, Violon-

GERTRUDE BELCHER, Violoncello, Piano

and Ensemble Playing.

405 and 430 Huntington Chambers, Boston.

Orlova, soprano; Nikolai Vasiliev, tenor;

Olga Serabina, contralto, and Albert

Janski, baritone. There will also be

Balalaika solos by V. Pogoreloff. The

Balalaika program includes four famous

folk songs, "The Approach of the Har-

vesters," "Let Us Go Home," "The Young

Princess Walked About Town," and the

"Song of the Volga Boatman." Other

selection by the orchestra will be God-

ard's cradle song, Danse d'Auvergne by

Fomin; a serenade by Drigot, selections

from Tchaikovsky, one from Puccini's

"La Boheme" and Andreff's "Valse

Fawn."

The Sunday night concerts at the Bos-

ton Opera House are to be a permanent

feature of the present season. The scale

of prices is 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.

The program for Sunday night offers ex-

cerpts from two operas in oratorio form.

"Faust," by Gounod, will be represented

by the second scene of the third act,

which includes the soldiers' chorus. The

soloists chosen to interpret it are Miss

Bernice Fisher as Marguerite, Jeska

Swartz as Siebel, De Potter, the new

French tenor, as Faust, Marlonas as

Mephistopheles and Gaston Barreau as

Valentine. The other opera is Verdi's

"Aida" and the scene chosen is the one in

which Radames returns triumphant from

the war. This will introduce Miss Eliza-

beth Amsden, the Boston soprano, in the

role of Aida. Those associated with her

will be Maria Claessens as Amneris, Mr.

Gaudenzi as Radames, Mr. Polase as

Amnorsro and Mr. Lankow as Ramfis.

Edward Lankow, the new bass of the

Boston opera company, will be heard in

a group of songs. Raoul Romito, a

young tenor who until his coming to the

Boston opera company was a fisherman

in the bay of Naples, will make his first

appearance.

The orchestra will be conducted by Mr.

Caplet in the "Faust" number, by Mr.

Conti in the "Aida" number and by Mr.

Goodrich in the miscellaneous selections.

Antique dances illustrated by Mme.

Teresa Cerutti will be presented at the

Hotel Tuilerie, Commonwealth avenue,

Dec. 14, 21 and 28, at 11 a. m. On Dec.

14 there will be a Byzantine dance of

Alexandria, in which Mme. Cerutti will

present fragments of her ballet, "Thais

and Alexandria," in story form, with

special music by Paul Vidal, chief of the

Paris opera. On Dec. 21, Mme. Cerutti

will present an original dance of ancient

Greece. On Dec. 28 she will give a dance

interpreting classical music, assisted by

William F. Dodge of the Boston opera

orchestra and Miss Clara Barteaux, so-

piano.

RARE OLD VIOLINS

VIOLAS AND CELLOS

of exquisite tone and splendid condition

ITALIAN STRINGS

Send for Catalogue of Musical Merchandise

Musicians' Supply Company

26 Tremont St. and 604 La Grange St.

BOSTON, MASS.

## MICHIGAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Washington Ave. & Park St. DETROIT, MICH. Frederic L. Abel, Director

Has national fame as the leading, most thorough, progressive and artistic institu-

tion of its kind in Michigan. All Branches Taught, including PUBLIC

SCHOOL, MUSIC AND NORMAL TRAINING. Pupils may enter at any time.

Free liberal advantages. PRICES MODERATE

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WILL BE MAILED YOU FREE

## ROSSETTER G.

Composition and Theory

MRS. R. G.

Piano and Normal Work

Musical Lectures—Send for Circulars

Studio, 721 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago

## MRS. SIDNEY ROSENTHAL

SOPIRANO.

RECITAL AND CONCERT WORK.

PUPILS ACCEPTED.

6237 HUBBARD AVE., CHICAGO.

Telephone No. 4806 Hyde Park.

## Mrs. Laura E. Morrill

SCIENTIFIC VOICE CULTURE

Production and Interpretation

Hotel Chelsea, 222 W. 23rd St., New York

## Miss Bertha Barnes

Mezzo Contralto

Teacher of Singing

No. 409 Pierce Building, BOSTON.

## KINDERGARTEN MUSIC

Classes for children, Normal Singing.

Piano and harmony lessons. Address

MISS J. A. JONES

606 Huntington Chambers

BOSTON

## RUDOLPH J. SCHÖCK

VIOLIN TEACHER

TECHNIC AND TONE A SPECIALTY.

To your advantage to see me before pur-

chasing a violin, out-

STUDIO, 115 MUNROE ST., LYNN, MASS.

## GEORGIA HOLT

PIANIST.

TEACHER OF PIANO AND HARMONY.

Studio 353 Ohio St., Bangor, Me.

## ELEANOR B. SHERMAN

Teacher of Piano—Leschetzky Method.

Reference: Victor Heine.

544 East 51st St. Phone Direct 6920

## MARIE MARGARET

Mezzo Soprano

HEINEMANN

Concert, Recital

Teacher of Singing.

Studio 27 Alexandrine av., E. Detroit, Mich.



**Telephone**  
Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

# Classified Real Estate

**Telephone**  
Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

**REAL ESTATE**

**The Ideal Location in Boston FOR HOMES**

High elevation, dry ground, little grading required as land is nearly level. It overlooks Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Pond, covering 65 acres, in view of this land. South Huntington Avenue cars leave Park St. every few minutes, only 20 minutes' ride to this estate. Elevated and Centre St. cars pass street, short walk to Boylston Station. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Station.

**Jamaica Pond Estate**

This land restricted to first-class single and two-family houses. Seven terra cotta houses, new being constructed. Come and see the ideal house of the 20th Century. Houses and lots for sale, and will build to suit purchaser. Deep loam and gravel cover this land—no damp cellars. For plans, terms and prices, apply to

**SAMUEL J. WILDE**  
Tel. 2377 W. Jam.  
72 Perkins Street - - Jamaica Plain

**YOUR ROOF**

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks.

**W. A. MURTFELDT CO.**  
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162.

**JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS**  
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing. DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS. Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

**Picture Show Men, Attention**

I HAVE a building in Westboro, a town of 5000 inhabitants, taken on foreclosure and held by bank; will be sold low, on easy terms. R. B. Easton, care of Northboro change near building; no picture show in town. J. W. BRITTON, Westboro, Mass.

**Ideal Country Home**

FOR SALE—21 miles out of Boston, village place of 5 acres of good tillage land together with 10-room house, wood shed, barn and two hen houses; buildings are in excellent condition; the place is only 10 minutes' walk from railroad station; price \$5000.

Particulars of HOSFORD & WILLIAMS, 55 Devonshire St.

**Brookline**

FOR SALE—A well-built and extremely attractive frame house in perfect condition inside and out; has 11 rooms and open-planned bath, gas and electricity; southern exposure and about 5500 ft. of land.

Robert M. Molineux  
60 State St., Boston

**POULTRY FARM**

TWO ACRES, close to city of Marlboro; brand new 6-room house, hardwood floors, city water, electric lights and heat; new stable; price only \$2000. 1/2 cash. A. H. FOSTER, 155 Main St., Marlboro, branch office EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 223 Washington St., Boston.

**NEW HOUSE, ARLINGTON**

Two-family, of 4 and 7 rooms and bath, modern conveniences, large piazza front and rear, polished maple floors, two bay windows, centrally located, in the residential neighborhood; handy to steam and electric; income \$280 per year; \$6500; terms, call 147 Mass. Ave., Arlington.

**Arlington Centre**

FOR SALE—An extremely attractive and well-built house of 12 rooms and bath, combination heat, gas and electricity, oak floors and finish, laundry on separate floor with kitchen; will sell for less than assessed valuation.

Robert M. Molineux  
60 State St., Boston

**FOR EXCHANGE**

We are offering several investment properties for exchange for residence or for farm or other property.

HOSFORD & WILLIAMS  
55 Devonshire St.

**FARM FOR SALE—In care, 9 acres, very productive, balance pasture and wood; 8-room house, 2 barns, 3 hen houses; near school, 6 miles from Brookton; real bargain, \$2000. CHAS. G. CLAPP & CO.**

**REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD**

**JOSEPH CLARKE**  
Harvard Sq.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMS**

DO YOU WANT A PLACE IN FRAMINGHAM?—Excellent 2-story house, 7 1/2 rooms, fine double front doors, rich stairway, newly painted inside and out and papered, best stock used, large shed. Buildings with windows and chimney for jet stock, shade trees. Would cost \$2000 to build; price \$1650, \$200 cash, balance in light quarterly payments; 5 minutes' walk from Holliston station. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston, or W. F. GATES, at South Framingham, arrival 8:30 express from Boston daily.

**LELAND FARM AGENCY** Weekly circular brings it Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 51 Milk St.

**REAL ESTATE—ALABAMA**

**A Bargain in Gentleman's Southern Estate**

In beautiful Chonelle, Southern Alabama; colonial house, also cottage, bathing pool, pure water; 120 acres of land on M. & O. R. R. For further particulars apply Mrs. ALBERT PICK, Chonelle, Ala.

**REAL ESTATE—IDAHO**

FOR SALE—40 acres cleared land near Jerome, Idaho; 2 1/2 miles from railroad station; 13 acres in alfalfa; cash price \$75 per acre. Also 40 acres undeveloped at \$25 per acre. G. H. RICHARDSON, 7 W. Madison St., Chicago, suite 906.

**REAL ESTATE—TEXAS**

FOR SALE—HERMUDA OILON LAND in the ARTE-JAN BELT of SOUTHWEST TEXAS, a GENERAL STORE in Southwestern Ohio. J. E. W. GREENE, Newport, Ohio.

**REAL ESTATE**

**South Shore Estate**  
The Gov. Emery Property at Marshfield

500 ACRES of the highest land in Plymouth county, overlooking ocean and country for many miles. The finest grove of oak and pine in the state. Chance for 100 of best cottage and bungalow sites, with mansion suitable for clubhouse ready for use, together with farm which will produce everything required. Near railroad and adapted to a select colony of several hundred families. A small syndicate can be developed to underwrite the proposition for the purpose of forming an association to build or sell lots on easy terms under proper restriction. A reasonable offer for property will be considered by A. D. COLLINS, 34 School St., Boston, Mass. Photographs at office.

**YOUR HOME**  
May Be Paid for as Rent

A cute little home in the Aberdeen District, containing 8 rooms and bath, with steam heat, electric light and every modern convenience, brand new; a proper place to bring up your children, and may be paid for with little or nothing down and the balance as rent. For price and further particulars see

**FRANK A. RUSSELL**  
500 Old South Bldg., Boston.  
1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Coolidge Cor.)  
219 Washington St., Brookline Village.

**Electric heating pads, Electric toasters, Electric table lamps, make delightful presents—They are always up-to-date.**

**E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.**  
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

**TO LET, NEWTON CENTRE**

Beautifully situated in best section, a spacious 12-room house, attractively furnished. Also garage and half acre of land, with abundance of fruit and shade trees.

**JOHN T. BURNS**  
363 CENTRE STREET, NEWTON.  
Tel. Newton No. 370.

**ARTHUR W. TEMPLE**  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.  
TEMPLE ST., READING, 222-5.

**WALTER K. BADGER**  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.  
Reading, Mass. Tel. Office 125, Res. 185.

**CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.**  
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.

**ERASTUS H. SMITH.**  
WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. L. W. WILLIAMS & CO., 78 Beale St., near depot.

**REAL ESTATE—WAKEFIELD**

**Ideal Home and Poultry Plant \$4500**

IF YOU WANT an ideal suburban home, with magnificent view, high-class surroundings, yet with seclusion and accommodations for 300 hens, as well as garden spot, look into this. House of 10 rooms, hardwood floors, furnace heat, electric light, modern bath, set tubs, about 1400 square feet of house and about 1/2 acre of land; charming home and poultry possibilities; the owner gathered over 400 eggs a month for five months of the past year; location, Wakefield, less than 1/2 hour north of Boston; all of above, with poultry and equipment for \$4500. Address M. J. Monitor office or telephone Wakefield 1184.

**REAL ESTATE—MARYLAND**

**MARYLAND, STUBBS POINT FARM**

45 ACRES for sale; 2 miles salt water frontage; 3 cottages; several shooting months; mild climate; productive soil; a fortune here for the right price; price \$5000; reasonable terms. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass.

**REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK**

FOR SALE—3 1/2-story frame two-family house (8 rooms and bath for each), all improvements, including term heat; price reasonable. W. BURLINGAME, owner, 202 Briggs Ave., Bronx, New York City.

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase home or other interest in mortgaged estates, or loan on same anywhere. Box 3195, Boston.

**BENJAMIN P. SANDS.**  
120 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON.  
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

**FINANCIAL**

**Portland, Oregon**

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

**IVAN HUMASON**  
1004 YEON BUILDING

WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state, CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 185 Summer St., Boston, Brown Bldg.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgages; quick service. Apply P. O. Box 337, Woburn, Mass.

**FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET**

**TO LET**

IN REGENT CIRCLE, BROOKLINE, IMMEDIATELY CONTIGUOUS TO HOTEL BEACONFIELD, TWO 10-ROOM HOUSES WITH LARGE COZY HALLS, ETC. FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, HEATED BY THE BEACONFIELD CENTRAL HEATING PLANT. RENT \$1800 PER YEAR. PARTIES SO DESIRING COULD TAKE THEIR MEALS AT THE HOTEL, WHICH IS JUST ACROSS REGENT CIRCLE. APPLY ARTHUR W. PAYNE, MANAGER HOTEL BEACONFIELD, TELEPHONE BROOKLINE 1370.

**MRS. ASTOR GIVES \$1000 TO Y. W. C. A.**

**RICHMOND, Va.**—Mrs. Waldorf Astor cabled \$1000 Thursday for the building fund of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Astor is a sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and spent her childhood near Lynchburg.

After the \$150,000 fund had been raised Thursday night and Miss Helen Gould had added \$10,000 by wire the employees of the American Locomotive Works contributed \$500.

**REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA**

**PIONEER REALTY COMPANY**  
M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.  
ST. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA  
(The Gateway to the Everglades)

WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

**RENT FREE**  
to Jan. 1st, 1912.

**5-ROOM SUITE**  
80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., suite 5—Steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service, excellent location. Rent \$12.50 per month. Apply to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St., Boston.

**6-ROOM SUITE**  
764 HUNTINGTON AVE.—To be let with steam heat, situated on the corner of Wall St., rent \$35 per month. Apply to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St., Boston.

**6-ROOM SUITE**  
84 ST. BOTOLPH ST., suite 10—Newly renovated, in excellent condition, steam heat, continuous hot water, excellent location. Apply to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

**BROOKLINE SUITES**  
SITUATED ON ASPINWALL HILL

Unquestionably the most desirable spot in all Brookline. In the district of Huntley frame house of 12 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood floors, open plumbing and electric light; convenient to train and trolley; shown by appointment.

**HENDERSON & ROSS**  
18 TREMONT ST., ROOM 133.  
PHONE FORT HILL 3715.

**BROOKLINE**  
LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 6 rooms, bath and servants' room on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors; 3 rooms front and large open lot rear; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.

**COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO.**  
Chas. F. Dow, Agt.  
Tel. 4184 Main Room 407, 53 State St.

**The Alhambra**  
No. 38 Westland Avenue

Newest modern apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; moderate rents. Apply to janitor on the premises or TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St., room 405.

**Riverbank-on-Charles**  
CAMBRIDGE

BEXLEY HALL, on Mass. Ave. near Harvard bridge, 3, 4 and 5-room suites just finished. Steam heat, all improvements, janitor service. Apply to TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St., room 405, or to F. W. NORRIS & CO., 619 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE.

**Helvetia Chambers**

**2-ROOM SUITES**  
Kitchenette, gas range, ice chest, private bath, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water and elevator. References. \$20-\$30 Per Month. 706 Huntington Ave.

**BROOKLINE**

New 2-apartment cement dwellings; 7-10 rooms with two and three baths to each apartment; red brick and bay windows; finish; front and rear piazzas; hot water heating; most modern construction; ideal location, opposite public tennis grounds. J. EDWARD KIRKER, Village Square, Tel. Brookline 3131.

**TO LET**  
Back Bay Suite

A middle suite of 6 rooms, bath and maid's room; all improvements. Liberal terms. HOSFORD & WILLIAMS, 55 Devonshire St.

**BROOKLINE**

I have one of the most attractive 7-room suites on Beacon St. for rent; all conveniences and improvements; rent \$25 per month. CHAS. D. APPLETON, 1904 Beacon St., or 600 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

**TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heat; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 200 Huntington Ave. Tel. B. B. 1941-2.**

**CYLINDER VALVES ARE INSTALLED IN CANAL LOCKS**

CULLEBA, C. Z.—The work of installing the first of the cylindrical valve machines in the locks was begun at Gatun the other day. This is the machine for valve No. 559, which is in the center wall of the upper locks at Gatun and closes one of the 30 openings from the center wall culvert into the lateral culverts of the three west lock chambers. The number indicates only position, because in all there are only 120 of these valves in the locks—60 at Gatun, 20 at Pedro Miguel and 40 at Miraflores. The object of the valves is to control the flow of water from the center wall culvert into the lateral culverts beneath the floor into the lock chamber. This control is necessary in the case of the center wall culvert, in order that the twin chambers may be used independently of one another. In the side wall culverts the flow of water is regulated by gate valves in the culverts themselves, and there are no cylindrical valves controlling the flow through the lateral culverts.

**PORCELAIN BRINGS HIGH PRICE**  
(By the United Press)

LONDON—Porcelain brought high prices at a sale at Christie's today. A Bristol tea caddy and saucer painted with figures emblematic of liberty and plenty went at \$850. Hexagonal teapots of Chinese enamel porcelain brought between \$500 and \$700, and a fluted bottle of the same ware was purchased for \$905.

**MR. BRYAN VISITS FAIR AT JAMAICA**

KINGSTON, Jam.—William Jennings Bryan attended an agricultural fair at an inland town as the guest of the Governor of Jamaica.

He leaves on Saturday to pay a visit to the Panama canal, but will return to lecture here under the auspices of the Montego Bay Citizens Association.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

**The Charles View**  
536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchenettes. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHEPMAN, B. B. 8039 J.

**HAMILTON CLUB'S NEW HOME, CHICAGO**



Structure now being erected on Dearborn street to serve both social and commercial purposes

**POLITICAL CLUB OF CHICAGO PUTTING UP TEN-STORY BUILDING**

Location Is on Dearborn Street in Heart of City and Eight Floors Will Be Used by Members

**TO CONTAIN OFFICES**

Organization Is 21 Years Old and Is Widely Known for Its Activities in Furthering Republican Cause

CHICAGO, Ill.—The 10-story structure being erected on Dearborn street as the new quarters of the Hamilton Club will be one of the most centrally located and best equipped clubhouses in the city when completed in the spring of 1912.

Eight of the stories of the new building will be devoted entirely to club purposes, and additional stories may be added when required. The equipment will be of the latest type, comprising parlors, library, billiard room, bowling alleys, swimming pool, dining rooms and sleeping quarters. Parlors, recreation rooms and special dining room are among the features to be provided for the club members and their guests. The building was designed by S. S. Beman. The street or first floor and the second floor are given over to commercial business uses, from which a large revenue will be derived.

In existence for more than 21 years the Hamilton Club has done notable service in the advancement of the Republican cause and under its auspices many persons have been persuaded to participate in the discussion of public measures and to watch with interest those entrusted with the administration of affairs, local, state and national.

The growth of the club has been unwavering. Originally founded as a south side organization with its home in a dwelling house in Groveland Park, it first moved down town in 1898 to a place east of the old Morrison hotel on Madison street. In 1902 it secured the building which for nearly 10 years past it has occupied, but the increasing numbers and the demand for improvements of its membership, have shown the necessity for quarters larger in size and more modern in equipment.

After a study of the conditions at the present time and future prospects, a lease of the Fuller property on Dearborn street was effected, bonds to the amount of \$275,000 sold and plans adopted for an adequate building in keeping with the location.

Officers of the club are as follows: President, Fred L. Rosbach; first vice-president, Guy Guernsey; second vice-president, Markham B. Orde; secretary, George S. Ballard; treasurer, Lucius Teter, and committee Arthur R. Clark, Charles W. Denicke, Robert W. Dunn, James C. Kenny, William E. Wright, William B. Austin, Charles G. Blake, John L. Fogle, A. N. Marquis and A. A. Rolf, as well as many subordinate committees.

**PROPOSE SCHOOL DISTRICT MERGER**

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Milwaukee school district may consolidate with the Milwaukee district, and be provided with a schoolhouse. Part of the Willabrook district, including the schoolhouse, was embraced by the Portland district at the last general election, leaving a large territory without a building.

The outsiders were given permission to use the schoolhouse free of charge for two years. Failing to annex a portion of Milwaukee and form a new district, a movement is now on foot to become part of Milwaukee district.

**NORWAY SCOUT MASTER COMING**

NEW YORK—Jens Simberg Haynes of Christiania, Norway, who was among the first scout masters in Norway, is coming to the United States and will join the Boy Scouts of America. For several years he has been interested in the training of boys in Norway.

His first troop of boy scouts was organized in connection with the Kristiania Athletic Club. After that he formed another group of boy scouts. His plan is to form a boy scout troop among Norwegian boys who have recently arrived in this country.

**MR. EARLE TO FILE ANTI-TRUST BILL**

PHILADELPHIA—George H. Earle, Jr., has been asked by the Senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce to draft a bill reflecting his views concerning the changes he has proposed in connection with the anti-trust law.

This recognition of Mr. Earle's knowledge of the trust subject came after he had concluded his testimony before the committee at Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Earle said that he would prepare a bill.



## RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

## Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

## SAFES

## THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

51 SUDBURY STREET  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Office, House and Bank Safes

Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

## SALT LAKE CITY TO SPEND \$1,500,000 ON BOULEVARD SYSTEM

SALT LAKE CITY—Preliminary steps have been taken for a park and boulevard system at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000, which is planned will make Salt Lake City one of the most beautiful of all the mountain communities. Every advantage will be taken to supplement and bring out scenic attractiveness. The plan will be carried out as the finances of the city permit.

The central feature of the boulevard system is a great driveway, stretching from Douglas park on the southeast outskirts of the city over the high bench to the east and north of the city, to City Creek canon, and loop across art bridges. The boulevard will then run out over the bench where the capitol building will stand, skirting the base of Ensign peak and returning to City Creek canon.

The two ends will be connected with a boulevard running down Fifth East street to Liberty park, through that park and on to a connection with the boulevard in Douglas park. The road will make a circle some 10 or 12 miles in length that will afford a view of the city, its parks, the natural grandeur of City Creek canon and the mountains and water surrounding Salt Lake valley. An elaborate system of smaller boulevards will radiate from this driveway.

The general parking plan contemplates the establishment of half a dozen new parks, the placing of playgrounds in advantageous places and the converting of heretofore unused and unsightly places into spots of beauty.

In the detailed plans, Liberty park constitutes the central point from which the first system of boulevards is to radiate. Fifth East from Ninth South to Twelfth South is to be boulevardized; Twelfth South east from Main to Seventeenth East and Seventeenth East south from Douglas park to Twelfth south also will be boulevardized. Fifth East is now being paved from the north entrance of the park to Third South, giving a direct connection with the paved district of the heart of the city.

A uniform planting of trees is to be observed on these streets and they are to be paved or given a treatment with oil.

The park commission, which has approved the plans prepared by N. Byhoffer, superintendent of parks, directs that the route for the scenic boulevard is to be from Douglas park north through the proposed Military park, north and east of Popponet and the City cemetery, following Eleventh avenue to City Creek canon, through the canon and out on the bench past the capitol grounds, around the base of Ensign peak and back to City Creek canon in a loop.

From the eastern extremity of South Temple street, a sub-boulevard is to lead through Federal Heights in a connection with the scenic boulevard.

Several other ideas for sub-boulevards were included in the plan submitted by Mr. Byhoffer, but were held for further consideration by the commission.

In providing for more parks the commission decided to approve the recommendation of the superintendent that it set aside for this purpose the Warm Springs grounds, Ensign peak grounds, City Creek canon, old estray pound grounds southeast of Liberty park and the land extending from a point east of the state penitentiary, near the mouth of Parleys canon, to the mountains near Mill creek.

## WORK OF CHOOSING JURY FOR PACKERS PROCEEDS RAPIDLY

CHICAGO—A short session of the United States district court was scheduled for today, when the work of selecting a jury to try the indicted Chicago meat packers was resumed. When counsel assembled this morning it was said by both sides that the government's first witness would take the stand about Wednesday of next week, instead of several weeks hence, as had been expected.

At the opening of today's session six jurors had been accepted by both sides and four others had been found satisfactory to the defense.

Former Judge John Barton Payne examined the veniremen for the packers and did not find need of any of his 30 peremptory challenges. The government has used 10.

W. S. Kenyon, special counsel for the government, is expected to make his first appearance in the trial today. Two days will be taken up in opening statements, it is said.

## FREE PANAMA CANAL URGED BY LEADER OF PAN-AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON—A free Panama canal is urged by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, in a statement which is to appear in the monthly bulletin of the organization under the title, "The Panama Canal; Free to the Shipping of the World."

"If the United States would experience the largest benefits possible to its foreign commerce from the Panama canal, it will make this interoceanic waterway as free to the ships of all nations as are the two oceans which it will connect. The only valid reasons for charging tolls are, first, to pay the cost of operation, maintenance and interest on investment, and second, to protect the transcontinental railroads from the competition of a free canal. If, then, corresponding and compensating advantages in each case will result from a free canal, it should be made free. The increase of the trade of the United States through a free canal will be so much greater than that through a toll canal that this increase in the first year would equal the revenue from tolls for five years, while in 10 years the increase resulting from a free canal over that of a toll canal would pay nearly twice over the original cost of the canal, or 50 times the cost of annual operation, etc."

"An annual appropriation of \$3,000,000 to operate and maintain the canal and the assumption of its own interest are a small burden to the United States government compared to the entire annual budget of \$1,000,000,000 for the maintenance of the government, but a direct annual tax of \$15,000,000 on ships and tonnage is not only a heavy burden to traffic, but means a loss of \$75,000,000 and more, each year, in the commerce of the United States."

"A free canal, in addition to increasing the commerce of the United States in 10 years to 50 times the cost of operation, maintenance and interest, will accomplish other results. It will absolutely destroy all possibility, in any shape or manner, of monopoly in interoceanic traffic. It will inaugurate a new commerce between the Atlantic and gulf coasts of the United States and the ports of Asia and Australia, which otherwise would use the Suez canal or not exist at all.

"It will encourage our sister republics to develop their merchant marine and make them feel that the canal is for their good as well as that of the United States. It will be the only effective influence to take away a considerable proportion of the traffic of the Suez canal which ought to come to Panama and of that trade which otherwise never will take the Panama route in preference to Suez."

## COST OF LIVING MAY BECOME THE QUERY OF NATIONS

NEW YORK—Whether or not the New York Chamber of Commerce should pass a resolution asking the United States to take the lead in the creation of an official international commission on the cost of high living is now under consideration.

This proposition is declared to have the support of leading economists, financiers and statesmen here and abroad, and was presented in a resolution proposing that a commission be called on the invitation of the United States to other governments for the following purposes:

First—To gather all available facts as to recent changes in wages, cost of living and prices generally throughout the world and to make international comparisons.

Second—To obtain evidence as to the main causes of these changes and international differences.

Third—To discuss possible remedies.

The resolution was referred to the committee on finance and commerce.

## FIRM TO FLOAT \$2,000,000 BONDS

LEXINGTON, Ky.—John G. Stoll, representative-elect from the city of Lexington in the Legislature, and president of the Lexington Waterworks Company, has announced that a bond issue of \$2,000,000 would be floated at once to refund an outstanding issue of \$600,000 to pay off the indebtedness of the company and to make extensive improvements of the plant.

Former Judge John Barton Payne examined the veniremen for the packers and did not find need of any of his 30 peremptory challenges. The government has used 10.

W. S. Kenyon, special counsel for the government, is expected to make his first appearance in the trial today. Two days will be taken up in opening statements, it is said.

## ROOMS

## Helvetia Chambers

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower bath, safe in building. References. \$3 to \$5 Per Week. 706 Huntington Av.

BACK BAY—17 CUMBERLAND ST. Square room, next to bath; references exchanged. Telephone R. 4196-J.

BELVIDERE ST., 113, suite 2—The Raymond—To rent, 1 or 2 furnished rooms for housekeeping; light; telephone.

BROOKLINE—30 Longwood ave.—Attractively furnished, sunny rooms with excellent board, open fireplace; one minute from Coolidge corner; large grounds; table boarders accommodated. Tel. 2860 Blin.

BROOKLINE—Furnished suite for housekeeping; steam heat, convenient to cars, school, library, gym, etc.; references. Tel. Brookline 267-M.

BROOKLINE—The Longwood, 1077 Beacon st.—To let, pleasant front room, with board; references. Tel. 2293 Brookline.

FOR BUSINESS OFFICE—One heated room, on 2d floor, facing street; unfurnished. Apply VAN VLACK CO., 332 Mass. ave.

CAMBRIDGE—Business woman will obtain nicely furnished sunny room in private family at reasonable rates; board if desired. P. 19, Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE, 127 Mt. Auburn st.—Furnished room; permanent or transient; 3 minutes walk from Harvard sq. Tel. 1926-W.

CORTES ST., 27, suite 8—Large square front room, suitable for one or two; steam heat, elevator, hot and cold water, five minutes from Park sq.; quiet and good house.

CUMBERLAND ST., 18—Nice light back parlor; good closet; with running water; open fireplace.

HEMENWAY, 103, SUITE 1—Beautiful room, newly furnished, modern conveniences.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 7, suite 1—Nice room, steam heat, con. h. w.; would let large parlor for business purposes; on all cars. Tel. R. 1488.

LARGE light front room with bay window, running water, closet, use of reception room for business purposes; on all cars. Tel. R. 1488.

NEWBURY ST., 3—Overlooking the Public Garden, pleasant rooms, homelike and attractive; moderate terms. Tel. R. 4109-R.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden; well furnished; sunny front room on top floor. Tel. R. 4109-R.

ONE ROOM and private bath, furnished or unfurnished; well lighted, heated. Apply to VAN VLACK CO., 332 Mass. ave.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Sunny, furnished, well heated room and board, for elderly lady or gentleman, where they can have every home comfort. Tel. Rox. 2195-4.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Two well furnished connecting rooms, heated; very attractive; in nice locality. Tel. Rox. 2195-4.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 174, cor. Allenbury st.—Sunny corner room; also pleasant parlor; modern improvements; tel. ref. each.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 39—Nice front parlor and connecting room; private bath; also side room; steam heat, telephone.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 29—Large, sunny, well-furnished room, suitable for two, next bath, quiet house; also single room.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, Suite 37, apt. Symphonic hall; well furnished front room; con. h. w.; steam heat; kitchen privileges; elevator; telephone. References.

WANTED—DRIVING—Wanted, driving, I have pretty and perfectly safe pair of horses, comfortable carriage, will drive by hour or week. L. H. MINKLER, 62 Rutland st., Boston. Phone 772-R Tremont.

WANTED—ADDRESS—Wanted—The name and street address of the party who mailed stamps from Albany, N. Y., for a package of E. L. PHILANT SALTED PEANUTS to the SUPERIOR PEANUT CO., Cleveland.

INFORMATION—INFORMATION FURNISHED—As to persons, things or values in California; references given. H. C. McCLELL, 120 S. Boyle ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

REPORT SHOWS INCOME GROWTH IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss.—Deputy Auditor Thompson, who is preparing to take charge of the department of public accounts at the beginning of the new year, has worked up some practical information in income which will be of special value to the members of the Legislature and administrative officers. This is a general statistical review of assessments of realty, personality and railroads for 31 years, or from 1880 down to 1911.

According to this statement, there was a state valuation in 1880, of realty \$79,712,851, personality \$35,417,890 and poll taxes \$170,177, with a total population of 1,131,597. In that year down to 1897 there was no railroad ad valorem tax; the railroad corporations being taxed only for privilege.

The first year for which railroad ad valorem taxes are shown on record was in 1897, when the following statistics were shown: Realty \$113,210,931, personality \$44,994,791, railroads \$24,682,876, total \$182,888,598.

The comparison between the total valuations for 1880 and 1911 is interesting, the total in 1880 being \$115,130,451, compared with \$308,418,138 in 1911, an increase of \$283,287,687.

ASKING \$1,000,000 FOR EDUCATION

AUSTIN, Tex.—Presbyterians of Texas are to be asked to subscribe \$1,000,000 in the next few years for the establishment of new schools and the enlargement of those in existence.

This announcement was made recently by the Rev. R. E. Vinson, chairman of the executive committee of schools and colleges of the synod of Texas, Presbyterian church of the United States.

The charter of the corporation, which is without capital stock, has been filed with the secretary of state.

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

## "Your Morning Shave a Delight"

when you use MICHELSEN'S SHAVE FOAM  
If not on sale at your dealer's, send 2 cents for trial tube, or 25 cents for large tube, with your dealer's name and address.  
The H. Michelsen Co., 42 West Broadway, Dept. M. NEW YORK

## Buy Him for Christmas

Lovett's "Slip-Easy" Combination Collar and Pastener and Tie-Slide. It does away with collar and tie. Prevents the back button and the daily tussle with the tie. Prevents the usual button-branding and irritation of the neck. Doubles the wear of tie and collar. Keenly appreciated by all men. Gold finish. Choice; money back if not satisfactory. Write TODAY.

LOVETT & CO., Beverly, Mass.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES HONED AND STROPPED, 2 1/2c. Razors honed 15c. Sat. guar. American Sharp Co., 15 School st.

BOARD AND ROOMS  
EXCLUSIVE IN BROOKLINE  
Private Family Boarding House  
TWO CONNECTING ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. 78 Cypress St. and 2 Wellington Ter. Tel. 1109-M Brookline.

A QUIET HOME FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE  
COMFORTABLE rooms, good home cooking; thoroughly modern house; near street and electric.  
229 Woodland road, Auburndale, Mass. Tel. Newton West 549-W.

BROOKLINE, PARK ST., 60—Detached house, large double sunny room, private bath, steam heat, gas and electric lights; excellent family table; references.

NEWBURY ST., 21, near Hotel Lenox—Nicely furnished rooms with board; home cooking. Tourists accommodated. MRS. E. A. STANDISH, Tel. R. 4103-W.

ARLINGTON—Young couple, private home, will take another couple or two ladies, room, bath and electric lights.

BACK HAY, IVY ST., 29—Redden private house, attractively furn., single or connecting, excellent table; ref.; tel.; reasonable.

ROOMS WANTED  
WANTED—A pleasant home at a moderate price for an elderly lady. Address E. P. T. 58 Irving st., Brookline. State terms and other particulars.

ROOMS—CHICAGO  
FOR RENT—Good sized attractive room; modern conveniences; 1 C. express and electric service; adults in family; no other roomers. MRS. L. A. BOYD, 257 Madison ave., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Single room; steam; private family. 9422 E. 42d pl., apartment MRS. L. E. PHILLIP, Tel. Oakland 4228.

EAST 51ST ST., 1363—To rent, sunny south room; private home; 1 C. express and local; Midway 118.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES  
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.  
An energetic young man who can give his personal attention and furnish \$200 to \$15,000 can identify himself upon satisfactory basis as to stock and endowments in young, rapidly growing automobile concern. College graduate with wide acquaintance preferred. Address R. E. MERRICK, St. Dakota st., Dorchester.

DENTISTRY  
DR. FREDERICK W. HANCOCK, Dentist, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

DR. CHARLES W. BRADLEY, DENTIST, 120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

DR. A. B. ALDRICH, D. D. S., 758 Dudley st., Dorchester. All Work by Appointment. Tel. Dor. 1906-W.

DR. D. V. BOWER, Suite 302, Peoples Gas Building, CHICAGO. Telephone Central 874.

DR. W. C. WALKER, 4401 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO. Phone Kedzie 1178.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON, Madison st., CHICAGO. Tel. Randolph 797.

R. JAMES RINEHART, D.D.S., 717-712 Lloyd Building, Home Phone 701 Main, CHICAGO, ILL.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

LAWYERS  
JOHN C. HIGDON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Patent and Trade-Mark Cases, Central Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

Z. LEWIS DALBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 621-622 Bond St., Washington, D. C. Departmental practice a specialty.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLAIR D. VALLETTE, LAWYER, 1732 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

H. S. DERBY, Lawyer, SACRAMENTO, CAL. All Central Points.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

STENOGRAPHERS  
MISS FANNIE L. WOODWORTH, Public Stenographer, 629 Kirk Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER  
In the office of Spencer & Temple, First door north of Gazette, Champaign, Ill.

TYPEWRITING DONE AT REASONABLE RATES. Address J. C. S., 1 Pearson rd., West Somerville.

NO PAY FOR LOST U. S. BOND  
WASHINGTON—The owner of a lost United States coupon bond cannot realize on it except by special act of Congress. Marcus S. and Quincy Reed of Massachusetts reported to the treasury department decades ago that United States 5-20 coupon bonds, aggregating \$2200, were taken from them Nov. 30, 1896. The question has been before the department and Congress ever since, but was not definitely decided by the treasury until now.

## DESKS

## Desks of Quality

MODERATE PRICES  
Tables, Chairs, Filing Devices  
H. L. STEARNS DESK CO.  
85-87 PORTLAND ST.  
Phone: Haymarket 2680-2681

DESKS FOR SALE  
DESKS  
100 DESKS, discontinued patterns, to be closed out at very low prices; roll, flat and typewriter desks in both sanitary and bedstead; also second-hand desks, chairs and filing cabinet; it will pay you to inspect this line before purchasing; one second-hand Addressograph Machine for less than half price.

T. E. HENDERSON, 67 Sudbury St.

ROLL-TOP DESK; HANDSOME QUARTERED OAK—Fifty-six inches long; practically new; price reasonable. M. A. SULLIVAN, 2 Ivy st., Boston.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE  
GROCERS, MARKETS, RESTAURANTS  
All kinds store fixtures, refrigerators, new and 2nd hand, Waltham Co., Sullivan sq.

SECOND-HAND DESKS  
WE ARE OFFERING  
A lot of second-hand roll-top desks, very low prices; call and examine. M. S. M. CO., 40 Franklin st., Boston.

BELTING  
LEATHER BELTING  
Lightest cost repaired. (New or old) Belts, Cement, Lace, Leather and Mill supplies. We are Belt Specialists.

Wm. P. Stanton & Bros.  
EXPERT BELT MAKERS.  
4 India Square.  
Tel. For 111 3213. BOSTON, MASS.

PIPE ORGANS  
Geo. Kilgen & Son  
Pipe Organs  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Correspondence Solicited

PRINTING  
T. J. Russell Print  
HIGH CLASS PRINTING AND ENGRAVING  
Office Stationery a Specialty  
333 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON  
Tel. Main 4250

WIRE WORKS  
CHENEY BIGELOW  
WIRE WORKS  
Bank and Office Railings  
Elevator Enclosures  
TEL. 1386. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TYPEWRITERS  
Standard Folding Typewriter  
DESIGNED for private use. Light, compact, simple and inexpensive. Every necessary feature found on high priced machines. We sell, rent and repair all makes. MODEL TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 165 Devonshire and 26 Arch Streets.

GENUINE typewriter bargains, no matter what make; will quote you lowest prices and easiest terms, or rent, allowing rental on price; write for big bargain list and catalogue. L. J. PEARSON, 278 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

ALUMINUM TYPEWRITER  
Weights only 5 pounds, in neat leather case; will fit into suitcase or traveling bag; free trial; universal keyboard. BLICK-ENDERFER CO., 334 Boylston st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR CHRISTMAS—A useful gift for boy or girl. Guaranteed machines from \$10 up. Repairing. H. L. SHAW, 65 Federal st., cor. Franklin, Tel. F. H. 3179.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; lowest prices, easy payments, write for bargain list. J. C. COOPER & CO., 330 S. La Salle st., Chicago.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up, \$5 cash, balance monthly. Rentals, \$1.50 up. THE OFFICE ATTACHE CO., 15 State st.

RESTAURANTS  
South Station Restaurant  
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

APPRAISERS  
MY SERVICES may be had to examine and report on orchard and other land enterprises, soils, irrigation and every essential feature of interest to non-resident owners, prospective buyers, mortgage holders and others. In an intelligent, qualified, reliable and wholly disinterested manner; the West is my field but will go anywhere; correspondence invited.

DWIGHT L. WOODRUFF, 853 North 7th st., Grants Pass, Ore.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK  
122 WEST 71ST ST., near Broadway; single and double rooms; table board. MISS JANE E. RANKIN, New York.

ROOMS—NEW YORK  
WEST 21ST ST., 411—Absolutely clean, desirable, warm rooms, small and large; if desired, full, convenient, quiet location. AURADA.

24TH ST., 450 WEST—Large sunny front alcove room; all conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen; references.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LONDON  
BOARD and residence in a thoroughly well appointed and comfortable home under personal supervision of proprietress; terms moderate. Apply MRS. BURNETT, 8 Pembroke Gardens, Nottingham Gate, London W., England. Telephone 5094 Western.

## AUTOMOBILES

## If You Are Considering

THE PURCHASE OF A USED CAR FOR THE COMING SEASON IT WOULD BE PROFITABLE FOR YOU TO CONSIDER THE BARGAINS WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT THE PRESENT TIME IN USED AND OVERHAULED

LOZIER CARS  
OR SOME OF THE VARIOUS OTHER MAKES, WHICH WE HAVE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR LOZIER CARS, AND WHICH INCLUDE SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN HIGH-GRADE CARS IN THE MARKET. THESE CAN BE PURCHASED AT THIS TIME AT A LOWER PRICE THAN LATER, AS WE ARE CROWDED FOR ROOM TO THE EXTENT THAT WE HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO ENGAGE ADDITIONAL QUARTERS TO SHOW THESE CARS. IN LOZIER CARS WE HAVE VARIOUS STYLES OF BODIES ON BOTH FOUR AND SIX-CYLINDER CHASSIS, AND CAN QUOTE YOU SOME EXCEPTIONAL PRICES.

These Cars Must Be Sold At Once  
A VISIT TO OUR NEW USED CAR DEPARTMENT, 82 DALTON STREET, WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT WE MEAN BUSINESS. CARS OF OTHER MAKES THAN LOZIER'S INCLUDED IN THIS LIST ARE PACKARDS, STEVENS-DURYEA, ALCO, OLDSMOBILE, MATHESON, ETC., ALL OF WHICH CAN BE PURCHASED AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY  
82 Dalton St., Cor. of Cambria St., City  
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

STODDARD-DAYTON  
SALES COMPANY  
94 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
Phone Back Bay 3840

We are offering for immediate sale exceptional values in USED CARS at prices the very lowest to be found anywhere in Boston; some of them Factory Rebuilt and Guaranteed. EVERY ONE is in good condition.

1911 7-pass. Stoddard-Dayton (Used for 1000 miles.) \$2250  
1911 Large 5-pass. Stoddard-Dayton..... 1650  
1911 Roadster, 5-pass. Stoddard-Dayton..... 1650  
1911 5-pass. Torpedo Stoddard-Dayton..... 1375  
1910 Town Car Stoddard-Dayton..... 1200  
1910 7-pass. Stoddard-Dayton..... 1200  
1910 5-pass. Torpedo Stoddard-Dayton..... 1200  
1911 5-pass. (small) Stoddard-Dayton..... 775  
1909 7-pass. Stoddard-Dayton..... 775  
1909 7-pass. Stoddard-Dayton..... 750  
1908 5-pass. Stoddard-Dayton..... 550  
1910 Roadster Stoddard-Dayton..... 575

MASS. AUTO LIST.  
Our weekly service gives complete list of registrations in Eastern States. AUTO LIST P.B. CO., 138 Pearl st.; tel. 3430-M.

SALESMEN WANTED  
WANTED, SALESMAN—We require the services of a salesman in a sales territory near Boston. Applicant must meet the following requirements: Must be thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping, must not be over 30 years of age; must be vouched for as to ability, energy and integrity by one bank and one general business reference. We are ready to guarantee a salary of \$1000 per month to the right man, and the salesman whose sales, figured at 10% commission



## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

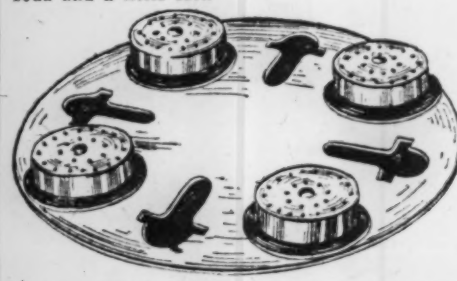
## LET YOUR SILVER CLEAN ITSELF

No Scrubbing  
No Rubbing  
No Dirt  
No Stained Fingers  
No Soiled Clothes

## SILVABRITE

will do the whole thing for you in less than a minute without any effort on your part. And it saves your silver. By a chemical electric process it removes the black or oxidation and restores the most tarnished piece of silver to its original condition when new. Only the dirt is removed, the silver itself is not affected. The action of "SILVABRITE" reaches the deepest crack or crevice, cleaning the most difficult piece of silverware as quickly as an ordinary spoon.

All you need beside "SILVABRITE" is a bowl of hot water, a little washing soda and a little salt.



We send "SILVABRITE" without any money from you. Use it for ten days and if satisfactory send us the price \$1.00. Otherwise return it without a penny and charge transportation charges to us. We take all the chances, you take none.

Milton Chemical Co.  
144 Sixth Street,  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## EXACT SIZE



SOLD EVERYWHERE

Protect the Top of Your  
Dining Table  
from the heat by using a

Bunker Hill Asbestos  
Table Cover

Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made  
with removable slips; also extra  
leaves of same material.

TURNER ASBESTOS CO.,  
251 Causeway Street, BOSTON

QUEEN  
FLORA  
Furniture  
Decorating  
Studio  
Hotels and  
Homes a  
specialty.  
103  
Hemmenway  
st., suite 1,  
Boston,  
Mass.

S. SIMONS  
Full Style  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
Low rent makes  
low prices.  
Boots and shoes  
to order.  
140 MASSACHUSETTS Ave., Boston.  
SPECIALTY ELITE SHOES.

COAL IN?  
FROST COAL CO.  
Coal and Wood.  
488 Neponset Ave., Neponset  
Tel. Dor. 1500

The Paul Revere Pottery  
18 HULL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
Can furnish you with Bread and Milk Sets  
of harmonious color and unique designs;  
also Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner Sets.  
Monograms or name if desired. Christmas  
and Wedding Gifts a specialty.

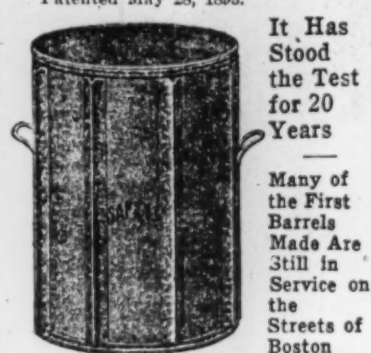
SAVE 33 1/3 %  
WE CAN SELL YOU  
Heating Stoves, Ranges and  
Furnaces  
direct from the manufacturer. Special  
discounts to Builders and Contractors.  
If you are about to build let us  
show you our heating apparatus, quality  
and price and you will see that our  
new Gas-Coal combination ranges for  
apartments, a great space saver.  
THE TER-MIN. EXIGENCIES CO  
292-294 Franklin St.  
New England agents. Also agents for  
Booster Coal Briquets.

PHOTOS FOR CHRISTMAS  
CARL HORNER, 250 Hunt. ave., Boston.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DOVER  
SAFETY  
ASH BARREL

BUILT TO BANG ABOUT  
The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT  
Patented May 28, 1903.



It Has  
Stood the Test  
for 20  
Years  
Many of the  
First  
Barrels  
Made Are  
Still in  
Service on  
the Streets of  
Boston

The SAFETY Barrel was the  
first Ash Barrel made with  
any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

If you want the "SAFETY"  
BEST ask for the "SAFETY"  
Manufactured by the Originators of  
the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For  
sale by  
GRAHAM & STREETER,  
709 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

## Will End Your Ironing Board

25c Cover Troubles Forever  
Patented in U. S. and Canada.  
If you do your own ironing you know  
what a bother it is to change covers—  
how hard it is to new or tack on the  
new cover and get it tight and smooth.  
Quick Catch Clips do away with all  
facing and sewing. Fit any board.  
Enable you to change covers in half a  
minute. Last indefinitely. Hundreds  
of thousands of women use them—and  
a woman was the inventor.  
Send 25c. in coin now, before you forget  
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.,  
Station B, Cleveland, O.  
A few good agents wanted.

French Dry Cleansing  
MRS. J. L. SCRIBNER  
TEL. 2336-W, Jamaica.  
4 HAGAR ST., JAMAICA PLAIN.

EMBLEMS  
Christmas Gifts  
Our catalogue with new and beautiful de-  
signs will be a great aid to you in select-  
ing Christmas gifts and remembrances.  
A postal card with name and address  
will bring the catalogue.

J. C. DERBY  
CONCORD, N. H.  
PHOTOGRAPHERS

MISS HALL  
The Baby's Photographer  
Brookline Art Union  
Pier Building  
COOLIDGE CORNER  
Tel. Br. 3876-W.  
Pictures taken at home if desired.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES  
Developing and Printing  
We have every facility for doing prompt,  
uniform and high grade work. Every care  
is taken in developing to obtain the best  
results. Our prices, too, are remarkably  
reasonable. Send for our new developing  
and printing price list. Mailed on request.

Ralph Harris & Co.  
25-50 Bromfield St.

FURNITURE  
CASH PAID FOR  
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE  
carpets, rugs, feather beds, bedding,  
dishes, silverware, pictures, bric-a-brac, old  
books, antiques, clothing, etc. Job lots of  
any description, new or old. Send postal  
or call on  
EDWARD COURTNEY  
199 WASHINGTON ST., SOMERVILLE.  
Tel. Somerville 618-M. I will call promptly.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL  
KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND  
RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 377  
TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 983.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furni-  
ture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos, Antiques,  
Bric-a-brac, etc.  
A. LOWENSTEIN & SONS,  
1250 Washington St. Tel. 342 Tremont.

FURNITURE REPAIRING  
WE HAVE a department devoted to re-  
pairing and renewing reed, rattan, willow  
and antique furniture.  
NEW ENGLAND REED CO.,  
11A Green St., Boston, Mass.

UPHOLSTERY  
CARL J. JOHNSON  
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker  
Estimates cheerfully given.  
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE.

PIANO TUNING  
I. SLEATH,  
Piano Tuning and Repairing, 1418 Mont-  
clair ave., St. Louis. Forest 8094-L.

COAL AND WOOD  
24 BUSHLEY kindling wood, \$2; best  
quality coal; fireplace wood. RESCUE  
MISSION, 66 W. Dothan St. Tel. con.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## The Holiday Season

Is approaching, when you will need  
Wrapping Paper, Twine and Boxes  
To make up an attractive package for  
your gifts. We have all the needed  
wrappings, including novelties  
not to be obtained elsewhere.

Paper, Tape and Ribbonzene  
Particularly designed to make an artistic  
color combination for packages.

STONE & FORSYTH  
67 Kingston Street, Boston  
(Cor. Bedford St., one block from large  
retail stores)

Orders for any quantity solicited by  
mail, telephone or express.  
Telephone Oxford 2754.

A Christmas Remembrance  
For Family or Friends

CARL J. HORNER  
250 Huntington Ave., Boston  
Opp. Symphony Hall  
PHOTOGRAPHER

Artistic Work Perfect Satisfaction  
Sittings made on or before Dec. 21st can  
have finished pictures for Christmas.  
All of the late Mr. Jordan's negatives  
are reserved by me for duplicate orders.

Christmas Stationery  
BOUGHT HERE EMBOSSED  
SPECIAL BOX CONTAIN-  
ING THREE QUIET LINES  
FINISH ROUND PAPER, REAL  
TITLED EMBOSSED with your initial  
and envelopes to match, all for \$1. Sent  
anywhere in the U. S. prepaid. The  
same thing at a retail store would cost  
\$2. YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATIS-  
FIED. A Christmas present that  
would be appreciated. J. R. BUTTER &  
CO., 117 Columbus ave., Boston.

Hotpoint  
Irons and El Perco coffee percolators are  
the kind of Christmas gifts that are ap-  
preciated by the most people. They are  
the best of their kind in use.  
We are exclusive selling agents; also for  
various types of portable electric lamps,  
Christmas tree outfits, toy motors and  
other electrical devices. STUART-HOW-  
LAND CO., Everything Electrical, 615 St.,  
near Summer St., Boston.

ANDREW CUSHION-THREAD  
MATTING  
It does not fray  
IF WEARS  
It does not tear  
A splendid material for Churches,  
Sunday School Rooms, Reading  
Rooms, Lodges, Apartments and  
Private Dwellings. All orders and  
communications will receive prompt  
attention. Address  
WM. ANDREW, METHUEN, MASS.

MONOGRAMS  
and MEDALS  
of Every Description  
MOD. by the  
Monogram Man  
JOHN A. SALMAN,  
1741 Bromfield St.,  
Boston  
Send for Catalogue

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE  
BAKERY  
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.  
"REINHARDT'S"  
222 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.  
L. C. STEVENS & CO.  
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET  
MAKERS.  
Wall Papers and Awnings.  
700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St.  
BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

Cornhill Cleaning Co.  
Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.  
57 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. Hay. 714-L.

MY PATENTED labor saving washboard  
should be vigorously introduced everywhere.  
Patent for sale. MRS. K. HARDWICK, 2011  
Palmetto st., Ridgewood, L. I. N. Y.

HARDWOOD FLOORS  
FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS  
All kinds, this and thick, old floors re-  
novated. W. J. DAY & CO., 45 Canal st.

PIANOS  
You Have  
A Christmas Gift  
For the Entire Family  
When you buy a  
Kroeger, Behning, Christmas or Pelton  
PLAYER PIANO  
VISIT OUR MUSIC ROLL DEPT.  
The celebrated VIRTUOSO ROLL.  
Information cheerfully given at our  
showrooms.  
168 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

RUGS  
Navajo Indian Rugs  
Pure wool, attractive designs and prac-  
tically indestructible. From \$3 to \$50.  
THE INDIAN STORE, 186 Boylston st.,  
Boston.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS  
ENDORSED by more than 500 authori-  
ties, expert chemists, chefs and housekeep-  
ers than any other EXTRACT in the  
U. S. A. "SANTER'S"

SHOE REPAIRING  
ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction  
guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N.  
E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass.  
ave. Tel. B. B. 3526-W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Columns bring re-  
turns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay  
will give you information as to terms

## BOOKS

## BOOK SHIELDS

(Patents already granted in Great  
Britain, the Colonies and Germany)



They protect the  
edges and enable  
a book loaded with reference marks to  
be carried or left without disturbance  
of the references or risk of injury to  
its pages. Supplied, at present, in  
transparent flexible material as illus-  
trated and in the sizes below. Other  
sizes, at special prices, on application.  
To suit: Post Free Gr. Britain.

Readers' Standard Bible  
(State thick of thin s.d. U.S.A.  
paper) 7x5x5 5-1 75c.

1. English Bible 7x5x5 5-5 60c.  
2. Science & Health (large) 2-5 50c.  
3. Science & Health (small) 2-1 50c.  
4. Bible uniform with (3) 2-1 50c.  
PRICES PER DOZEN:  
For Readers' Bible 33-0 88  
One and Two 21-0 80  
Three and Four 21-0 85  
Cash with order. Apply to Sole Licensee

C. le MAISTRE  
28 VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, ENGL.  
Steel Clips for use with above, 2s. 6d.  
per double set complete.

MONITOR SCRAP BOOK  
Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c.  
Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75.  
Green or Brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25.  
Prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$1. \$2. \$2.50.  
MONITOR BINDER AND FILE  
Prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$3.50.

Wm. S. Locke  
Bookbinding of every description.  
17 Merchants Row, Boston

Book and Art Exchange  
203 BOWLES BUILDING,  
Cor. Grand River Ave. & Griswold St.,  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Bibles, Books, Cards, Pictures,  
Motives, Quarterly Covers  
and Lesson Markers.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices  
paid for Standard and Century Diction-  
aries, New International Encyclopedias;  
complete libraries in any number of volumes  
purchased from any part of the world; cor-  
respondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK  
STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

BOOK AND ART SHOP  
320 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles,  
California; books, pictures, cards, motives.  
PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOKS  
Loose leaf sample sheet by request. PRAC-  
TITIONERS' RECORD BOOK CO., 1300  
So. Fawcett pl., Kansas City, Mo.

BEGIN WORK ON  
FRATERNITY HOUSE  
AT CLINTON, N. Y.

CLINTON, N. Y.—Work has just been  
commenced on the new Delta Upsilon  
fraternity house at Hamilton College.  
The house will be situated at the north-  
east corner of the campus near the Alpha  
Delta Phi hall. It is planned to have  
the new building ready for occupancy  
when the college opens next September.  
It had been planned for the musical  
clubs to take a New York trip about Dec.  
21, but owing to the objection of the  
faculty this trip has been postponed un-  
til Feb. 22. The long Easter trip has  
been arranged for places west of Buffalo.  
It is expected that the clubs will be able  
to grant the request of the Western Re-  
serve Musical Association for a joint  
concert in Jamestown, N. Y. It is likely  
that concerts will be given in Warren  
and Ashtabula, O., and the clubs may  
go as far west as Chicago and Kansas  
City.

PAID \$500,000  
FOR TEXAS LAND

KANSAS CITY—A land deal involving  
more than \$500,000 was closed recently  
by F. A. Hornbeck, land commissioner  
of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient  
railway. A syndicate bought 41,000  
acres in Brewster county, Texas, known  
as the Leonita ranch and owned by  
J. B. Irving, a Texas banker.

The land lies in the Musquiz valley  
about 20 miles northeast of Alpine on  
the Southern Pacific railroad, and the  
Orient now is building a line through  
its entire length.

'At the upper end of the valley is a  
natural reservoir and a dam about 1800  
feet long and 70 feet high will be built  
across the mouth of this basin.

MILAN (O.) RAISES  
MAYOR'S SALARY

SANDUSKY, O.—The council of the  
village of Milan, famous as the boyhood  
home of Thomas A. Edison, put an end  
to a controversy of long standing re-  
cently by raising the pay of various  
officials.

Hereafter the mayor will receive \$75  
a year instead of \$50, the clerk \$125 in-  
stead of \$100, the street commissioner  
20 cents an hour instead of 15 cents and  
the members of the board of public  
affairs \$2 each for not to exceed 48 meet-  
ings in any one year.

BEET. CAMPAIGN  
FINISHES DEC. 15

FT. COLLINS, Colo.—The campaign  
at the Great Western sugar factory at  
Ft. Collins is expected to be ended be-  
tween Dec. 10 and 15.

The first payment of \$70,000 made to  
beet growers in this section was on Oct.  
15 and was comparatively small. It in-  
cluded only shipments which had been  
received during the month of September.

On Nov. 15 another payment was made  
of approximately \$375,000. This repre-  
sents one part of the business being trans-  
acted in this section of northern Colorado.

The next and final payment will be  
made on Dec. 15. This will probably  
bring the total up to the sum of \$475,  
000.

WOMEN ACTIVE  
IN SOMERVILLE  
CITY CAMPAIGN

Interest in municipal politics in Som-  
erville is growing fast because of the  
active campaigns now being waged by  
candidates for mayor, school committee  
and board of aldermen. The city elec-  
tion is next Tuesday. Charles A. Burns,  
the present mayor, is a candidate for  
reelection. He is a Republican and has  
his party's support. He is opposed by  
former Alderman James F. Reynolds,  
Democrat and citizens' candidate. Mr.  
Reynolds says he is a Republican on  
national and state issues.

Somerville is normally Republican by  
from 1000 to 1800 plurality. The Re-  
publicans of Somerville say that Mayor  
Burns will be re-elected with a good  
plurality.

The Democrats declare that Mr. Rey-  
nolds will give Mayor Burns a hard run.  
The campaign for school committee  
is interesting in wards 1 and 6. In  
ward 1, Mrs. Mary G. Whiting, the  
present incumbent, is opposed by Mrs.  
Elizabeth J. Sullivan. Mrs. Whiting  
is independent in politics while Mrs. Sul-  
livan is supported by the Democrats.  
The Democratic leaders of the ward say  
she will poll a good vote.

In ward 6, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mongan  
is seeking the place now occupied by  
Attorney Frederick A. P. Fiske, a Re-  
publican. Mr. Fiske has been school  
committeeman from ward 6 for several  
years. This year the Democrats are  
actively working for the election of  
Mrs. Mongan. Nearly 300 women have  
registered. These women, the Demo-  
crats say, will vote for Mrs. Mongan.

Except in wards 1 and 5 the poli-  
ticians are not expecting close contests  
for aldermen. In these two wards the  
Republicans have uniformly elected  
aldermen; but the Democrats say that  
this year they will elect two members  
to the board.

In ward 5, where two Republicans hold  
places on the board, the Democrats are  
working hard for James H. Maguire.  
The Republican candidates are Charles  
A. Draper and Fred E. Durgin. The  
Democrats have named Mr. Maguire and  
Samuel W. Hamilton. This ward is in  
the Winter Hill district. The Democrats  
claim they will elect Mr. Maguire at  
least.

Because of the interest taken in the  
mayorality and the ward contests, the  
politicians expect Somerville to poll an  
unusually heavy vote this year. There  
are 13,251 registered voters in the city  
and it is expected about \$500 of this  
number will vote.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Morse's Celebrated Window Ventilators



WHITE FOR CIRCULAR.  
Office—90 CANAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
PASSES \$600,000,000  
MARK IN VALUATION

LOS ANGELES—An increase of \$75,  
782,203 over 1910 in the assessed valua-  
tion of Los Angeles county property,  
including that of the steam railroads  
operating in the county will be regis-  
tered when the 1911 tax-rolls are com-  
pleted. For the first time the valuation  
will exceed \$600,000,000.

The total valuation of Los Angeles  
property, according to the 1911 figures,  
is \$607,182,702. Last year property was  
assessed at \$531,400,559. The property  
of the railroads in 1911 is valued at \$9,  
730,244, as against \$8,889,005 in 1910.

Property exclusive of that owned by the  
railroads, including that of other large  
corporations, is valued at \$597,452,518,  
and in 1910 was \$522,511,554.

Assessments against the railroads will  
be made on a total trackage of 321.98  
miles. Including that on rolling stock and  
stationary equipment, the following table  
will be observed: Southern Pacific Com-  
pany, 270.27 miles, valuation on assess-  
ment \$7,105,624. Salt Lake, 75 miles; as-  
sessed, \$887,228. Santa Fe, 76.71 miles;  
assessed, \$1,558,993. The Pullman Com-  
pany, operating over 226.77 miles of  
track in this county, will be assessed at  
the rate of \$178,399 total valuation. The  
Pullman Company uses track of the re-  
spective railroads as follows: Southern  
Pacific, 136.65 miles; Salt Lake, 34 miles,  
Santa Fe, 56.12 miles.

The following statistics for Los Angeles  
county were given out by the state con-  
troller last year: Value of real estate,  
\$323,503,215; value of improvements on  
real estate, \$116,482,235; value of per-  
sonal property, \$72,317,720; money and  
solvent credits, \$9,908,384; total value of  
property as returned by auditor, \$522,  
311,554; value of railroads as assessed by  
state board of equalization, \$8,889,005;  
total value of property, \$531,400,559;  
original assessed value of mortgages, \$1,  
342,340; assessed value of university,  
\$533,300; funded debt, \$1,050,000; float-  
ing debt \$44,000; total county indebted-  
ness, \$1,094,000.

PHILADELPHIA—The thirty-first an-  
nual meeting of the National Civil Ser-  
vice Reform League will be held in this  
city Dec. 14 and 15.

Five sessions will be held. The first  
session will be a public meeting in the  
City Club, 1418 Walnut street, when the  
annual report of the council will be pre-  
sented by Richard H. Dana. Then will  
come reports from the women's auxil-  
iaries and the civil service reform as-  
sociations comprising the league.

A luncheon will be given to the dele-  
gates and their wives by the University  
of Pennsylvania at the Houston Club.  
The second session will be held in the  
university. Addresses will be made by  
William Dudley Foulke, Winifred T. Den-  
ison, assistant attorney general, and  
Dr. Edgar F. Smith, provost of the uni-  
versity.

The fourth session will be held Dec.  
15 in the City Club when officers will be  
elected and reports received. This will  
be followed by a luncheon tendered by  
the City Club. The concluding session  
will be held at the City Club and the  
speakers will be James Greelman, presi-  
dent of the municipal civil service com-  
mission of New York; Samuel B. Don-  
nelly, United States public printer; Wm.  
B. Moulton, president of the Illinois civil  
service commission; Robert W. Belcher,  
assistant secretary of the New York City  
Civil Service Reform Association; Clin-  
ton Rogers Woodruff.

A dinner will be held that night at  
the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford.

NEW YORK HOTEL  
KEEPERS DINE

NEW YORK—Seven hundred members  
of the New York State Hotel Associa-  
tion dined at the Waldorf as guests of  
George C. Boldt, Jr. Edward M. Tierney  
of the Marlborough was toastmaster.

John McGlynn of the Rensselaer at  
Troy, the newly elected president of the  
association, said he wanted the members  
to become chums instead of friends. L.  
N. Bain of the Palatine at Newburgh  
retired after serving 12 years as presi-  
dent of the association. He spoke of the  
changes in the hotel business since the  
association was founded 12 years ago.

W. W. Farley, state commissioner of  
excise; Dudley Field Malone, assistant  
corporation counsel; Melvin M. Johnson,  
a Boston lawyer, and Cresswell McLaugh-  
lin of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson were  
speakers.

NEW TEXAS ROAD  
IS INCORPORATED

AMARILLO, Tex.—Keen interest was  
aroused here recently over the announce-  
ment that articles of incorporation had  
been forwarded to the secretary of state  
at Austin for the Texas, Arkansas &  
Oklahoma railroad, a new line which will  
traverse Potter, Moore and Sherman  
counties, touching the Oklahoma line at  
Texhoma with a view to connecting with  
Garden Center, Kan. later.

The line, as proposed, will be about  
100 miles in length, with general of-  
fices in Amarillo. It is stated that fi-  
nancial support for the road is assured  
and that surveying parties will be put  
in the field at an early date. The capi-  
talization will be for \$100,000.



# Supplies for Women and the Home

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Everybody

Ladies or gentlemen who contemplate purchasing anything made of fur will do well to compare MY prices with those obtained elsewhere before making their purchases. Quality guaranteed.

THOS. I. McMACKIM, Manufacturing Furrier, 70 Franklin Street.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Christmas Shopping Becomes a Pleasure

When you shop at this dainty store. Here you will find many Christmas novelties which are dear to the hearts of most women.

Dainty House and Bedroom Slippers of soft, pliable oze leather in all colors. Plain and Fancy Aprons, Brassieres, etc. As usual we have an exclusive line of Ivy Corsets as well as many other brands.

PIERCE HAYNES CORSET CO. 3 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON



There is no more acceptable Gift at Christmas for Men and Women than Gloves from **MISS M. F. FISK'S RedGlove Shop** 322 BOYLSTON STREET

They are in all of the fashionable styles and colors for street and house occasions, and should the size or style not be right will be pleasantly exchanged.

## The JANETTE CORSET WAIST

Made of best quality of linen, perfect in fit, made to measure, joy to wear to those of large proportions, trimmed with hand made lace and medallions. Price \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to trimming. Send for measure blanks.

## WADE CORSET PARLORS

MRS. J. M. MORRISON, Manager, 462 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## MADAME ROURKE

Highest Grade of Hair Goods. Hair Work of All Kinds Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Marcel Wave MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION 68 Winter Street Room 12 BOSTON, MASS. Tel. 4141-J, Oxford

## MRS. MacHALE

All the Latest Hair Accessories Ladies' and Children's Toilet Parlors Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Dressing. 420 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

## Weber's Sample Shoe Outlet

JEFFERSON BUILDING 564 Washington Street OPPOSITE ADAMS HOUSE Remember, Take Elevator, Up One Flight Open Evenings Until 7:00 Saturdays Until 10:00 P. M.

Extra Special, This Week Only \$1.50 Boudoir Slippers . . . 85c

Quilt Lined, All Sizes All Colors Men's Slippers, \$2.00 value \$1.00, \$1.25 Onyx Hosiery, all colors, 75c value 45c

These prices prevail for One Week Only, beginning Friday, Dec. 8 MAIL ORDERS FILLED

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Wind Proof Rain Proof No Buttons, No Buckles Easy and Trim

Why run around for XMAS GIFTS when these will give more comfort and last longer than almost anything you could buy? If your dealer does not keep them send to us. With every SIX pairs one FREE for yourself. Any number mailed promptly. 50 cts. each. Give size shoe. Light, medium or heavy.

The Douglas Ankle Co. HARTFORD, CONN.

## KIMONOS Made of BANZAI SILK

For that Christmas gift over which you have been pondering. ORDER NOW and we will make it in your favorite color for POST PAID A Banzai Kimono with shirred front back and sleeves, with satin trimmings. Send for samples. \$2.00

Mandeel Import Co 22 Kneeland St., Boston

MARGARET 5 West 35th Street, New York Creator of latest styled GOWNS for any occasion, \$65 up. Positively no disappointment.

RUBBER GOODS RUBBER GOODS of every description can be found at the GOODYEAR RUBBER HOUSE New Location, 46 Boylston St. Two doors below Hotel Touraine. Telephone Oxford 1589

Flanagan and Arthur Naylor, second; Collins and Dillmore's Skinner and Topper, ridden by Harry Graham and George Clement, third; single class won by J. J. Flanagan's Casual, ridden by owner; Charles J. Krutner's Hurricane, ridden by Norman Buckley, second; Dorothy Forbes Old Sport, ridden by George H. Timmins, third; J. J. Flanagan's Gaucho, ridden by owner, fourth.

Class 42, thoroughbred hunters—Won by George Chipchase's Stayaway, ridden by Arthur Naylor; George Chipchase's Sophie, ridden by J. J. Flanagan, second; Miss D. Mandell's Playmate, ridden by William Mandell, third; George H. Timmins' Chaperone, ridden by the owner, fourth.

Class 19, road teams, 15 hands and over, horses to count 90 per cent, appointments 40 per cent—Won by Harry Coulter's four Fortune Hunter and On Time, leaders, Echo and Pasture, wheelers, driven by owner; three entries.

Class 20, saddle horses, 15.2 and over up to carry 100 pounds—Won by Harry Coulter's Mr. Joe, ridden by Joseph H. Collins; Miss Nora Saltonstall's Nantux, ridden by Richard Saltonstall, Jr., second; Mrs. Joseph I. Sylvester's Black Bird, ridden by Charles Mason, third; H. L. Pierce's Real Time, ridden by Miss Beatrice Smith, fourth; eight entries.

Class 21, pairs of horses or geldings, 15.2 and over, shown by Joseph and Victoria, horses to count 50 per cent, victoria or brougham 25 per cent, harness 15 per cent, livery 10 per cent—Won by H. L. Pierce's Lord and Lady Grayling, driven by Miss Hannon; one entry.

Class 22, pairs of horses or geldings, 14.3 and over, shown by Joseph and Victoria, horses to count 50 per cent, victoria or brougham 25 per cent, harness 15 per cent, livery 10 per cent—Won by H. L. Pierce's Lord and Lady Grayling, driven by Miss Hannon; one entry.

Class 23, the best horse suitable for a gig, horse judged by its suitability for the work designated, manners, all-round action and conformation, able to go a good pace—Won by A. G. Vanderbilt's Sir James, driven by Charles Wilson; M. M. Dimonds' Floram Flash, driven by Miss Eleanor Sears, second; H. L. Pierce's Grayling, driven by John Harmon, third; Mrs. F. Gunnell's Calwell, driven by owner, fourth. Seven entries.

Class 44 and 48, hunters, horses not over seven years old, suitable to become hunters, judged for conformation, quality, manners and performance, best pair of hunters shown over the regular jumps together—Pairs won by J. J. Flanagan's Gaucho and Casual, ridden by owner; George Chipchase's Sapello and Stayaway, ridden by

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL DRAFTING, DRESSMAKING AND DESIGNING TAUGHT Satisfaction in every detail guaranteed. Bring your own material and make your own patterns. DRAFTING, DESIGNING, 10 to 12, DRESSMAKING, 2 to 4. Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10. Call or write for particulars. Bon Ton patterns of all kinds. MARTHA M. FLINT, 500 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. (Agent).

The "CURL" Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores of 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

The CLOTH SHOP 704 Lapham Bldg., 200 Westminster St., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Gowns and Waists FRENCH NOVELTIES

MINCEMEAT Recipe from Lady Gray of the English Court Foreign Salads, German Soups, Sandwiches. Prices and samples on request. Orders filled with 24 hours' notice. M. E. RUTHER, 12 Walnut pk., Roxbury, Tel. 3024-M.

HETZER Custom Furriers 504 Washington St. Rm. 48A, Tel. 4487-W, OX. BOSTON

JEWELRY J. C. DERBY CO.'S Jewelry AT The Gift Shop 1336 Beacon Street, Brookline Tel. 3876-W, Brookline.

A CHRISTMAS IDEA Solid gold emblem pin like illustration. Cross of plain gold. Crown set with five half pearls. A very beautiful and dainty design. Sent by registered mail \$2.25.

A. J. RICE, 1829 Kenilworth Ave., CHICAGO.

E. P. SAWTÉLLE 41 HUNTINGTON AVE. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks. HIGH-GRADE REPAIRING AND ADJUSTING.

CITY CONCERT DRAWS CROWD The second of 60 free concerts planned by the music department of the city was given Friday evening in Franklin Union. Over 1100 persons attended. The features were "cello solos" by Carl W. Dodge and the singing of Mrs. John D. O'Connor. The Municipal orchestra is conducted by William Howard

## WATCHES

Reliable Guaranteed Watch for CHRISTMAS ONLY \$1.00



Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, stem set, American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut pinions, straight line escapement, all parts of Watch interchangeable. Handsome dial with sunken second dial and beautifully embossed rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal. Looks and wears like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. This Watch is a splendid time keeper, and both works and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market, and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 Watch ever offered before. Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for Only \$1.00. LEONARD, BROWN & CO., Dept. B, 1 Washington Street - Boston Mass.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE Special Drawers A perfect fitting garment made to your measurement in three grades of material. Plaited or Berkeley long cloth, trimmed with round thread, Val lace or embroidery, open or closed. Will fit perfectly either stout or slender figures. Prices \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00. Postage prepaid. Measurement required, waist, hip and length of leg. Please write name and address plainly.

Mabel M. Wentworth Ladies' Custom Made Underwear 23 BROAD ST., LYNN, MASS.

If you want to do your own EMBROIDERY send your dress goods and we do your STAMPING with the latest beautiful DESIGNS within a few hours' notice at 25 Winter St., Room 316 Our reference: 25 years' standing in Boston. Mail orders promptly attended to.

SHAMPOOING Hair Dried by Sun Hair Dressing of all kinds. Hair Work done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pupils taught. Rates reasonable. Leave when satisfied with their proficiency. MRS. M. HANCOCK 462 Boylston St., Boston.

FIDALGO GOWNS, COATS, ETC. CHEMICAL CLEANING GERMAN-FRENCH METHODS. Will not injure the finest materials. Farquhar Bldg., 40 Massachusetts Ave., cor. Boylston St., Boston.

Shampooing, Manicuring Hairdressing BEST GRADE HAIR GOODS ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT HARRIET E. BRAZEE Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors, 25 WINTER ST.

Abelle H. Wales SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIRDRESSING 2 BATAVIA STREET, BOSTON. Tel. B. B. 4078-J. Appointments.

FOSTER BED-ROOM SLIPPER Attractive Xmas Gift Suede, Kid, Velvet, all colors and sizes, \$1 to \$2. Mail orders solicited.

MRS. FOSTER, 398 Mass. Ave., Boston.

MARGARET A. LITCHFIELD 43 West St., Boston, Room 31 DESIGNER AND IMPORTER OF PAPER PATTERNS

English Has Reopened for the Holidays Gift Shop 437 Boylston Street

FRENCH TAILORING CO. LADIES' TAILORS AND HAT MAKERS Tel. 3053-R Back Bay. Jacobs & Kalish 60 Westland Ave., near Symphony Hall, Boston

WADE CORSETS MRS. J. M. MORRISON 462 Boylston St., Boston

FREDERIC L. GOODMAN, English tailor and habit maker for gentlemen, 239 Boylston St., Boston.

GIFTS A gift in its true sense is that which enriches both the giver and the receiver. To give that which uplifts thought is a true gift. Our mottoes and Christmas offerings are chosen with this intent. For the benefit of our patrons who cannot come to us, we will send samples by mail. We keep a large assortment of quarterly covers, brass-framed mottoes, hand-decorated cards, framed and unframed pictures, all suitable gifts for any occasion.

1 MADISON AV., NEW YORK CITY

TAILORS RICHARD L. KANE, Successor to J. F. COWELL, Tailor. Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments. 1031 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-Z, Brookline.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 250 Mass. Ave. Tel. B. B. 1905-W.

SHOPPING THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE 22 MT. VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS. Shops for you free of charge. Customers met and accompanied on shopping tours. Send for booklet.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES CHRISTMAS POST CARDS—A box, embossed cards mailed on receipt of 25 cts. stamps. HUB CAIRD CO., Keene, N. H.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Ladies

If you want a Neat, Dressy Shoe which will be Comfortable from the moment your foot rests in it get the Unlined, VICI KID **PILLOW SHOE** It is as soft as a glove, as easy as a slipper. Soft, Neat, Durable, made in Goodyear Welt and Turn styles. Price includes RUBBER HEELS. You can order by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for catalog and self-measure blank or call at Hathaway Building, opposite South Station entrance. 181 Summer St., Dept. F, Boston, Mass.

PILLOW SHOE COMPANY.



FRANK WISTUBA Practical Furrier 521 Washington St. Telephone 1073-1 Oxford BOSTON

S. W. CHAMOW 359 Boylston St. Ladies' Tailor

During the Mid-season a special reduction in the prices of Tailor-made garments of all descriptions will be made. BEST IMPORTED MATERIALS AND THE SMARTEST DESIGNS USED.

Individuality Style Quality D. MIKOL LADIES' TAILOR Workmanship Fit Guaranteed 126 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Gold Medal Awarded National Styles Show Held in Boston February 7-11, 1911 CORNER BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Tel. 4002-R, Back Bay

ESTABLISHED 1872 MME. PAULINE, Cleaning and Dyeing Of House and Street Gowns, Linen, Lace, Feathers, Draperies, etc. at Short Notice. Laces Dyed to Match Gowns. EVENING GOWNS AND OTHER COATS a specialty. MAIN OFFICE: 233 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE: 8 WEST 39TH STREET. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Expressage Paid One Way.

Grey's Hairdresser Shop Specializing in hairgoods—Marcel waving, Shampooing—BOSTON MANICURING. Will make up hair combings. 125 East 34th Street : : : NEW YORK Phone, Madison Square 512.

OF INTEREST TO YOU Besides our regular line of HIGH-GRADE LADIES' TAILORING, we are now prepared for Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing ladies' suits and garments. Perfectly satisfactory work guaranteed at a moderate cost. E. C. LEONARD CO. 462 BOYLSTON STREET, Room 409. Tel. B. B. 1569.

Miss Corbin Expert Corsetiere Formerly with "Elaine's" Boston. desirous to announce that she will henceforth be identified with Lovell's Leading Corset Shop. MILEY KELMAN CO. 214 MERRIMAC STREET.

Does Your Collar Sag? Fisher's Patent Collar Supporting Fine Re-quire NO SEWING. Support will not break nor tear the fabric. Gives your collar style. Inside supports, 25c; back ornamented adjuster, 50c. Agts. wanted. E. C. FISHER, 61 W. 4th St., New York.

"PRETTY FRENCH HATS" Smart, original, up-to-date and for all occasions; large selection; also petticoats and "additions"; prices moderate; repairs guaranteed. "LEERAF," 30 Alfred pl., W. So. Kensington Station, London, S. W.

Learn to Sew School of Dressmaking Special course arranged for young girls. All home work taught. Classes Monday and Thursday. Patterns, any design, cut to measure. 149 Tremont St., Lawrence Bldg., Room 522. BOSTON, MASS.

\$5 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP Ladies' Hatter 50 Temple Pl., Boston, up one flight. Hats made and remodeled from your own materials.

MC DOWELL SCHOOL for dressmaking and millinery; individual instruction, expert teachers, day or evening. Hats made and remodeled from your own materials. guaranteed. The famous McDowell shirt-waist pattern, 50c. 25 Winter St., Boston.

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 17 cents a line; 3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line; 26 to 52 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line; 53 to 312 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 17 cents a line; 3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line; 26 to 52 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line; 53 to 312 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

## HORSE SHOW CLOSING WITH CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES TONIGHT

Principal Features of Week This Afternoon and Evening—Ponies and Army Horses in First Session

## CHALLENGE CUP

Two sessions today, this afternoon and this evening, will complete the third annual winter horse show in the Park riding school, which has already been the most successful ever held there.

The principal features of the show will be today. This afternoon various classes of ponies, army horses, a four-hand race, sporting tandem, hack, jump and ladies' hunter will occupy the attention of the spectators, while this evening the championship classes will be seen.

Chief of these is the competition for the Park riding school challenge cup for the best saddle horse to be judged for conformation, quality and manners. The horse must be ridden by the owner or by some member of his or her family. Any exhibitor winning the trophy was won at the last show by Mrs. Hugh Bancroft's Plenty and at the first show by Miss Leslie Bradley's Claxon. There are 14 entries for this class tonight, among them being H. L. Pierce's Panama, Mrs. Bancroft's Plenty, Miss Foss's Larkspur and Miss Phyllis Sears's Sky High.

The rest of the program tonight is: 8, runabout races, driven by a gentleman; 8:15, champion saddle horses over 15.2; 8:30, lady's phaeton (pairs); 8:45, champion saddle horses, light weight; 9, tandem, 15 and under; 9:15, runabout pairs; 9:30, high steppers; 9:45, champion harness horses over 15.1; 10, champion harness horses over 15.1; 10:15, champion pair under 15.1; 10:30, champion pairs over 15.1; 10:45, champion hunters; 11, high jump.

Several of the biggest winners did not send their horses into competition Friday evening, or else showed one or more of the in very few classes, apparently content to await the championship classes today.

A. G. Vanderbilt entered a horse in but one class last evening, and in that for gig horse. Charles Wilson, the Vanderbilt wh. won the blue, showing Sir James, an defeating M. M. Dimonds' Floram Flash, driven by Miss Eleanor Sears, H. Pierce's King Grayling winning third J. Sumner Draper's harness, important features of the show on the previous evenings, were not exhibited.

Miss Doty Forbes won a notable

victory, showing Thelma over Mrs. Thomas Plant's Sunlight, driven by Miss Eleanor Sears. Miss Forbes handled the splendidly acting horse in a finished manner that her driving won a great deal of applause.

In the class for thoroughbred saddle horses 15 hands and over, J. F. Kelly's Debutante, ridden by Joseph H. Collins, got the blue over a fine field of seven entries.

## The Awards

Class 1, single roadsters, stallions, mares or geldings; conformation 50 per cent, quality 25 per cent, action and speed wagon not allowed—Won by H. L. Pierce's Ariadne, driven by owner, second; Dr. A. H. Pritch's Forward, driven by owner, third; J. J. Flanagan's Casual, ridden by J. J. Flanagan, fourth; six entries.

Class 2, saddle horses, up to carrying 200 pounds; horses 14.3 and not exceeding 15.2; conformation 50 per cent, victoria or brougham 25 per cent, harness 15 per cent, livery 10 per cent—Won by J. F. Kelly's Debutante, ridden by Joseph H. Collins, second; Miss Beatrice Smith's Chester, driven by Robert Shilladay, third; three entries.

Class 3, thoroughbred saddle horses, 15 hands and over—Won by Miss J. J. Kelly's Debutante, ridden by Joseph H. Collins; J. F. Kelly's Debutante, ridden by Joseph H. Collins, second; Miss Margaret Bennett's Ma Honey, ridden by owner, third; George H. Timmins' Chaperone, ridden by owner, fourth; seven entries.

Class 20, runabout horses, mare or gelding not under 14.3 and not exceeding 15.2; horses to count 50 per cent, appointments 25 per cent, manners 25 per cent, driven by J. J. Flanagan's Casual, ridden by J. J. Flanagan, second; Mrs. Hugh Bancroft's Plenty, ridden by Miss G. Leonard, third; J. J. Flanagan's Gaucho, ridden by owner, fourth; six entries.

Class 22, pairs of horses or geldings, 14.3 and over, shown by Joseph and Victoria, horses to count 50 per cent, victoria or brougham 25 per cent, harness 15 per cent, livery 10 per cent—Won by H. L. Pierce's Lord and Lady Grayling, driven by Miss Hannon; one entry.

Class 23, the best horse suitable for a gig, horse judged by its suitability for the work designated, manners, all-round action and conformation, able to go a good pace—Won by A. G. Vanderbilt's Sir James, driven by Charles Wilson; M. M. Dimonds' Floram Flash, driven by Miss Eleanor Sears, second; H. L. Pierce's Grayling, driven by John Harmon, third; Mrs. F. Gunnell's Calwell, driven by owner, fourth. Seven entries.

Class 44 and 48, hunters, horses not over seven years old, suitable to become hunters, judged for conformation, quality, manners and performance, best pair of hunters shown over the regular jumps together—Pairs won by J. J. Flanagan's Gaucho and Casual, ridden by owner; George Chipchase's Sapello and Stayaway, ridden by



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

A TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL SUPERVISOR, a thorough knowledge of tropical soils, planting and crops; excellent opening; agricultural college or experience in tropical soils preferred. If with experience, please apply to Mr. J. H. BAKER, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BAKER—Wanted, young man with some experience. HOFFMAN'S BAKERY, 228 Center st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BILL, CLERK (young), 55. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, wanted; also blacksmiths' helpers. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, first-class, wanted at once. CASTLE LAMP CO., Amesbury, Mass.

BOY—Wanted, bright American to grow up in tailoring business; must be grammar school graduate, good, steady, and capable. Apply to Mr. J. H. BAKER, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOYS, some experience in book binding, gluing, etc. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY, wholesale food and shoe. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY, wholesale dry goods. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOYS, different positions, \$4.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOYS wanted to learn butting trade or one with little experience. S. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

BOYS wanted to learn electrical manufacturing business. A. S. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

BOYS—Wanted, wide-awake, active boys to learn the small wares business. Apply to JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., Harrison avenue, Boston.

BUYER AND MANAGER wanted for linen, cottons, wash fabrics and blankets; one who thoroughly experienced and capable. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CLERK—Wanted, young man (16 or 17) for general office work. Apply to THE BRINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., 68 Essex st., Boston.

CUTTING SHIPPER (wholesale). BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

COOPER, \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

DYE, thoroughly experienced on wool, shoddy, cotton, also Union dyes; general all-around man; \$3.50 per week. Englewood, 100 North St., Boston.

FALL RIVER, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FITCHBURGH, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

FOREST HILLS, NEWSPAPER, 41 So. Main.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

STOVE FITTER wanted. Apply to SMITH & ANTHONY CO., Waltham, Mass.

TEAMSTER, young, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, young, single. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WEAVERS wanted, Crompton looms. Apply to PAWCATUCK WOOLLEN MILLS, Potter Hill, Westbury, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, with 2 or 3 years' experience, accustomed to making out bills and invoices. Apply in writing only to N. M. SULLS, 25 Carver st., Ashmont, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS wanted, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain. \$10-\$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CASHIER, restaurant, \$9. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

COPYHOLDER, \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CORSET FITTER, first class, wanted, with following: Inquire after 10. CLAPP & CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATORS, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, \$4.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable girl, good references. Call on Mrs. KELLOR, 727 Jackson st., Arlington, Mass. Thursday or Friday afternoons; car fare allowed.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, wanted. Prospect street, Boston. Call on Mrs. KELLOR, 727 Jackson st., Arlington, Mass. Thursday or Friday afternoons; car fare allowed.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 3; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, wanted. In family of 4 adults; pleasant apartment; no heavy washing; wages \$6 to \$7; references or telephone Mrs. LARABEE, 18 Norman rd., Newton Highlands.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, experienced as bookkeeper, cashier and cost accountant; best references. CLARENCE H. ENGLISH, 902 Windsor st., Boston. Tel. 20-2000.

AMERICAN, 32, strictly temperate, desirable position; 10 years' in one place. SAMUEL H. CAMPBELL, 115 Gainsboro st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, middle-aged man, American, wishes position in institution or private family; excellent references and references. E. CLAUDING, 209 Main st., Malden, Mass.

ATTENDANT, collector or any position of trust; traveled with continent; clerical work; temperate and good appearance; small salary. JAMES BAILEY, 11 Chestnut st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT, trained, thoroughly experienced, wishes position; best references. HUGO NAPPE, Box 4, Danvers, Mass.

AUTO DRIVER—Young colored man, temperate, wishes position to do inside work or drive auto; best references. TOMMY D. TEIXEIRA, 724 Shawmut ave., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE WASHER, general man, experienced; private family. ROBERT AMES, 1222 Washington st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE OR AVIATION—Boy (19) would like mechanical position in machine shop or factory; good references. MAURICE GREENWOOD, 267 St. Botolph st., Boston.

BAKERS POSITION wanted by young man (21); good experience; abstinent. THOMAS POINTEUR, 196 Vinton st., Providence, R. I.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, 23 years, experienced; would like position as assistant bookkeeper and stenographer; 5 years' experience; best references. CHARLES JOHNSON, 3 Chestnut st., Roxbury, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT—Young man (21), business education, 10 years' experience, desires position. G. R. PECKHAM, 15 South ave., Somerville, Mass.

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, American (27), 9 years' experience, desires position where capable and steady worker is appreciated. Address: JAMES COBURN, Box 325, Rockland, Me.

BOOKKEEPER—General office or executive work (American); years of experience; references. Address: ADOLPH FLIN, 32 Union st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, young man, first-class, experienced, desires position. Address: TIMOTHY CANTY, 25 Essex st., Roxbury, Mass.

BUTLER, COOK, Married couple, Protestant, want work; good references. Address: MISS BAGLEY, 301 Boylston st., Boston.

BUTLER, with first-class Boston references, wishes position; no objection to country. MISS MERICK'S EMP. OFFICE, 12 Isabella st., Boston.

BUTLER COOK—Man and wife wish position as butler and cook. MISS MERICK'S EMP. OFFICE, 12 Isabella st., Boston.

CARTAGE OF real estate (20), public or private; \$80 per month; 20 years' experience in drafting and contracting for new and old buildings. Address: THOMAS G. PLAN, Box 10, Dorchester and Bedford sts., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

GIRLS JORDAN MARSH CO. want girls for wrapping toys, books and stationery. Apply to J. H. MARSH, on the street, Boston, 10-10 a. m.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted in small family; good home; call evenings; take Lotus pl. car. JOHN VAN TASSEL, 290 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—Reliable, experienced, Protestant girl wanted for general housework. Address: Mrs. H. H. HUBB, 215 Huntington st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN (Protestant) wanted in Boston; private family. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LABELERS, 87. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, experienced, steady, reliable, and speedy; operator can secure permanent position by applying. THE WAREHOUSE PRESS, 308 Commercial st., Boston.

MAID—Wanted, a good reliable Protestant woman for general housework in a family of three adults; wages \$15.00 per week. Address: Mrs. F. C. KIRBY, 12 Reed, 12 Hillside st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID, capable, wanted to assist in housework; good home; \$3 per week. Mrs. MURRAY, 28 Angell st., suite 2, Dorchester, Mass.

MAID wanted; a woman for few hours daily to clean apartment and wash; MISS ANNE C. PIATT, suite 315, 10 Dana st., Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHERS HELPER and light household duties; wages small, but comfortable home; kindest treatment; would take board; no laundry; no cooking. Apply to PAGE, Box 436, South Acton, Mass.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR; state experienced and salary expected; also where employed. Address: CAMAR LETTER WRITING CO., 75 Westminister st., Providence, R. I.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, quick at figures, \$8.00. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT (young), \$4.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PHOTO STUDIO needs experienced assistant; cut prices; spot or day office work. GLINES, 523 Washington st., Boston.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHERS—Two young women living Cambridge or vicinity wanted for cutting letters; wages according to ability. Address: MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., room 325, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, good knowledge of New Hampshire; must be equally good in English; must be capable in the neighborhood of the factory in different parts of the work; must be willing to work in or around factory; steady work for those that make good. THOMAS J. JAMNICK, Cor. Center and Bickford sts., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in operating switchboard. HASTON ARENA, 228 St. Botolph st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for quilted rain store; good position for an experienced man; state references and salary expected. SIDNEY BLENTHAL & CO., Inc., Shelton, Conn.

SUPERINTENDENT four comb Bradford worsted yarn plant; must have successful record weaving, knitting yarns. C. H. Chisholm, mgr. dept. of skilled labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

WAIST AND SKIRT GIRLS, experienced, wanted. MISS MALONE, 350 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WAISTMAKER, first-class; also skirt and waist maker. RONDELLE, 305 Boston st., Boston.

WATERS, wanted, experienced, 87. BOTOLPH CAFE, 350 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WATERS, wanted, experienced, 87. BOTOLPH CAFE, 350 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WATERS, wanted, experienced, 87. BOTOLPH CAFE, 350 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WATERS, wanted, experienced, 87. BOTOLPH CAFE, 350 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WATERS, wanted, experienced, 87. BOTOLPH CAFE, 350 Massachusetts st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COLLECTOR (wholesale or retail), age 35, married, residence Roslindale; \$12. Mention 6470. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 20-2000.

COOK (colored) wishes position; experienced; best references. E. W. SMITH, 44 Collins st., Springfield, Mass.

COOK—Colored man wants situation as second cook, porter, elevator man, or general housework; will also accept a situation to go West—California, Florida or Bermuda; private family. JAMES A. GAYNOR, 4 Willow pk., suite 5, Roxbury, Boston.

COOK, colored, desires position; wife as general maid; references. GEORGE W. MILLS, 107 Brookline ave., Fenway, Boston.

COOK, first class, all-around, wishes position; city or country; hotel, boarding house, club or restaurant; best references. CHARLES H. SINGLETON, 32 Sterling st., Boston.

CORRESPONDENT—Position wanted as correspondent, magazine, newspaper or historical research, writing or typewriting. FRANK ROSE, Box 1002, Portsmouth, N. H.

DRIVER—Man wishes position as driver of grocer's wagon. JAMES PIELAN, 10 Charles st., Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN—Experienced wireman familiar with isolated plants, installation, operation, etc.; 5 years' experience; married; age 28. A. A. MASON, 101 Broad st., Lowell, Mass.

ELEVATOR MAN, young, colored, thoroughly experienced, wishes employment. Address: A. SMITH, 15 Greenville pl., Boston.

ENGINEER, first-class, wishes position; 25 years' experience as engineer and draughtsman; references. A. TOWLE, 145 Cross st., Somerville, Mass.

ENGINEER or fireman, third class, age 33, married, reference. Address: EUGENE H. HALL, 1000 St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

FARM FOREMAN (working) desires situation; best references. Address: EUGENE H. HALL, 1000 St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL OR GENERAL MANAGER—SITUATION, or position that leads to same desired. Young man 27 years old with 2 years' experience as bookkeeper and 3 years' experience in manufacturing plant. Address: CHARLES H. KESTON, 225 North ave., Cambridge, Mass.

FIREMAN—Young man with first-class fireman's license wishes position as fireman or engine driver. Address: ARTHUR LAMARINE, 113 Cornhill st., New Bedford, Mass.

GARAGE MAN, married, wishes position. Address: ARTHUR LAMARINE, 113 Cornhill st., New Bedford, Mass.

GENERAL LABORER, temperate, capable, wishes position; can also care for single man. ALBERT POMEROY, 21 Porter st., East Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Married man, good references, wishes position to take charge of stable or drive one to four horses; can mend harness; go anywhere. SAMUEL ROOPER, 107 South ave., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Temperate, reliable man wishes position on gentleman's place; care of stock, brood sows, etc. Address: CHARLES F. SLEEPER, 18 Thorburn st., Portsmouth, N. H.

GENERAL MAN wants position in private family; good references. Address: ARTHUR LAMARINE, 113 Cornhill st., New Bedford, Mass.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—American young man wants position on private place or farm; understands the care of stock, brood sows, etc. Address: ARTHUR LAMARINE, 113 Cornhill st., New Bedford, Mass.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Able man (30), total abstinence, will give service indoors or winter in city in return for board and room. W. HUGHES, 41 Winchester st., Boston.







SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## Boston

### ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BARRY BEALE CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

### ANDIRONS

ANDERSONS, Kitchen Furnishings, R. F. MACY, formerly of P. A. Walker & Co., 260 Boylston st., Tel. R. B. 3900.

### ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIN, 5-7 Dorchester av., Boston, Mass. Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

### ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottoes and booklets; illuminating; lesson markers, etc. Catalogue free. 120 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Cards, Thanksgiving Cards and Favors. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Broadfield st., Boston.

### ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 Boylston st., Boston.

### AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookline av., Jamaica Plain.

### AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING

TIRE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING. McDONALD RUBBER CO., Tel. 184 Tremont st., Rear of Motor Mart.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING—Tire repairing and vulcanizing. McDONALD RUBBER CO., 184 Tremont st., rear of Motor Mart. Tel.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES. W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

### BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Broadfield st., mail address 12 Broadfield st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

### BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

### BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Military hair brushes for Xmas our specialty.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

## CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS, Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

## CUSTOM CORSETS

CLIFF CUSTOM CORSET—Strictly custom made, from \$12 up. Stuart building, 422 Boylston st. Mrs. Cliff and Anna Kelly, expert corsetiers. Tel. R. B. 2925.

## CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 321 Washington st., Boston.

## CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German knives.

## DESIGNING

H. C. WHITE, 826 Colonial bldg., Bookplates, monograms, crests, ecclesiastical, general designing; line and color rendering.

## DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

## DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARBIS & POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston—Storm Windows and Storm Doors. See our star storm window fasteners; price 25c per set. Tel. Hay. 1283.

## DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

SILK HOSE, 50c-20c. KAYSER'S, \$1-\$1.50. NOTHING ANY BETTER. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. av.

## FLORISTS

CAPLAN-FLORIST, Flowers delivered to all outgoing steamers, 114 Massachusetts av., Tel. 1608.

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" At favorable prices to Monitor readers. BOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay. 2311.

ARNOLD & PETROS, 400 Boylston st., Potted plants and cut flowers in season. Freshness blooms only. Phone.

A. COLEMAN, 967 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop, Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1927-5.

## FRUIT AND WEDDING CAKE

RICH'S WEDDING CAKE in individual boxes, ribbon tied; send for sample. F. L. RICH, Roxbury, Mass.; telephone con.

## FURNITURE

MACY BOOKCASES and MACY STETSON-MORRIS CO., 19 Franklin st., Boston.

## FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier Repairing, remodelling and redoing, 175 Tremont st., Phone Oxford 1999 M.

## GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITZ, 31 West st., Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

## GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candles. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

## GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBE ALDRICH & CO., 120-128 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

## HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure, Tel. Oxf. 4409-M, 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

## HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and buns. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HAIR ACCESSORIES of all kinds made from combings. Shampooing. Manicure. HARRIET MILLIKEN, 175 Tremont st., room 41, Boston.

## HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

## HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blacked and returned; hats bandied and bound while you wait. 30c.

## JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1829), Gold, Jewelry, furs, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing, 5 Temple pl., Boston.

D. A. LINDGREN, Expert Watchmaker. High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 29 Devonshire st., Boston.

## JEWELS AND BADGES

MASONIC and O. E. S. Jewels a specialty. Repairing and engraving. JOHN HARRIOTT, Inc., 110 Tremont st., rm. 33, Tel.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS. "CARTERS' UNDERWEAR, PLEASE" Neidham Heights, Mass.

## LAUNDRY

HAND WORK MACHINE WORK, STEAM RIOR SERVICE. A. L. RICHARDSON & BRO., Inc., 51 Chardon st., Boston, Tel.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BROS. CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

## LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE, Prompt Service, 11 to 2.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING. McDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 Tremont st., Boston. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

## MERCHANT TAILOR

SUITS TO ORDER; personal attention. Perfect work. THE NATIONAL TAILORING CO., 128 Mass. av.

## MILLINERY

MILLINERY REDUCTION—Ready-to-wear and dress hats to be sold regardless of cost. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave.

## NAPHTHA CLEANING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

## ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 615 Fifth ave., New York. Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

## ORIENTAL RUG RENOVATING

ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate prices. Estab. 1885. 15 Temple place, Tel. Oxford 2925.

## PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

DACTYLOTYPE, REPRODUCED AND copied with success by THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

## PIANOS

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO AT THE RIGHT PRICE CALL ON THE H. H. HENRY, 211 Tremont st., W. J. MERRILL, Manager. Remember our store is up one flight.

A Great Art Product. THE STEIFF PIANO. Received Highest Award at Paris, 122 Boylston st.

A. J. PIANOS & CO., Tel. Oxford 245.

PIANOS & COLUMBIA GRAFTONOLAS. KRAFT, BATES and SPENCER (INC.), Manufacturers and Distributors of the "CELEBRATED KRAFT PIANO."

"The sweetest toned piano in the world." If you want something out of the ordinary investigate the merits of this beautiful instrument. Other makes at low prices. Columbia Graftonolas and latest records. 150 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

## PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 288 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, interiors and frames.

PICTURES AND FRAMING. THE PICTURE SHOP, 65 Broadfield st., Boston. High-grade pictures and framing. Gifts for all occasions.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

FOR YOUR XMAS PHOTOS visit CARL J. HORN, 250 Huntington ave., opp. Symphony Hall. Established 1888.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES. THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTONS, 50 Broadfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see.

## PLUMBERS

M. A. CARBER, PLUMBING, STEAM and Gas Fitting, 43 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 2490 B.

## RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 30 Milk st., street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

## RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

## SCRAP BOOKS

MONITOR FILE, the size Home Forum Page, holds 500 sheets. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

## SPARK-PLUGS

ANDERSON SPARK-PLUGS, Models A & B Glass and Steel Wires. Postpaid 1.50 each. WILLIAM F. LORD, 100 Boylston st., Tel. Oxford 691, BOSTON, MASS.

## SHOES

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, superior shoes and Hosiery for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., Boston.

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Illustrate catalogue. Onyx Hosiery, 3 stores, 170 Tremont st., cor. Hosiery; 578 Washington st., cor. Franklin; Boston; 228 Washington st., cor. Vernon, Roxbury. A. H. HOWE & SONS.

STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS. ALLEN BROS., 150 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING. WILLIAM H. GAVIN, Merchant Tailor—Riding clothes specialty. 134 Massachusetts ave., 1040 Boylston st., cor. Franklin, Boston; 228 Washington st., cor. Vernon, Roxbury. A. H. HOWE & SONS.

GO TO 250 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Ladies' and gents' tailors, repairing. J. D. CAMPBELL, room 6; tel.

TYPEWRITERS. YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$3. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith No. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Broadfield st.

VACUUM CLEANING. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071. Large wagons. Hand or electric machines. Estimates on request. All work guaranteed.

VACUUM CLEANING MACHINES. SANTO ELECTRIC, portable and stationary, also hand operated Santo. DUREN & KENDALL, N. E. agents, 30 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Main 5573.

## WALL PAPER

THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of line and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

## Concord, Mass.

### GIFT SHOPS

STATIONERY, Tags, Historical China, Sporting Goods, Souvenirs, Cards and Pen-pals, Auto Supplies, JOHN M. KEYES.

## Malden, Mass.

### BOOTS AND SHOES

GILBERT N. WARE, Malden sq.—Special agent for Rice & Hutchins shoes and footgear. 1100 Main st.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD. J. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 142 Eastern ave., Malden, Mass. Tel. 91 Malden. Deliveries in Malden, Mass., Everett and Melrose. W. A. TICKER, Mgr.

GENERAL DRY GOODS. WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Old Fellows Temple.

### GROCERIES

WERE IT POSSIBLE to make a better door RECENT FLOUR would be made better. COMB. BATES & YERXA, 74 Pleasant st.

## Kansas City

EXCLUSIVE HAIRDRESSING SHOP. PERMANENT WAVE A SPECIALTY. HIGH-CLASS TOILET ARTICLES. ALLISON HAIR DRESSING SHOP, 200 Sharp Bldg., Home Phone, 1446 Main.

LADIES' TAILORS AND IMPORTERS. WE ARE offering our exhibition of exclusive fabrics and designs. KROEMER-KOENIGER, 211 Grand, Corn Belt Bank bldg., 1017-1019 Grand ave. Both phones, 4000 Main.

### SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP

SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP—POPE & SUTHERS, Mgrs., 507-1/2 Bridge bldg. 605 Main—Phone Home 6628 Main.

## New York

### RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS—10c. per line after first line, which is 20c. E. R. KEELER, 66 New st., New York.

## LEAD PRODUCTION BREAKS RECORD

WASHINGTON—The lead-smelting industry in 1910 had on the whole a busy year. The total production of primary lead from all sources, domestic and foreign, made a gain of 5 per cent over that of 1909. Missouri made individually a larger gain than the whole domestic increase and produced over 43 per cent of the domestic output of lead.

The total production of refined lead in this country in 1910 was 470,380 short tons, the greatest output in the history of the industry. In 1909 the production was 448,112 short tons.

The United States holds first place among the lead-producing countries of the world, its output last year from domestic ores being 30.7 per cent of the total world's production.

RAILROAD ADOPTS WIRELESS PLAN. PITTSBURGH—The Pennsylvania railroad, having experienced much inconvenience in forwarding and receiving train orders and instructions by telegraph and telephone, has installed wireless stations at Altoona and Harrisburg, Pa., a distance of 182 miles.

The company is now conducting tests of despatching by means of the wireless telegraph.

## Chicago, Ill.

### ART-NEEDLEWORK

L. D. SINZICH, C. R. SINZICH, Woodlawn Woman's Shop. Art needlework, embroidery materials, stamping. 1171 E. 63rd st.

### BOOKS

ARTS & CRAFTS BOOKSHOP, 700 Venetian Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Artistic Gift Cards. Lesson Markers. Scriptural Mottoes. Selected Books. Bible Scrolls. Religious Pictures. Wholesale and Retail. CAROLINE M. RUSY.

### CONFECTIONERY

LITTLE ART CORNER—Fine candy; ice cream soda; luncheons; art ware, 1526 East Fifty-first st., near Illinois Central.

### FURNITURE

SAVE MONEY—Furniture direct from factory and Furniture Repairing. WISE FURNITURE CO., 1330 E. 47th st.

### GIFT SHOPS

A GIFT SHOP that meets every need. Basketry, wood, leather, metal, pottery. 3948 Cottage Grove, next Drexel Bank.

### GOWNS

WATERS SISTERS—Hats and Gowns, 359 E. Forty-seventh st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Drexel 2516.

MARCUS & ANTLER, Ladies' Tailors and Importers, 1215 E. 47th st., Chicago. Tel. Oakland 2388.

### GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

C. H. PHAIR, Gowns, Hats and Tailored Clothes. 1307 to 1327 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 2780.

MORTON & MORTON, Hats, Gowns and Tailored Suits, 111 So. Oak Park ave., Oak Park, Ill. Phone O. P. 252.

MISS WANLIA KORTEN, Gowns and Suits, Corsets, Suite 900-910 Kesner bldg., Chicago.

MADAM MOCCAND, 706 Burton bldg., 177 N. State st.—Tailored suits; fancy dresses and wraps at attractive prices; first class work; satisfaction guaranteed.

TAILORED SUITS AT MODERATE PRICES. Every garment guaranteed to be correct in all its expression. Trial order will convince you of the reliability of our suits. H. ZEISS, Ladies' Tailor, Suite 1012 Riverworth bldg., 29 Madison st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1174.

### HAIRDRESSING

MISS NEWLIN, MRS. REMICK, Manicuring, Hair Goods, Toilet Articles, Hair Dressing, Pedicure. 610 Stewart Bldg., State and Washington sts.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR. WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, cleaning, repairing and pressing, 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

### LAUNDRIES

PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call. Fullerton to Devon aves.; tel. Edg. 4299.

PAINTING AND DECORATING. OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper, 1220 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1633.

### SILVERWARE

THE SHOP OF ROBERT JARVIE, 1210 East 47th Street, Chicago. Fine handwrought silverware and jewelry. Portfolio M of silver sent upon request. Correspondence solicited for special work.

### TAILORS

Kelster's Ladies' Tailoring College. MARIE BALLEW, principal, Oakland Music Hall bldg., 3971 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

## Detroit, Mich.

### CATERING AND LUNCHEON

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 292 Woodward av., Manufacturers of high grade French and American ice cream and ice cream puddings, French pastry and fancy cakes.

## Spokane, Wash.

### CLOTHING

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP, 331 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

### GIFT SHOP

THE ARTS & CRAFTS SHOP, 315 SO. HOW







# Stocks Quiet, Closing at Small Net Changes

## PRICES ARE MADE BY PROFESSIONAL MARKET ELEMENT

Traders Are Not Buying or Selling to Any Great Extent—Pacifies Are Conspicuous in Today's Trading

## WATCH CONGRESS

Uncertainty characterizes price movements of the stock market. The week closes with small net changes and a restricted volume of business. The interests do not seem to be in the market, so far as buying or selling is concerned but it is believed that they hold the bulk of the securities. The prices likewise seem to take no interest. Prices are made by professional traders and fluctuations vary with the moods of the few who do the buying and selling.

The tendency seems to be to wait until something develops of a definite character to show how the corporations are to be governed in future. Consequently a close watch is being kept on Congress at present. The tightening in money rates, while a surprise to many, is believed to be only temporary and too much stress should not be placed on this factor.

Stocks opened up well this morning in New York, and a sympathetic advance was noted on the local exchange, although no great gains were made.

Prominent in the early advance were Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific. Great Northern was a weak feature. Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting were in good demand.

There was little business doing throughout the short session in New York. After the early advances prices rounded off. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/4 at 23 3/4 and sagged off fractionally. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 17 1/4 and after improving fractionally declined about a point. Southern Pacific was up 1/4 at the opening at 110 1/4. It advanced to 111 and then sagged off.

Great Northern opened unchanged at 20 1/4 and declined more than 3 points. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/4 at 61 1/4 and rose fractionally further.

North Butte on the local exchange opened up 1/4 at 24 1/4, improved to 25 1/4 and then declined more than a point. Calumet & Arizona opened unchanged at 56 and advanced a point.

LONDON—The stock exchange markets in preparation for the settlement of the usual week-end character. Consols continued depressing and profit-taking continued in home rails.

Americans left off firm at gains over New York parity. Strength in Canadian Pacific was in part due to the reported buying by Berlin and this had favorable sympathetic influence upon Grand Trunk.

Foreigners were irregular and Japanese issues disclosed weakness.

New York copper statistics caused strength in the shares of the respective companies. Rio Tinto gained 1/4 to 70 1/4, a total improvement of 2 per cent over Thursday's final price. De Beers unchanged at 19 1/4.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

## INVESTMENT IN THE NORTHWEST

ST. PAUL—Demand for farm mortgages from insurance companies and banks of the East is larger now than ever, and attitude of eastern financiers toward the Northwest is favorable. Recently officers of a New York insurance company made a trip over the West and South looking in conditions in all parts of the country. They told local brokers that the farmers of the Northwest, especially of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, were the most prosperous as a class of any they had seen, and were enterprising as well. The land values they found to be low.

Directors of a Massachusetts insurance company were here recently and expressed themselves much pleased with this part of the country as a place for investment. A Vermont savings bank has nearly \$15,000,000 in farm mortgages of Iowa and Minnesota and another has \$6,000,000 in the same sort of securities.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT  
Fourth week Nov. \$189,969 \$7,673  
Month Nov. \$728,260 14,714  
From Jan. 1. \$2,812,187 24,750

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC  
Fourth week Nov. \$85,919 \$12,092  
Month Nov. \$286,047 41,291  
From Jan. 1. \$2,575,151 223,786

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC  
Fourth week Nov. \$257,335 \$4,288  
Month Nov. \$792,239 106,076  
From Jan. 1. \$2,585,588 264,761

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN  
Fourth week Nov. \$163,675 \$32,182  
Month Nov. \$423,404 41,165  
From Jan. 1. \$1,963,653 171,472

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE  
Fourth week Nov. \$93,872 \$86,829  
Month Nov. \$286,728 286,728  
From Jan. 1. \$1,585,588 171,472

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA  
Fourth week Nov. \$382,500 \$30,700  
Month Nov. \$1,242,500 124,250  
From Jan. 1. \$5,065,500 506,500

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Amalgamated	61 1/4	62	61 1/4	61 1/4
Am. Ag. Chem.	55	55	55	55
Am. Beet Sugar	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Can.	11	11 1/4	11	11 1/4
Am. Car. & Ferry	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am. Malt	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am. Smelting	71	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. T. & T.	138 1/2	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
Am. Woolen	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Anaronda	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Atchafalaya	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
At Coast Line	126	126	126	126
Balt. & Ohio	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Brooklyn R. T.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Canadian Pacific	238 1/2	238 1/2	238 1/2	238 1/2
Central Leather	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Chino	94	94	94	94
Ches. & West	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi. & Gr. West	37	37	37	37
Col. Fuel	26	26	26	26
Con. Gas	137	137	136 1/2	136 1/2
Corn Products	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Frie	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen. Elec.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Gen. Motors	35	35	35	35
Goldfield	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Gr. Nor. Pac.	126 1/2	127	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gr. Nor. Pac.	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Harvard	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Inter-Met.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int. Met. pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Jawa Conv. pf.	30	31 1/2	30	31 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan. & Tex. pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Mar. & C.	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Mam. & C.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
M. & St. L. pf.	59	59	59	59
M. & St. L. pf.	123	123	123	123
M. & St. L. pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
M. & St. L. pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Northern Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
North American	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pennsylvania	121 1/2	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
Peoples Gas	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pittsburg Coal	17	17	17	17
Prested Steel	32	32	32	32
P. & C. Corp.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Reading	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
Republic Steel	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
U. S. Steel	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Rock Island pf.	45 1/4	46	45 1/4	45 1/4
Southern Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Railway	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
St. Paul	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
St. Paul pf.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
St. Paul & N. E.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Tennessee Copper	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Texas Pacific	89	89	89	89
Texas Pacific pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Union Pacific	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

	High	Low	Last
Atchafalaya	99 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
C. & O. G.	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Ill. Cent. & N. E.	79	78 1/2	79
Int. Met.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int. Met. pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Union Pacific	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
U. S. Steel	82	82	82
U. S. Steel pf.	41	40 1/4	41
U. S. Steel pf.	52	51 1/4	52

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	100 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered	101 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2
4s registered	102 1/2	103 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	103 1/2
5s registered	103 1/2	104 1/2
do coupon	103 1/2	104 1/2
6s registered	104 1/2	105 1/2
do coupon	104 1/2	105 1/2

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is again firmer under the influence of a stronger Savannah market and the spot quotation is further advanced to 51 1/2 c. ex-yard.

Rosin—Jobbing parcels are finding a moderate consuming outlet and the tone of the market is steady without further quotable change in values. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.40, Gen. Sam \$6.50, graded B \$6.60, D \$6.65, E \$6.70, F \$6.75, G \$6.80, H \$6.85, I \$6.90, J \$6.95, K \$7.00, L \$7.05, M \$7.10, N \$7.15, O \$7.20, P \$7.25, Q \$7.30, R \$7.35, S \$7.40, T \$7.45, U \$7.50, V \$7.55, W \$7.60, X \$7.65, Y \$7.70, Z \$7.75.

Tar and pitch—Business continues wholly of a jobbing character with quotations unchanged at \$5.75/6 for tar and \$4.25/4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 48 1/2 c. ex-sale; sales, 1038; receipts, 306; exports, 306; stock, 38,410. Rosin firm; sales, 2080; receipts, 3008; exports, 2870; stock, 120,819. Prices: WW \$7.75, WG \$7.50, N \$7.60, H \$6.85, I \$6.40, J \$6.40/6.45, K \$6.37 1/2/6.42 1/2, L \$6.37 1/2/6.40, E \$6.32 1/2/6.35, D \$6.30, B \$6.25.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$5.70; spirits firm; machine 47 1/2 c. tar firm, \$1.80; turpentine firm, hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine firm. 30s. Rosin, American fine steady, 18s. 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet, 15s.

## BETTER SHOWING OF OPERATIONS BY HILL ROADS

NEW YORK—Northern Pacific turned the corner in October and enjoyed an increase in gross and also reflected a gain in net earnings. Great Northern, which has been reporting increased gross every month of the current year, except July, and increased net in every month, had a half million increase in revenue in October and a gain in net of \$509,000.

Northern Pacific's gain in gross in October was \$236,038, but a reduction in operating expenses made net \$552,540 larger than in October, 1910. Maintenance of way and equipment together cost almost \$200,000 less. Transportation expenses, despite the greater amount of business, were \$133,303 under the figures of October of a year ago, a fact that may be considerably influenced by greater train loads.

Great Northern's change in operating expenses in October was small, the total being about \$36,000 less than last year. Both maintenance of way and of equipment were slightly lower, while transportation expenses increased by \$15,000.

St. Paul, which has been said to be the factor responsible for the poor showing of Northern Pacific in the last year, did not uphold this reputation in October. St. Paul, exclusive of the Puget Sound extension, had gross about \$300,000 under 1910. Business of the Puget Sound extension was larger by \$202,000. Net before taxes, of both the companies was about \$100,000 behind last year.

While the operating income of Northern Pacific for the four months of the current year was \$822,469 less than in 1910, officials of the company predict increased earnings in November and December, possibly to wipe out this difference. The company has earned dividend requirements in the first quarter, with a comfortable margin to spare.

St. Paul, exclusive of Puget Sound, at the end of four months was over \$1,500,000 behind last year's figures in operating income.

## HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. Walter Sanborn & Co. of Boston Chamber of Commerce: Arrivals of hay have increased slightly, but mostly of the ordinary and poorer qualities. Lower grades are in rather excessive supply and sell with some difficulty as customers can be found.

On the other hand there is but a slight supply of the better grades on the market and these sell quite readily and command full quotations.

Clover mixed is in rather light supply and is in fair demand, both for export and for local use.

Sales have been: Choice timothy, large bales, \$24; No. 1 timothy, large \$24 and \$25; No. 2 timothy, large \$23; No. 3, 8 1/2 to \$19; light clover mixed \$20 to \$21; red clover mixed \$17 to \$20; long dry straw \$19 and \$20; oat straw, \$9.50 to \$11.

J. E. Soper Co. of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The trade has not been very brisk with us the past week. The weakness in corn has caused the trade to hold off buying for shipment and there seems to have arrived a sufficient quantity of corn to last for a short time. Also the mild weather is against new corn and apt to restrict the buying of it.

There is some little inquiry for future shipment corn and a good part of the trade stands ready to buy corn from January up to July based on the present prices with fair carrying charges added, as it seems reasonable to believe that this year's short crop of corn will sell as high as did last year's bumper crop and last season's corn sold at 86 cents, Boston.

Some corn has arrived out of condition, mostly that shipped from Ohio. The three yellow corn from Chicago and Peoria, which markets have shipped the most of the inspected corn into this territory, has arrived in excellent condition.

The oat trade has been light also. The transit demand is limited to the fancy grades, of which there seems not enough to fill the demand. The lower grades sell slowly.

One surprise has been the advance of another 50c per ton in the price of gluten feed. It was not generally expected by the trade that anything made from corn would be advanced with the raw article inclined to be weak.

Millfeeds have declined a shade. The millfeed market seems to want to advance, but every time it gets a little steam on the trade falls off and prices do accordingly.

This is a season for rigid economy in feeding and it is quite probable that prices for millfeeds will not be maintained for any length of time at a figure which otherwise might be easily arrived at and continued.

Cottonseed meal is relatively the cheapest feed on the whole list. It is selling at about the price of wheat millfeeds. We would not be surprised to see cottonseed meal sell \$1 or \$2 higher by the first of April.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beets easier, Dec. 16s 2 1/2 d. off. Jan. 16s 3 1/4 d. off. May 16s 6 1/4 d. off 1 1/2 d.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Allouez	34	34 1/4	34	34 1/4
Arizona	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Bute Coal	17	17	17	17
Calumet & Ariz.	56	57	56	57
Calumet & Hecla	390	390	390	390
Copper Range	51	51	50 1/4	50 1/4
Franklin	9 1/2	9 1/2	9	9 1/4
Granby	30	30	30	30
Greene-Cananea	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Hobart	45	45	45	45
Noranda	18	18	18	18
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
North Butte	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Old Dominion	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Oceana	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Quincy	64	64	64	64
Santa Fe	1	1	1	1
Shattuck & Ariz.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz.	50	50	50	50
Utah Cons.	16	16	16	16
Utah Copper	50	50	50	50
Wolverine	88	88	88	88

## LAND

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
East Boston	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/4

## TELEPHONES

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
American	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Cumulative	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
New England	156 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2

## RAILROADS

Pharmaceutical pf.....	15	15	14	14
m Sugar.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
m Sugar pf.....	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
m Woolen pf.....	88	88 1/4	88	88 1/4
General Elec.....	152	152 1/2	152	152 1/2
Electric.....	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Elec pf.....	93 1/4	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Gas.....	90	90 1/4	90	90 1/4
Gas pf.....	95	95	95	95
E Cot Yarn.....	105	105	105	105
Illman.....	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Press Button.....	13	13	13	13
Electric pf.....	101 1/4	101 1/4	101	101
Hill & Co.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101
Dried Fruit.....	181 1/4	181 1/4	181 1/4	181 1/2
dorus.....	18	18 1/2	18	18



# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## WHAT THE WEST NEEDS IN COAL LAND LEGISLATION

Question Is Whether the Government Shall Lease or Sell Its Coal Deposits—Opinion of the Geological Survey Director

WASHINGTON—In a recent address by George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, an interesting question relative to the country's coal deposits was set forth. He said in part:

West of the one hundredth meridian lies the nation's greatest coal reserve estimated at more than 1,000,000,000,000 tons of anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous coal and from 60 to 85 per cent of this tonnage is owned by the United States. This fuel reserve is the key to the present and future development of the Rocky mountain region.

Utilization of the waterpower resources will be an important factor locally, and for several decades fuel oil may be expected to affect the industrial situation, but so far as we can now foresee coal must be regarded as the principal future source of power.

The West needs and has a right to demand full opportunity for development, but that does not include the right to inflict an unearned speculative tax on the future consumer. The coal operator may justly ask, two things—first, the right to occupy an area sufficiently large for economic operation, and second, freedom from too great investment risks. Both of these factors are in reality of hardly less interest to the public than to the operator, for upon them depends in the last analysis much that determines prices and concerns general welfare.

The public should also demand that no right to the public coal land shall be granted except for present use. Actual development must be made the first condition of occupancy of any part of what now remains of the public domain.

The large holdings of coal land in the West legitimately acquired through railroad grants, by coal companies through dummy entries, and by purchase of agricultural entries as well as those patented to the states as non-mineral lands, together constitute a supply of coal land that has practically met the demand.

Up to the present time the acquisition of the coal land in the public domain has been largely accomplished without recourse to the coal-land law, so that the question becomes opportune: Is the present coal-land law adequate to meet present and future needs?

This law, by its provision for the valuation of coal lands at an adequate price, makes possible a selling price that may promote development and at the same time prevent monopolization and discourage speculative holding. The purchaser actually pays a flat rate per acre actually buys the coal by the ton at prices graded according to the quality and the character of the coal.

In the four years following the adoption of the policy of classifying and valuing the coal lands the sales have increased 12½ per cent in acreage and 36 per cent in value, as compared with the four years preceding, and this in spite of the fact that the four years since July 1, 1907, have included a period of industrial depression and slow recovery as contrasted with the preceding period of boom conditions. So far as its provision for pricing is concerned, the present law appears to be as satisfactory as a sale law can be.

In one serious respect, however, the present law is absolutely out of accord with good mining practice, in that it restricts large purchases to a maximum of 160 acres for an individual and of 640 acres for an association. The fixed charges of a modern coal mine so equipped as to safeguard life and property and to secure maximum recovery are too high to be assessed against the tonnage of so small a tract.

The homestead law expresses the spirit of American institutions in that it has encouraged every citizen to own a home, but there is neither sentiment nor sense in a proposition to sell at a low price 160 acres of coal land to an individual—every citizen does not need to own a coal mine.

The difficulties involved in the administration of the present law intimates the wisdom of considering the other method of disposition, namely, a leasing system. As Secretary Fisher has stated, "It may well be that a liberal but wisely protected leasing law would be found to promote development more vigorously than any system of outright purchase."

The greatest advantage of the leasing system, both to the operator and to the public, is relief from the capital outlay now required in the acquisition of the large acreage absolutely necessary for a modern mine. This argument advanced against the present policy of valuing the public coal lands at even conservative prices thus becomes an argument for a leasehold law.

The objections made to a leasing system are, first, that the eastern coal lands were disposed of in fee and that the West deserves the same treatment; and, further, that the natural resources of the West should not be made a source of profit to relieve the eastern taxpayer. The large tonnage of coal now mined under lease meets the objection to direct government leasing, and as regards the argument of reserving the western resources for the West, it should be noted that under the present system of sale the proceeds from the coal lands go directly into western development through the reclamation fund, and it is proper to expect that any leasing law

would make similar disposition of the proceeds.

Other objections express a fear that the cost of coal to the consumer would be increased; but the royalty paid into the United States treasury can be no greater a tax upon the consumer than the royalty paid to the state of Colorado or to a railroad land company. The average price of bituminous coal at the mine in the United States last year was \$1.12, which usually includes a royalty to private owners or an equivalent interest charge, either of which would probably be greater than any government royalty.

If we consider the lease as contrasted with sale outright to the coal operator, the reduction in capital necessary for original investment and the elimination of many of the risks in such investment must result in reducing cost of operation to the mine owner and thus make possible a correspondingly lower price of coal to the consumer.

The other objection to the lease system is that based upon fears of expensive federal management and of inefficient administration or even maladministration. If we look out across the Pacific, we discover that a governmental leasing system for coal lands is not a theory but an actual working fact. The Anglo-Saxon peoples of the Australasian states have found the leasing system not only practicable, but indeed preferable to the sale of coal lands. In New Zealand, where for 30 years the laws have permitted to the operator a choice of either sale or lease of public mineral lands, a conclusive argument for the leasing system is given in the latest statistics of mineral production, which show that approximately 90 per cent of the total mineral product of that country was mined under leasehold.

## BRIGHT FUTURE IS IN STORE FOR LINSEED

NEW YORK—The permanent form of organization of American Linseed, effected Wednesday, should result in a prosperous future. In the old board of directors, R. H. Adams was the only practical linseed oil man, but all of the five new directors are members of the company's working force and know the business.

In 1901 Rockefeller interests obtained control and from 1903 to 1909 was a period of gradual rehabilitation. This was largely brought about through loans made to the company by John D. Rockefeller from time to time when additional working capital was needed. Since 1909 earnings have steadily dropped off owing largely to decreased consumption. In 1908 net profits were \$979,000, equal to 5.9 per cent on the \$16,750,000 preferred in 1910 \$720,952 equal to 4.3 per cent, and in fiscal year to July 31, 1911, they dropped to \$434,611, equal to only 2.6 per cent.

Even under the new management an early resumption of dividends on the preferred cannot be expected, as the new management will adopt the policy of adding all surplus to working capital until the latter becomes as large as necessary. Working capital has increased from \$1,531,206 in 1909 to \$3,247,119 as of July 31, 1911, despite decrease in earnings.

NEW YORK—Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, for October show an increase of \$260,000 over September and of \$3,000,000 over October, 1910. Exports were valued at \$20,799,591 for October, 1911, comparing with \$20,534,139 in September, 1911, and \$17,452,085 for October, 1910. Taking the October figures of exports of iron and steel are at the rate of \$250,000,000 per annum. Should November and December show same export values in steel and iron as October, the calendar year will show a total of \$247,500,000 in exported products. In 1910 total value was \$200,000,000.

Steel rails to value of \$700,000 were exported in October comparing with \$600,000 shipped abroad in October, 1910. Following are values of exports of iron and steel since 1905: 1911, (est.) \$247,500,000; 1910, \$200,000,000; 1909, \$157,680,331; 1908, \$151,113,114; 1907, \$197,669,781; 1906, \$176,555,588; 1905, \$142,939,500.

Imports of iron and steel increased during October, valuations being \$2,443,023 comparing with \$1,906,288 in September and \$2,080,064 in October, 1910. For first 10 months of current year total value of imported iron and steel products was \$24,663,544 compared with \$22,937,752 for first 10 months in 1910. Imports will fall short about \$8,060,000 this year from last year's total, while exports will show an increase of \$40,000,000.

CONSERVATION POLICY ATTACKED

ST. PAUL—An attack on the administration's conservation policy of reserving lands as "retarding development and constituting an injustice to the present and future" was made here today at a meeting of the Minnesota Development Association, by President Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern railroad.

NEW CONARD CAPITAL

LONDON—The Cunard Steamship Company proposes to reorganize its capital stock with a view to placing its shares in a better position on the stock exchange, paying for the purchase of the further interest it is acquiring in the Anchor Line and providing funds for other developments.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
S. a. m. 41.2; noon 40.1; 4 p. m. 40.1  
Average temperature yesterday, 41.23-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

8 a. m. 41.2; 12 m. 40.1; 2 p. m. 40.1  
Length of day, 9:10

## LOCAL DOMINANCE IN THE STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC GROWING

New England Capital Exerts Important Influence in the Coastwise Business of the Atlantic Seaboard

## INTEREST BROADENS

The Eastern Steamship consolidation serves to bring forcibly to mind the very large influence which Boston and New England capital now possesses in the coastwise traffic of the Atlantic seaboard. Through the newly organized Eastern Steamship Corporation, New England is more emphatically than ever before given entire control of the steamship business moving to the north of Boston, while the eastern and sound lines of the New Haven railroad control the large freight and passenger movement between Boston and New York.

But New England interest in shipping has broadened much more even than this within the last few years. Through the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, New England now exercises a very large influence in the coastwise traffic not only of the southern states, but of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Control of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies is now held in New England and the drift of investment buying is steadily making this control more pronounced. The extent of the transportation interests represented by the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies and the Eastern Steamship Corporation is measured by a fleet of 110 steamers plying from St. John at the farthest eastern point along the coast to the gulf of Mexico, to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and including island services to Porto Rico and Cuba.

The annual gross earnings of these two steamship systems exceed \$25,000,000, while their \$60,000,000 of securities are held by many thousands of investors.

Of course it would be possible to push the influence of Boston and New England capital in the American shipping world much further. For instance, there is the Boston United Fruit Company with its splendid fleet of over 80 boats including 13 of its own specially equipped modern steamers constructed in England. Not only does United Fruit touch every port of importance in tropical America and five of the leading Atlantic ports, but its service is now extended to England and in time will reach the continent of Europe.

New England money has for years also been prominent in the affairs of the Pacific Coast Company, one of the few really successful steamship ventures on the Pacific side. The New England investment in this company has for years been of very large proportions and is gradually becoming more extended.

## IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS DURING MONTH OCTOBER

NEW YORK—Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, for October show an increase of \$260,000 over September and of \$3,000,000 over October, 1910. Exports were valued at \$20,799,591 for October, 1911, comparing with \$20,534,139 in September, 1911, and \$17,452,085 for October, 1910. Taking the October figures of exports of iron and steel are at the rate of \$250,000,000 per annum. Should November and December show same export values in steel and iron as October, the calendar year will show a total of \$247,500,000 in exported products. In 1910 total value was \$200,000,000.

Steel rails to value of \$700,000 were exported in October comparing with \$600,000 shipped abroad in October, 1910. Following are values of exports of iron and steel since 1905: 1911, (est.) \$247,500,000; 1910, \$200,000,000; 1909, \$157,680,331; 1908, \$151,113,114; 1907, \$197,669,781; 1906, \$176,555,588; 1905, \$142,939,500.

Imports of iron and steel increased during October, valuations being \$2,443,023 comparing with \$1,906,288 in September and \$2,080,064 in October, 1910. For first 10 months of current year total value of imported iron and steel products was \$24,663,544 compared with \$22,937,752 for first 10 months in 1910. Imports will fall short about \$8,060,000 this year from last year's total, while exports will show an increase of \$40,000,000.

CONSERVATION POLICY ATTACKED

ST. PAUL—An attack on the administration's conservation policy of reserving lands as "retarding development and constituting an injustice to the present and future" was made here today at a meeting of the Minnesota Development Association, by President Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern railroad.

NEW CONARD CAPITAL

LONDON—The Cunard Steamship Company proposes to reorganize its capital stock with a view to placing its shares in a better position on the stock exchange, paying for the purchase of the further interest it is acquiring in the Anchor Line and providing funds for other developments.

## PRODUCE

### Arrivals

Str. Canopic, from Mediterranean ports, with 100 bags beans, 31,466 bxs macaroni, 57 bags figs, 200 bags alfalfa, 78 bags rice, 200 bbls 305 bags, 85 cs walnuts, 135 bags 1443 cs chestnuts, 38 bxs lemons.

Str. Herman Winter, from New York, with 156 bxs oranges, 35 bxs raisins, 32 cs figs, 5 bbls grapes, 10 bxs dates, 564 bxs 6 bbls macaroni.

Str. Juniata, due tomorrow from Norfolk, has 263 bbls spinach, 48 cts parsley, 675 bags peanuts, 810 bxs oranges.

## PROVISIONS

### Boston Receipts

For the day—Apples 5731 bbls, 3835 bxs, Florida oranges 1552 bxs, lemons 348 bxs, pineapples 12 cts, grapes 5 bbls, raisins 1300 bxs, figs 32 pkgs, dates 1960 bxs, potatoes 32,915 bush, sweet potatoes 101 bbls, onions 1010 bush.

For the week—Apples 27,877 bbls, 20,178 bxs, cranberries 263 bbls, Florida oranges 22,739 bxs, California oranges 792 bxs, lemons 5114 bxs, bananas 48,533 stems, coconuts 600 bags, California fruit two cars, pineapples 247 cts, grapes 6971 bbls, 5022 bbls, 2000 carriers, raisins 9083 bxs, figs 3345 pkgs, dates 2887 bxs, peanuts 3072 bags, potatoes 156,434 bush, sweet potatoes 1668 bbls, onions 17,126 bush.

### Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 2422 pkgs, last year 1919 pkgs; for the week 20,660 pkgs.

### Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.25@5.75; in wood, clear, \$4@4.60; winter wheat patents, \$4.65@4.90; straight \$4.40@4.70; clear \$4.10@4.50; Kansas hard winter patents, in June \$4.80@5.40; rye flour, \$5.10@5.80; graham flour, \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carlots on spot, new No. 3 yellow, 73c; new yellow, 72c; to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 69½¢ @70c; new yellow 69c@69½c.

Oats—Carlots on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56c, No. 2 55c, No. 3 54½¢; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 55½¢@56c, 36 to 38 lbs 55¢@55½¢, 34 to 36 lbs 53¢@54c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.50@1.52 100-lb bag, granulated \$4@4.20, bolted \$3.90@4.10; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$27.50@28c, winter \$27.75@28c; middlings \$28@30; mixed feed \$28@31; red dog \$32.25; cottonseed meal \$30@30.50, hominy feed \$31.50, linseed meal \$39@39.50, stock feed \$30.75, gluten feed \$31.90.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$26.50@27.50, No. 1 \$25.50@26.50, No. 2 \$21.50@24, No. 3 \$18@19, No. 1 Canadian \$25@25.50; straw, rye \$19@20; oat \$9.50@10.

Butter—Northern creamery, 35@36c; western creamery, 35c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henery, 49¢@51c; eastern, best, 42¢@46c; western, best, 33¢@34c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu. \$2.55@2.60; medium choice hand picked, \$2.30@2.50; California small white \$2.65@2.70; yellow eyes, best, \$2.40@2.50; red kidney, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$2.05@2.15; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$3@3.75.

Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$1.75@2.50; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.95@2.50.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2@3; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50@9.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

### Boston Receipts

Today, 1163 bbs 600 lbs 73,000 lbs butter, 416 bxs cheese, 572 cs eggs; 1910, 650 lbs 42,793 lbs butter, 70 bxs cheese, 459 cs eggs.

For the week, 1911, 13,783 lbs 9880 bbs 881,365 lbs butter 3187 bxs cheese, 5730 cs eggs; 1910, 9185 lbs 8630 bbs 482,622 lbs butter, 1399 bxs cheese, 4545 cs eggs.

### New York Receipts

NEW YORK—Today, 7009 pkgs butter, 1291 bxs cheese, 2786 cs eggs.

1910—4369 pkgs butter, 893 bxs cheese, 5563 cs eggs.

For the week, 1911—36,262 pkgs butter, 12,503 bxs cheese, 26,838 cs eggs. 1910—34,355 pkgs butter, 11,495 bxs cheese 38,121 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram

Butter—Market unsettled; spec 37½¢, ex 36½¢, hid spec 35c.

Cheese—Market firm; hid spec 16c, average fancy 15½¢@15¾¢, fresh spec 15¼¢@15½¢.

Egg market unsettled, ex 1st 36@38c, 1st 34@35c, hid spec marks 24½¢@25c.

### Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Dec 8 at 30½¢.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market firm Dec 8; ex 37c, No. 1 pkgs 22c. Receipts 6440. Egg market firm; 1st 28@30c, ordinary 1st 25@27c; reets 1907.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian colored 70.6, white 70.

### Foreign Market News

Latest cable advices from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as firm and active. There was a soft spot in the market early in the week, but under continued light arrivals and more active trading the market has recovered and closes decidedly firm in seller's favor. Finest grades, Danish, 29½¢@30½¢; New Zealand, 28½¢@29½¢; Irish and Australian, 28¢@29c; Canadian and Argentine, 27¢@28c; Siberian, 26½¢@27½¢.

Cheese markets are very firm. Most holders are indifferent sellers except at an advance. Market closes decidedly strong at 15½¢@15¾¢ for finest Canadian.

## HOLIDAY SALES ARE ATTRACTING MOST ATTENTION

NEW YORK—Retailers throughout the country are now actively engaged in pushing holiday sales, says the Dry Goods Economist. Interest for the present, therefore, is largely distracted from other lines. With some concerns, moreover, the approach of the annual inventory dictates the deferring of purchases, where possible, in order to keep stocks low. With concerns that take inventory on Jan. 31—and these are the large majority—clearing sales for the reduction of stocks will be put into effect immediately after Christmas, and preparations for such sales in the way of picking up of jobs and specials are now being completed. In women's garment departments an effort is already being made to attract trade by means of specially low prices. Preparations for the January white sales are creating some activity, notably among muslin underwear manufacturers.

In the wholesale markets a feature of the week has been the reduction in prices of various brands of bleached cottons.

In Chicago trade has been stimulated by a clearing sale in which many of the leading wholesale concerns have joined and to which retailers have responded liberally. Chicago houses are now making extensive preparations to start a vigorous spring campaign immediately after Christmas. In St. Louis jobbing business shows a marked increase on holiday merchandise, but other lines are quiet and orders for future delivery are generally below normal. Western retailers are optimistic both as to present and future trade conditions.

In the South less confidence is expressed, as a result of the comparatively low prices now ruling for cottons.

The holiday business everywhere, however, appears to be well up to expectations, partly, no doubt, because appeals to the public to be forelashed with their Christmas shopping have created unusual activity at this period of the season.

## WILL BE A NEW ISSUE OF BONDS

NEW YORK—It appears that the \$13,108,398, 50-year debenture bonds, which the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has asked the public service commission for permission to issue constitutes a new issue, and not part of any bonds at present authorized.

The petition does not state the rate of interest which the new bonds will bear, but it says that the annual interest charge on them will be \$383,352. This would be at the rate approximately of 4.45 per cent a year.

Presumably this rather peculiar rate of interest is made on the bonds so that the market value of the entire issue would be just about what the New York, New Haven & Hartford paid for its shares of the Ontario & Western when purchased in 1904. This was \$45 a share, or \$13,112,000 for the 291,600 shares purchased.

## DIVIDENDS

The Mattapan Trust Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 7.

The National Bank of Cuba has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its stock, payable to holders of record Dec. 30.

The American Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Laurentide Company, Ltd. of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. This places stock on an 8 per cent basis, compared with 6 per cent rate previously paid.

The Northern Securities Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 10 to holders of the certificates for full shares. Books close Dec. 27 and reopen Jan. 11. This is a reduction of 1 per cent from the last previous dividend of 4 per cent, which was paid Jan. 10, 1911.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Dec. 30.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Excess cash reserve, increase.....	\$20,500
Loans, decrease.....	40,800
Specie, decrease.....	10,300
Legal tenders, decrease.....	10,000
Net deposits, decrease.....	48,880
Circulation, increase.....	32,000
Total loans.....	1,830,650.00

The surplus of the banks is \$4,081,509, as compared with \$4,075,950 a year ago and \$10,381,800 two years ago.

ACTUAL BANK STATEMENT

Loans.....	\$1,830,650.00	\$45,853.000
Deposits.....	1,672,940.00	38,281.000
Circulation.....	51,362.00	701.000
Specie.....	307,396.00	431.000
Legal tenders.....	83,842.00	2,160.000
Cash reserve.....	300,238.00	1,749.000
Cash surplus.....	378,541.750	8,633.350
Bank cash in vts.....	11,696,250	10,387.500
Tr. co. cash in vts.....	327,407.000	7,314.000
Tr. co. cash in vts.....	62,831.000	5,562.000
Tr. co. cash in vts.....	51,515.000	29.000

\*Decrease.  
Actual surplus banks alone last year \$6,131,075 and two years ago \$10,375,525.

land, 28½¢@29½¢; Irish and Australian, 28¢@29c; Canadian and Argentine, 27¢@28c; Siberian, 26½¢@27½¢.

Cheese markets are very firm. Most holders are indifferent sellers except at an advance. Market closes decidedly strong at 15½¢@15¾¢ for finest Canadian.

TO NET 3.60 PER CENT

## CITY OF EVERETT, MASS.

### 4 Per Cent Coupon Bonds



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON'S BOY MESSENGERS  
CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The district messenger service has celebrated its twenty-first birthday and in the drill hall in Davies street some 500 old boys witnessed a pantomime arranged and acted by some of those who have taken their place in the ranks.

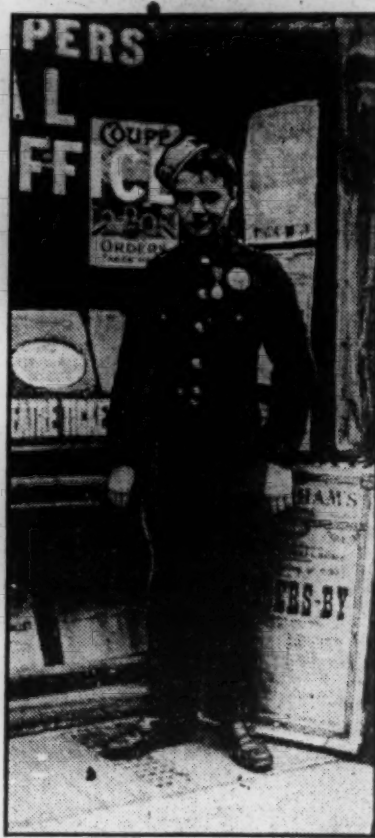
The Duke of Norfolk, in welcoming the old boys, congratulated them on the smartness of their appearance. Referring to the messenger boys, his grace said:

"The way we trust them and the way that trust is never belied, in spite of the temptations and difficulties of their duties, is an example to the whole business life of London."

The duke gave a list of positions which were held by the old boys of the district messenger service. Some are engaged as clerks in stockbrokers and newspaper offices, banks, insurance and steamship offices. Some are farmers in Canada, petty officers in the royal navy, gymnastic instructors, detectives, chauffeurs and footmen. One of them has a coconut plantation in the Fiji islands and provides coconut shies for the Fiji royal family.

Those who remember "Jaggers," the boy messenger who at a moment's notice undertook to take a letter to America, returning to England in record time, will be glad to hear that he is now the manager of an oil shop in the Battersea Park road.

The first office of the district messengers was opened 21 years ago at Charing Cross, with one officer and six boys. Now there are 140 men on the adult



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

DISTRICT MESSENGER BOY

staff and 800 messengers. During the coronation this number was increased to 11,000.

CENTRALIZATION  
IN SOUTH AFRICA  
IS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

DURBAN, S. Africa—A resolution was unanimously passed at a congress of the South African Unionist party recently to the effect that while recognizing that the Union act contemplated a certain amount of centralization the congress protested against the excessive centralization as leading to delay in the transaction of business. The resolution also set forth that in the organization of the civil service the government had departed from the letter as well as from the spirit of the union.

AUSTRALIAN STATE  
IS NEEDING LABOR

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Australia—The trade and commerce of South Australia continue to show considerable activity. An increased area of new land was sown this year and a satisfactory harvest is expected. The prosperity of the agricultural harvest is reflected in the population centers, where building operations are going on apace.

The superintendent of the government labor exchange reports that building operations are extending to such an extent that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable tradesmen. Bricklayers, masons, plasterers and carpenters are all in good demand for town and country work at top wages, but they cannot be obtained. Any competent tradesmen of the above trades need not be out of work one day.

NEW GUINEA COAL  
FOUND EXCELLENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—News of an important discovery of coal in the wilds of New Guinea has been received by the Royal Geographical Society. The discovery is the result of the expedition in Central Papua which was undertaken by Donald Mackay and William Little.

These travelers went in the government steamer Merrie England to Yule island, being transported thence to the mainland in whale boats. It was in the several creeks which they crossed that coal was found and it appears to be of excellent quality.

MYSTERIOUS CONTINENT OF  
ATLANTIS CALLED REALITY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—At a meeting of the members of the Academie des Sciences just held at the Institut, an interesting communication was made by M. Edmond Perrier on the subject of the existence of Atlantis, the mysterious lost continent which according to legend joined together at one time the continents of Africa and America.

M. Perrier read a series of notes made by the naturalist M. Germain giving the result of his investigation of the living and fossilized flora and fauna of Cape Verde and the Canary islands, as well as of those islands still visible which form, he states, the lost remnants of the vanished continent.

The fossils in Mauritania and in America are in all cases absolutely identical and M. Germain, who has studied these questions with the most minute patience, says that at San Thomas the corals agree

TOWN UNDER A ROOF  
IS PHRASE APPLIED  
TO LONDON BUILDING

Great Structure Will Have  
1000 Persons in 500 Flats  
and Apartments, Also Big  
Market and Rows of Shops

## SIDING PROMISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An immense building is to be erected at Clapham Junction, the architect being J. S. Gibson. This building is to be in itself a town, and the architect has explained the scheme to a representative of the Standard.

There are two tendencies observable, he says, in the cities of today. One is for people to live in garden villages in large tracts of country, the other is for them to be gathered together in immense buildings near their work. The Clapham scheme is to carry out the latter alternative.

There is at present no great distributing center for the south of London. People have at present to go to Covent Garden market. Clapham Junction, with all its converging railway lines, is an excellent spot for a center and the sub-basement of the buildings will be a great market that will serve the whole of south London. The London and North Western railway is to run a siding right into the building, so that there will be every facility for the cheap and speedy centralization and distribution of supplies.

Above the underground market there will be an arcade running right round the building with large shops on each side. It is hoped that a universal stores, such as Harrods, or Whiteleys, or Selfridges, may take the shop floor.

Above the shops will be five floors, containing 200 flats, ranging in size from two to five rooms, and 300 bachelor apartments of one room each. Each flat will have its own telephone and its own bathroom. At the top of the building, and covering its entire area, will be a glass-covered roof garden, with a skating rink, children's playground and band stand. The center of the building will be occupied by club premises for men and women, with restaurant, gymnasium, concert halls and other rooms.

The rooms will be let furnished and the rent will include membership of the club, electric lighting and heating and the keeping of the rooms clean and in order by the building staff of attendants.

The rent will average about 12 shillings (\$2.88) a room with a reduction in the case of the large flats. It is calculated that 1000 people will live in this building, which will be commenced in about two months time. The cost of the structure itself will be £175,000, but this will not include the furnishing of all internal fittings. This is the first building of its kind to be erected in any city of the world.

SCHWABEN TAKES  
CHANCELLOR FOR  
VOYAGE IN AIR

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg allowed himself the recreation of a two-hour's trip in the Schwaben recently. The chancellor was accompanied by his wife, and there were in all 18 passengers. The course taken was over Potsdam and the Havel, where the landscape as seen from the airship windows is particularly beautiful, and the entire party was most enthusiastic. On the following afternoon the chief of police, Herr von Jagow, went for a sail in the Schwaben, and he too pronounced it a wonderful experience. The eleventh Zeppelin dirigible is now approaching completion.

IRISH SAVINGS  
ARE INCREASING

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The report of the Irish department on the banking, railway and shipping statistics for the first six months of 1911, has just been laid before Parliament, showing an increase of £3,500,000 in the deposits and cash balances in Irish joint stock banks, as compared with June, 1910.

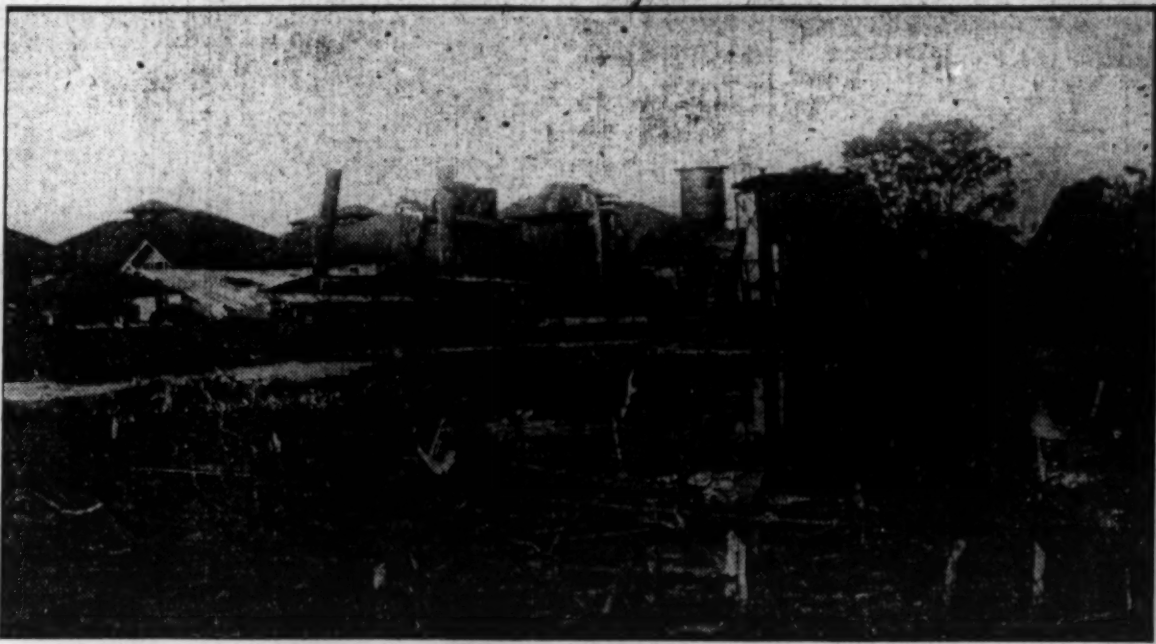
The increase in the number of accounts for 1910 in the Irish postoffice and trustees' savings banks amounted to 30,800 on those of the previous year. In the various government stocks held there was an increase of £2,631,000 in June, 1911, as compared with June, 1910.

## IRON TRADE BOOM REPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There has been a trade boom among the ironmasters in the Midlands. One firm has received a very large order for the best bars at £1 above the average price, and unmarked bars advanced to £3 15s., which is a figure that has not been touched for three years. Circulars have been issued advancing prices 10s. per ton. A premium of 10s. per ton is also being paid for supplies of the best thin sheets.

## PANAMA STILL SHOWS FRENCH MACHINERY



(Photo by G. F. Wigginton)

Background of photograph shows one of many relics of France's attempt to construct a canal across the isthmus of Panama—Similar debris can be seen at many points in the Canal Zone—United States has made use of several French dredges and engines

BALFOUR'S PLACE  
IS SKETCHED BY  
IRISH JOURNALIST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—T. P. O'Connor in a recent T. P.'s Weekly, speaking of Mr. Balfour's retirement from the leadership of the opposition says: "He is one of the many examples in my parliamentary experience of the man of letters who has strayed or been forced into political life by irresistible circumstances; and, like all such men of letters, Mr. Balfour always seemed to me to feel rather like an exile in a foreign land in the House of Commons."

"I have little doubt that his happiest hours were spent in his library, and with his pen in his hand. He is a thorough Scotsman; and there is no Scotsman who has not in him the stuff of a metaphysician. . . . It has often struck me, when listening to Mr. Balfour's speeches in the House of Commons, that he was a philosopher suddenly turned into a world strange and foreign to him."

"He has raised debate often; but he has raised it to thoughts which find little place in the day-to-day thought and work of a practical assembly. He has been talking and thinking of the eternal verities, while the true parliamentarian has his eyes on the orders of the day; his mind has been on the purely intellectual side of everlasting problems, while the practical politician has been thinking of the political machine—he, philosophy; they, stuffed caucuses."

TURKEY TO HAVE  
ELECTRIC LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—It is understood that the Turkish minister for public works has entered into an agreement with the firm of Lenz & Co. of Berlin for the construction of an electric railway at a cost of \$20,000,000. Starting in the center of Stamboul, the line will pass the Sublime Porte and cross the Golden Horn by a new bridge. From this point it will run through Galata along the Bosphorus to the Black sea, the total length being some 32 kilometers.

## FORMER SULTAN SURRENDERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—According to the Journal, Dumdurrat, the former Sultan of Wadai, has surrendered himself unconditionally to the French authorities. Having been expelled from the Massalit country by the local Sultan, he proceeded to the frontier where he was met by a French detachment and taken to Abeshr. He was informed by Colonel Largeau that he would be exiled to Ft. Lamy, south of Lake Chad, and that he would receive a small pension from the French government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA OPENING  
HER LAND FOR SETTLEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Australia—The progressive policy of opening up crown lands for settlement is being vigorously pursued by the government. Every facility for intending settlers to take up crown lands is afforded in South Australia, the purchase-money and rent being fixed according to the actual value of the land after careful inspection by the land board.

In no state of the commonwealth has the agricultural industry advanced more than in South Australia, and the general recognition of this fact has led to an ever-increasing demand for land. To meet this demand the work of surveying new land is being rapidly proceeded with. Over 100,000 acres in various hundreds in Eyre's peninsula are now open for application, and a total of 220,000 acres in the hundreds of Smeaton and Pascoe, on the Derke's Peak railway line, and in the hundred of Travers, northeast of

COPARTNERSHIP  
IS GIVEN SUPPORT  
FROM EARL GREY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The board of management of the Co-Partnership Tenants, Ltd., entertained Earl Grey at the Holborn restaurant on his return home from Canada. Lord Grey was one of the first influential supporters of the Garden city movement.

Lord Grey, in reply to the toast of "Our Guest," said that if he had not ventured to disseminate his faith in co-partnership throughout the Dominion of Canada, it was that had he done so he would have been the most unpopular Governor-General Canada had ever had. Owing to the system that existed in Canada, as it existed in this country, of representing local majorities only, the influence of a small organized minority like that of the retail grocers had a very potent influence on politicians of both parties.

It remained for the new Canadian Parliament to pass an act giving to the workmen of Canada the same rights of combining together for cooperative purposes as were enjoyed by the people of England. Wherever he found a man who was heart and soul a cooperativer partner he found a man who was an advocate of proportional representation. Cooperation was gaining an increasing hold on the convictions of reflecting men. He believed it was a means of rescuing people from the degradation of the shams.

P. & O. OFFERS  
CHEAP PASSAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Peninsular & Oriental Company's new steamship Ballarat, which is now on her maiden voyage to Australia via the Cape of Good Hope, is the first of a new fleet for the Australian service, and is designed for one class of passengers only, namely, those who are only able to pay a small amount for their passage.

The Ballarat is a vessel of 20,000 tons displacement, with accommodation for 1100 passengers, and the company claims that there is no ship in the world offering such good accommodation for third-class passengers. A sister ship, the Belitana, is at present under construction, and should be ready for sea by the spring of next year.

## RUSSIA ASSISTS FACTORIES

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—To encourage the manufacture of agricultural implements in Russia the financial committee of the Duma has passed a bill by which factories shall be exempted from the industrial tax. This law is to remain in force until the expiration of the Russo-German commercial treaty.

BRIDGE OPENING  
IN JAPAN SEEN  
BY 100,000 PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—The opening of traffic of a small bridge over a creek is an event that would not attract much attention in another country, but is one held to be of great importance in Japan. The Kanenohashi bridge opening on Nov. 1 was witnessed by fully 100,000 people, attended by all the leading city officials and consuls in Yokohama and hailed as the greatest local event for Yokohama in many years.

At 10 a. m. the chief Shinto priest arrayed in gorgeous robes and attended by acolytes and others performed the curious ceremonies which the usage of centuries has sanctified. The religious rite over, a procession of the oldest inhabitants crossed the bridge in accordance with custom from time immemorial.

Next came the actors and geishas, some garbed as plasterers and chanting songs and these again were followed by elderly women in full drag. After these the quaintest of little geishas appeared clad in brilliant scarlet and blue, and then many representative classes followed.

The enthusiasm of the people was extraordinary and all day long and far into the night the event was celebrated by the letting off of fireworks. Every house and shop in the vicinity had been ordered to be decorated by the police authorities and the effect was one which gave the foreigner the impression that at least a coronation had taken place.

## NEW WALKING RECORD MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

MILAN, Italy—A walking record has been established by an Englishman, H. V. L. Ross, on a 12½-mile circuit in the neighborhood of this city. Mr. Ross succeeded in covering a distance of 62½ miles in 10h. 23m. 11s. A previous feat performed by Mr. Ross was his walk from London to Brighton in 8h. 11m. 14s.

**BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.**  
Christmas Gifts  
Pendant Ear Drops—Diamond Lavalieres  
Opera Jewelry  
A large assortment of Antiques  
NECKLACES  
OF  
FINEST ORIENTAL PEARLS  
511 WASHINGTON ST. • 324 BOYLSTON ST.

**Long JEWELER**  
Actual Size.  
1—Gold Brooch, Heavy 14k. set genuine pearls. 9.50  
2—Gold Brooch, Heavy 14k. cross and crown, set genuine pearls. 7.50  
3—Bar Pin, 14k. 2.50  
Mail Orders Filled. Return Privilege  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
41 SUMMER STREET**

**CHRISTMAS GIFTS OF JEWELS**  
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, SAPPHIRES  
PENDANTS  
BRACELETS  
SAUTOIRS  
RINGS  
AND THE NEW  
JABOT PIN  
MOUNTED IN PLATINUM  
**Smith Patterson & Co.**  
52 SUMMER STREET

**Baby's Bazaar**  
372 Boylston Street, Boston.  
It's over the Cadillac Warehouses. Do see the Christmas gifts they have. Everything is so dainty and cute; all sorts of ingenious toys for babies. The display of both robes for little folks in imported washable silk, pink and blue—blanket bath robes—just like the grown-ups—exquisite silk wrap-ups tufted with bow knots—any of which would make a delightful gift, is difficult for a mother to resist. It's so easy to shop there. You can sit in one of the easy chairs and everything is brought to you. Don't fail to see the display. MARY J.

**KING ARTHUR FLOUR**  
MINNESOTA  
Highest Grade Possible to Produce  
Strictly an Unbleached Flour  
SANDS, TAYLOR & WOOD CO.

**ENGRAVED CARDS**  
BRETT'S  
30 BRUMFITT ST. BOSTON.  
**WARREN H. COLSON**  
184 Boylston St., Boston  
is a liberal buyer of postage stamp collections and old letters bearing stamps. The collection is offered, sometimes from one of the largest and without exception, the highest price of stamps in America.

**XMAS CARDS 5c to 75c**  
**DAMON'S** H. H. Carter & Co.  
7 Pemberton St. (Just off Scollay Sq.)  
**CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS**  
A Great Variety of Pretty Styles with Beautiful Sentiments.  
57-59 Franklin St., Boston  
**Ward's**



# THE HOME FORUM

## Masters of Etching

FREDMORE'S second and last lecture in London on the "Masters of Etching" was delivered at Messrs. Agnew's gallery before the members of the Fine Art Trade Guild. On this occasion the lecturer dealt exclusively with the moderns, beginning with Goya, whom he described as "that erratic, audacious and revolutionary Spaniard, who upset so many agreeable conventions, in life as well as in art."

Goya was seen most characteristically in the plates of the "Caprices," a wonderful series which revealed nearly all the artist's moods and in which the technique was only less varied than even the satirical inventions themselves. But Goya had in reality no hand in that revival of etching which came first to France then to England in the middle of the nineteenth century.

The originators of the revival were Jacquemart, the most perfect etcher of still life the world had ever seen, and Braquemond, and Meryon the greatest genius and the most influential artist of all, who like so many of them passed unrecognized during his lifetime. In England the leaders of the movement were first Whistler and Seymour Haden, then Cameron and Muirhead Bone. In conclusion Mr. Wedmore made a passing reference to Zorn, the Swede, and his wonderful portrait of Renan.

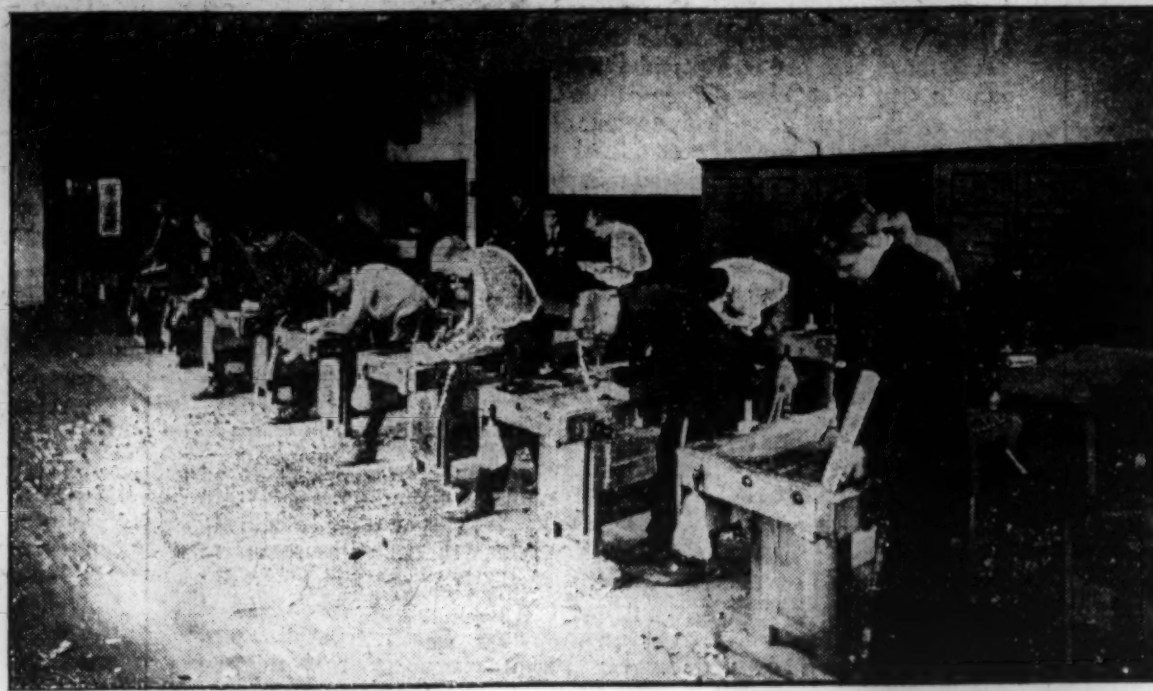
## ASPECTS AND PROSPECTS OF MANUAL TRAINING

MANUAL training is growing more and more into favor, and is a development of modern educational work which promises many good things for children. In Red Wing, Minn., the people have put \$60,000 into a new manual training school, which probably outranks anything else in the state in splendid equipment.

The cut shows the boys at work in the carpentry class, where already a notably excellent course of training has been carried out.

Domestic branches for girls, including cooking and sewing, also have been a success in the Red Wing school, and likewise herald the coming of more practical equipment for the actual demands of everyday life for all young people.

That education should not be one-sided modern thinkers are beginning to realize. The real object of book study even, has not been so much to teach what is in the books as to develop the thinking powers, so that the child may have the key to all books and all work. Now if the power of thinking things out can be developed by the boy just as well



SCENE IN CARPENTER SHOPS IN NEW MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT RED WING, MINN.

### Some Derivations

When we say that one is frank, or that we "frankly confess," is it not interesting to know that the word comes from the Franks, a powerful German tribe who in the fifth century possessed themselves of ancient Gaul, giving it the name of France? They called themselves the Franks, or the free, and being a courageous and truthful people, gave their name to those virtues. From this comes "franking," sending letters free of postage, franchise, enfranchisement and frank pledge.

Our word tribulation comes from the Latin tribulum, a threshing instrument or harrow, and capriciousness being a mental trait as uncertain as are the unexpected antics of a goat.

It is amusing to trace the etymology of the word squirrel and find that it comes from this little animal's habit of sitting under the shadow of his own tail.

Kind, kindly and kindness all come from the old English kin. Mankind means man-kinned or related, and kindness is an acknowledgment of our kinship.—Chicago Journal.

If you have a mind to adorn your city by consecrated monuments, first consecrate in yourself the most beautiful monument of gentleness and justice and benevolence.—Epictetus.

### REPRESENTATIVE'S OPINIONS

ONE of the representatives chosen by the people of Massachusetts has set forth in the Atlantic, in a very able manner, his ideas on the subject of representative government, and the article is of much interest as holding a brief for the form of government which the writer, Congressman McCall, stands for. He finds that when Thomas Jefferson stated that the rights of the people can be secured only through government by the people, acting not in person but by representatives chosen by themselves, Jefferson was stating a new discovery, and that what is called the progressive idea of the initiative and referendum is really a reactionary movement back to a system tried by the Greeks and proved a failure.

He finds that all the people cannot possibly investigate all the bearings of all the laws, in complex modern society, and reminds one that in the Legislature the various bills are referred to special committees who are supposed to investigate and bring all the data pro and con before the rest of the legislators. This process often requires weeks of study, and the bill may be debated for several days before a final decision is arrived at.

To illustrate his point he cites a recent election in one of the cities of the United States when the people passed their own proposed laws which filled a vol-

ume of 200 pages. He questions whether the voters had even read the laws, to say nothing of having investigated their bearing on the good of all the people. The result of such a popular effort to legislate, he thinks, is hinted at in the following instance of a blockade of justice. He says:

There are two ways of pursuing the salmon fisheries in the Columbia river; in the lower and sluggish waters of the stream fishing is done with the net, and in the upper waters with the wheel. The net fishermen desired to prohibit fishing with the wheel, and they procured sufficient signatures and initiated a law having that object in view. On the other hand, the wheel fishermen at the same time wished to restrict fishing with the net, and they initiated a law for that purpose. Both laws went before the people at the same election and they generously passed them both, and thus, so far as the action of the people was concerned, the great salmon fisheries of the Columbia were practically stopped.

Mexicans know a good play from a bad one. On the opening night of a well advertised entertainment at Vera Cruz not long ago more than a thousand persons attended. The following night there were only six persons in the theater.—Indianapolis News.

## LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

INCREASED cost of living is a subject that concerns everybody and everybody seems interested to discuss it, contributing variously to the symposium. Some people take it seriously, some find it a good joke, but almost all are inclined to place the responsibility on someone else. The consumer thinks it is the middleman's fault, the merchant says it is the manufacturer, the manufacturer blames the advance in wages, and no class seems to take to heart the plain fact that though everybody may pay more for his living today than was paid a decade ago, probably nearly everybody is living better than he used to live for the same money in that a car fare will do much more for him than before and also his rent.

Heat, light, water, plumbing, are luxuries in supply or quality; dress materials fine and beautiful, foodstuffs of more variety, if not of better quality, and winter is turned to summer by the supplies of fruits and flowers and vegetables. Any one who enjoys being grateful more than he enjoys fault-finding can discover many ways in which living today is more comfortable and pleasant than it was 10 years ago. With the cheap telephones and trolley systems, the

reduced cost of postage, the improvement in newspapers, the cheaper books and amusements, free education for children constantly bettered—the dweller in any community today, like the dwellers in distant farms and ranches, has a great number of things that would have seemed enviable indeed to people of a generation past.

Observations taken in a dry goods store lately bear out the claim of the merchant that it is partly the exactions of the patron that make necessary the general advance in his prices. Women order goods capriciously, have them sent home on approval, try them, rumple them, and send them back, perhaps to go into the mark-down sale because they are not quite fresh. Many women insist on having every purchase delivered, and all this adds greatly to the expense for the merchant over even a decade ago when society women did not consider it bad form to carry a paper package and when merchants were not outwitting each other in catering to my lady's wayward choice.

At a counter in a shop one saw a lady buy two filmy nets for her hair and two spools of silk. They were charged—remember the clerical labor involved for each item—and ordered sent to her home in a suburban town. She spent 40 cents. Another lady came by and bought three balls of dancing cotton, also charged to her account—15 cents. One of them she put into her handbag, then hesitated a

moment, remarking, "I could carry them all, but they do clutter up my bag so. I guess you'd better send the others." And so they were sent to a town so distant that the far-reaching trolley system of Boston demands two fares of the inhabitants.

Now a lady cannot order a messenger to carry a ball of darning cotton 10 miles for nothing. To be sure the darning cotton may be cheaper than it was 10 years ago, but in other items the merchant has to make up for the immense outlay involved in modern business. Many women refuse to wear articles that are not in the height of fashion. Here again is added risk and cost to the merchant, who must soon put his new goods into a "sale" because their vogues are passing.

In many other directions of supply similar conditions exist, and these things taken in the aggregate no doubt largely explain the advanced cost of living. In some cases these things take the place of former expenditures. If individuals must curtail their outlay in certain directions, many of them, at least, can find advantages elsewhere that offset the limitation in certain kinds of pleasure-seeking.

### BOOK TITLES AND INDEXES

IN an amusing as well as interesting address on the compilation of the subject index of books, given before the Bibliographical Society by Dr. Fortescue, keeper of the printed books in the British museum, he described some of the pitfalls into which the indexers of the recently published fifth volume had nearly fallen.

The great trouble, he said, was in dealing with books whose titles were misleading. There had always been a whole class of authors, male and female, whose delight it was to write, for instance, a straightforward book about Sussex and to christen it "The Glittering Glades of Grassland." Porter's "Music of the Wild" which would appear under "Music" in a title catalogue, was a treatise on natural history. "Light for the Blind" had nothing whatever to do with the eye, but was an appeal on behalf of the African missionaries, and "Earl Percy's Dinner Table" was a history of the American war of independence.

Dr. Fortescue then mentioned that he had come across a book called "The Abbey in the Marsh," giving an account of an abbey which still existed as a ruin, and while there were a dozen photographs, yet from the beginning to the

while he is doing something that makes him practically useful and also interests him nothing is lost and much is gained by the new methods. Nothing can ever take away the value of book study, of course, in so far as it acquaints children with the great literature, history and art of the world, and means association with the best men and women of the race. But if the sterner drill of the curriculum can be worked out by interesting manual training courses, leaving the purely cultural side of book study in the hands of enthusiastic teachers who know and love books for their own sake, then school bids fair to become what it ought to be, the place of happy and delightful occupation for all children.

It would seem that drudgery is no part of a really right system of study nor yet of really right life work. While at present there may have to be imperfections in human ways and methods of study and work, the fact remains that the ideal activity everywhere should be a happy activity, not dreary, grinding toil.

### Miles of Cloth

The French war ministry announces in a little item in Le Temps that it is prepared to sell some 168 kilometers of the kind of cloth from which army uniforms have been made since 1830. The old red trousers and blue blouse of the army of France are to be replaced by the "mignonette green" of the new uniforms.

Think of it! Over 110 miles of cloth have been kept on the shelves of the army supply headquarters simply as an adequate "stock" against current needs. Usually the layman estimates the cost of war in different terms, says the Chicago Post. But the keeping of 110 miles of cloth, thus constantly on hand, gives a new vividness to any conception of the expense of a European standing army. The thought runs on instinctively to conjure up millions of square feet of leather, and uncounted trillions of gilt buttons.

Americans ought to be thankful every day that their country stands outside the circle of continental militarism.

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities. You must originate and you must sympathize. You must possess at the same time the habits of communicating and listening. The union is rare, but irresistible.—Froude.

## Freedom of Shakespeare

THE only shackles Shakespeare was loaded with were the needs and tastes of his public. They were heavy enough, but they were the only ones. The absence of others is so complete and so unique that this characteristic is among the most singular offered to our wonder by his works.

Barring this single exception, no poet east or west of the wide world a freer and clearer gaze. He wrote unhampered by traditions, rules, religious systems. He gave himself the pleasure of showing once that he knew dramatic rules existed, but he left them alone because they were "caviare to the general," and he depended on "the general." They were probably, besides, not so very sweet to him either.

The final result is that, strange as it may seem, he stands much nearer Aristotle than many of Aristotle's learned followers. The great philosopher did nothing but sum up the teachings of good sense and adapt them to Greek manners. The great poet did nothing but follow his own sound nature, and adapt them to English wants. As both were men of genius and both were excellent observers, the one taught and the other acted in similar fashion.—From a lecture "What to Expect of Shakespeare," by J. J. Jusserand, before the British Academy.

### Guarding the Flag

Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, founder and charter regent of the Dorothy Brewer chapter of the D. A. R. of Waltham, Mass., has written a leaflet on the use and the forbidden abuse of the flag which has received the indorsement of the national society.

Mrs. Gibbs' father was once on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, her husband was a drummer boy in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts and her son left Harvard to enlist in the navy during the Spanish war. Mrs. Gibbs has been instructed by the president-general of the national D. A. R. to send copies of her leaflet to the regent of each chapter throughout the country to be distributed among school children.—Milwaukee Free Press.

Has a friend hurt you? Forgive him. He was himself in trouble or he would not have injured you.—Lavater.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by  
The Christian Science  
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS  
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL  
PREPAID  
In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00  
Daily, six months..... 3.00  
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.  
Eight Trunk Lines.  
Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.  
European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

## Science And Health

With  
Key to the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science by

MARY  
BAKER  
EDDY

A complete list of  
Mrs. Eddy's works  
on Christian Science  
with descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent upon  
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart  
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and  
St. Paul Sts.  
BOSTON, MASS.

## NOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEHOLD, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation," said Paul. There is no time more important than the "now," no time when it is more necessary to think and act rightly than the present, for, as the Bible declares, as a man thinketh, so is he. Our acts—our lives—are the reflection of our thoughts, therefore we should guard most zealously our thoughts and motives, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

Mrs. Eddy states in Science and Health (p. 324): "The purification of sense and self is a proof of progress." Unless this purification is taking place no real progress is being made; in fact, this purification is absolutely essential in working out one's own salvation, as the Bible demands, as the work of salvation involves the eradication from one's consciousness all that is impure—all the in-

nate claims and assertions of a self opposed to God, good, and this purification must commence in each individual consciousness and continue until all that is unlike Christ, Truth, is effaced.

Jesus not only expressed the demand that each one work out his own salvation, but also declared the plan of salvation.—"Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free." To be ignorant of Truth is to be in bondage to the unreal and untrue, to be blinded by the illusions of material sense, subject to the so-called law of sin, disease

NONE know what it is to live till they redeem existence from its seeming monotony by laying it a sacrifice on the altar of some great cause. — Wendell Phillips.

and death; and the escape therefrom is through the knowledge of Truth which alone gives absolute freedom and healing, physically, mentally and morally.

While one may not be in bondage to any special form of disease and may appear to be free from many of the discordant conditions and discomforts in life with which others seem to have a perpetual struggle, yet there is no mortal who does not need the uplifting, regenerating power of Truth; no mortal but finds himself more or less in bondage to, and humbly unable to rise above, the subtler claims of error—fear, self-will, self-love, self-righteousness, pride, jealousy, resentment, rivalry, hatred, and so on.

In the study of Christian Science is found infallible Principle and rule, whereby can be met and mastered the false claims of a self opposed to God, and we

readily learn why our past efforts without a knowledge of Truth, were so futile in overcoming self. Not until we learn what the real is can we be free from the illusion of unreality, and until we are able to distinguish the real from the unreal, the true from the false, we are continually led into the byways of sense and suffering through the mirage of error. In the light of Truth, or the understanding that God, and His creation alone are real, we find a foundation—a sure basis—divine Principle, whereby we can accomplish the overcoming of self and solve properly and satisfactorily all the problems great

WASTE not time in trying to justify thyself. Be what is noblest and best and in due time the world will know where right doth lie.—Elizabeth Katz.

or small that present themselves in our daily experiences.

Truth is the same yesterday, today and forever, therefore, it is forever understandable, forever operative, forever demonstrable; hence the truth which Jesus taught and practised with signs following—casting out sin, cleansing the leper, healing the sick and raising the dead—offers the same, salvation, the same freedom to sick, sorrowing and sinful humanity today that it did centuries ago. Mrs. Eddy says in the preface of Science and Health, viii: "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin"; and the works of Christian Science since the discovery and revelation to the world of this new-old Truth, confirm Jesus' declaration that the knowledge of Truth makes free, also his irrefutable words, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do, shall he do also."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 9, 1911

### The Business Situation

ALTHOUGH opinions differ as to the immediate course of general business, there is no doubt that greater confidence is entertained the world over than has been enjoyed in many months. Viewed from various angles the outlook does not promise great expansion in industrial lines, but conditions warrant the statement that there should be general improvement. How far-reaching and permanent this may be depends altogether upon developments. Serious obstacles already have been overcome. It is consequently to be hoped that the effects of the Italian-Turkish war, the Chinese revolution and other disturbances abroad, as well as political warfare and the anti-trust campaign of this country, will be successfully met. While these handicaps serve to retard business to a great extent, they are not the most serious obstacles. The greatest need of the people of this country is to learn thoroughly the lesson of thrift.

Prices of many commodities are still very much too high. They would be lower if people knew better how to conserve what they now possess. Cheese-paring economy is not thrift. There are great tracts of land throughout the United States that have never been cultivated. If made to bear fruit and grain and vegetables, the complaint of the high cost of living would vanish as a shadow. We do not need to look to the vast western American acreage as an example of waste lands. Right in New England, one of the most thickly populated portions of the entire United States, many hundreds of acres of valuable lands are lying idle. If vacant town and city lots were made to grow food for the table, the consumer would not have to pay such high prices for everything he buys. There would be less poverty. There would be more employment for the workingman and greater prosperity for all. The soil now under cultivation is not producing what it is capable of doing. More expert farming methods now employed in some European countries would work wonders for American agriculturists. A beginning has been made in this direction and results thus far obtained give promise of great things in the future. Then when the present unsatisfactory and costly methods of bringing the products of the farm from the producer to the consumer have given place to simpler and less expensive ways, there should be less complaint about the high cost of living.

Probably the most encouraging feature of the present situation is the continued activity in iron and steel. Prices have receded to such an extent that some of the manufacturers may have difficulty in making expenses and paying dividends out of the earnings, but the recession means much to users of steel products. It has encouraged heavy buying on the part of railroads, equipment companies and other large consumers, and indirectly has given impetus to various other lines of industry. November witnessed the largest volume of orders for pig iron and finished materials of any month this year.

### When Teachers Go Faring Forth

THE MONITOR called attention last summer to the wisdom shown by the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., in sending teachers from its schools to the summer sessions of the universities and to Chautauqua assemblies. No more admirable use of part of summer vacations, we imagine, can be made by communities that are fortunate enough to have the reserve funds to spend in that way. Now comes Minneapolis and carries the process a step farther. With a fund of \$1600 raised by the community and paid in the form of admission fees to entertainments planned and carried out by local educators, delegations of principals and teachers from the elementary schools are journeying about the country during the school year, gathering information as to methods and ideals.

The time will come when such expeditions will be a normal part of the educational program for teachers as well as for superintendents and assistant superintendents, and when the bills will be paid, like all other school expenses, from taxes. Educational generals have long profited by the policy of extension of area of observation and comparison. The time is near when the army of subordinates will be given a chance at the same sort of mental stimulus. That is what the process implies. "Men shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," said the ancient seer. Alfred Austin cannot possibly sing of the British empire as Kipling does, because the one knows naught of the empire and only of the kingdom at first hand. King George comes to his task of kingship equipped as none of the other Georges, because of his service in the navy and his touring of the world. One secret of Roosevelt's power as a politician and statesman is his intimate personal knowledge of all sections of the country. An educator who takes the presidency of a New England college after preliminary training in the far or middle American West comes to the task better equipped for leadership, if the institution aspires to have national influence and patronage.

So principals and teachers who travel abroad or in the United States find it easier to be national rather than provincial in outlook, easier to get out of pedagogical ruts and be none the less loyal to the teaching profession. How generally this is believed and adopted as a working policy, where income and circumstances permit, is shown by their summer hegira to Europe and to favorite resorts in the older sections of America. America's fame as a land of travelers rests partially on the intelligent use her teachers make of their savings and their vacations. The time draws near, evidently, when not only vacations but the working periods of the year are to see teachers busy learning through travel; ultimately, at the expense of the taxpayer and by his express desire.

CHICAGO is a trifle resentful of the appearance in its midst of a chief trumpeter from abroad, on the ground that it feels perfectly competent to blow its own horn. But this is the first time, so far as known, that Chicago has objected to being tooted unto, too.

Would it be too much to ask of the mayor of Indianapolis that he see what he can do in the matter of bringing down the price of holiday furs?

### On the Dignity of Silence

THE sentiment of the community on the subject of the confessions made in the McNamara case are by this time pretty well known and have been expressed, so far as print goes, with a marked degree of self-possession and a generous denial of vindictiveness. The fate of the unhappy men chiefly concerned has been determined by the law, but in the hands of the citizens throughout the country rests the fate of the nation's reputation for self-respect. We refer to irresponsible and reckless speaking on subjects about which peculiarly the facts have yet to be determined, subjects that in the nature of things must be determined with the most dispassionate care and the most patient investigation.

Expressions of opinion on vital questions of fact in which the whole nation is interested cannot, with justice to the individual or the mass, disregard the decorum of public speech, especially when the opinion, once uttered, is to be disseminated through a population of millions. Generals talk, judges talk, clergymen talk, presidents talk, and some in each class express opinions that have as regularly to be withdrawn or revised. By dint of the boldness and assurance with which this is done, the public ear is filled with a vast mass of ill-digested and misleading opinions that too often are put forward and accepted as facts, and form only so much rubbish that must be expelled at a future day.

Much is said of the usurpation of functions by branches of government having no title to them, but what can be worse than an attempt, intended or not, to mislead public opinion as to matters that must be the objects of peculiar care? The public runs no danger for some time to come of being over-informed, but it runs considerable risk of being talked to until it loses all sense of proportion. Yet this is likely to go on, so long as garrulity on every and any subject is encouraged. To a nation that by dint of certain political and economic qualities has put itself in the front, it should not be hard to admit the dignity of silence and self-restraint; all the more when without asperity or resentment it is realized that the ability and the willingness to hold conclusions in abeyance are the signs of an intelligence that must be proved before the claims of national manhood are conceded by the world. What the people have just beheld should be food for reflection for many years to come. One glimpse at it ought to be enough, at least, to make reticence more popular.

### Social Settlements Anniversary

A QUARTER of a century has elapsed since the first American "social settlement" was established by Stanton Coit on the lower East Side, New York city. Suitable recognition of the important event has just been made in the metropolis. In 1889 came the beginning of work at Hull House, Chicago, that has since made Jane Addams famous as a national leader; and in 1891 Boston saw the beginnings of the experiment in the

Andover House (now the South End House), for which William J. Tucker, later of Dartmouth College, stood sponsor. From these three centers the movement has spread until there are now not less than 413 settlements of various types in the United States and Hawaii. Scarcely a large city of the country is without its loosely federated group; and to every section of the land have the settlements come to be a necessity in mediating between elements of the population otherwise often at odds and prone to misunderstanding. Established originally as without any specific religious or sectarian bias, they have remained so in most cases. This is the normal type. But not to be outdone by the organizations that have this secular program, Christian and Jew, Protestant and Catholic have established and are supporting the "settlement" that is avowedly set to conserve faith and loyalty to a given creed.

As training schools for a type of servants of society unknown a generation ago the settlements have done some of their best work. To consult a bibliography of the books, periodical articles and monographs that have issued from the press, of which residents in the settlements have been the authors, is to be impressed with the fertility of the soil they have labored in and the intelligent assiduity of the authors. Normally a settlement is a social oasis in a desert of individualism, a neutral zone where combatants may compare notes who outside its doors are foes, a survival under a new urban form of the ideal that used to be summed up in the word "neighborliness." The settlement often is the institutional nexus between the "ancient good" and the "modern true," bringing diverse elements of society together as no other social agency can.

Within its walls there usually is no racial, religious or pecuniary discrimination; hence, along with school, trades union and social club, the settlement takes its place as a melting pot wherein the citizens of today and tomorrow are being fused to produce a distinct yet composite type of national character.

When the ultimate reckoning is made with the factors that have contributed to socialize the American point of view during the past generation and give sound direction to extension of democracy an important place must be given to the settlements.

If, as Dr. Woods Hutchinson insists, four hours a day is enough for work, and if, as Mr. Carnegie insists, four hours a night is enough for sleep, and if, as somebody else is bound to insist, four hours out of the twenty-four is enough for play, then the question naturally arises how would sifting ashes or conserving the woodpile or running the lawn mower do for the purpose of helping the other twelve to fly?

WITH the Anglo-Franco and the Anglo-Japanese expositions interesting predecessors, the proposed Anglo-German exposition for London has a significance all its own.

THERE is such a thing as going too far even in reform cooking. Those who also eat the paper bag should be advised that the act is wholly outside the recipe.

ONE of the reasons why cold storage raises prices is that it makes it possible for people to have things they don't need at unseasonable times.

THE national rivers and harbors congress at Washington has developed a number of "trade" winds that seem to blow in conflicting directions.

AN AUSTRIAN couple took their wedding trip in an aeroplane. They had no falling out.

### Waiters and the Tipping Custom

CAN it be that hotel and restaurant keepers of the better class are desirous that the tipping custom shall be abandoned? The belief has been prevalent that the waiters would do their utmost to discourage all attempts made, either by their employers or by patrons, to bring about the abolition of a practise that has become a burden and a nuisance. Yet if it be assumed that a mass meeting under the auspices of the International Hotel Workers Union, held in New York city on Thursday night last, was fairly representative, then it must follow that those eligible to membership in that body are opposed to a continuance of tips or fees and in favor of a complete return to the wage system.

It seems to have been borne in on these workers lately that even where they might under certain highly favorable conditions draw a larger income from guests than from employers, the tipping system renders their vocation uncertain and has a tendency that is anything but conducive to the growth and maintenance of ordinary self-respect. At the very best, the tipping system compels the waiter to lose sight of those points of manly dignity that should always characterize free and honest labor; at the worst it tinctures honorable service with servility.

There should be no obstacles of a serious nature in the way of bringing the proprietors, the patrons and the workers together on the proposition that each should contribute his legitimate share in compensation of service rendered; nothing more, nothing less. It only remains for the employer to fix an honest scale of charges and wages, for the employee to prove a faithful servant and for the patron to pay for what he orders. There is no more reason why the employer should have labor for nothing, or why the employee should receive gratuities from the patron, than there would be for the latter to expect to be served with things he did not intend to pay for.

THE latest sale of autograph letters at Sotheby's in London serves to confirm the impression made by several previous sales that commercialism is injuriously affecting the value of such relics. In former times the collection of autograph letters was confined almost exclusively to amateurs; it has long since fallen largely into the hands of professionals, and with the result that the traffic has been systematized like any ordinary branch of trade. In one sense the application of business methods has greatly improved matters, both for the collector and the dealer. There is less liability now to imposition. The "trade" knows what is genuine and what is spurious, as a rule. As with rare stamps, plate, coins, books and furniture, the autograph letters of famous people, known to be extant, are registered, may be traced to their present owners, can be easily identified by experts, in or out of the business, and may be guaranteed like bonds.

All this makes for security, but it commercializes what was once an almost purely sentimental pursuit. It stimulates trade in autographs, induces them to come into the open market, stamps private treasures as public commodities, places them on the level of shares in joint stock companies. What a Samuel Johnson, an Oliver Goldsmith, a Byron, a Ruskin, a Dickens, or a Hawthorne, Whittier, Longfellow or Lowell may be quoted at today will depend very largely on the general state of the market. If somebody somewhere has "unloaded" a collection, prices go down; if a new and enthusiastic and wealthy collector appears at the sales as a buyer and is known to be stocking up with literary reliques, prices go up.

The general tendency is downward, however; first, for the reason that systematized collection has increased the available supply; second, because "fame" is more widely diffused than it used to be. It cannot be claimed, as in other days, exclusively for those who ranked their fellows as writers, players, statesmen or warriors. The number of these has been multiplied within a century, but added to the list are women and men who have given the world discoveries and inventions that have changed, even within this generation, the whole current of human thought and activity.

A PETITION from residents of the North End in Boston that will soon come before the city council voices more than a sectional revolt against conditions of refuse collection by the city. The present defective ordinance is so liberally interpreted that rubbish of all kinds and often of the most objectionable sort is steadily deposited in or on uncovered barrels placed along the sidewalks and left there for hours during the day, the prey of scattering winds and inquisitive scavengers. If objection is made by persons at all sensitive to the malodorous compounds or alive to the unpleasant effects of such accumulation of refuse and its dispersion over streets and sidewalks and into homes and shops, and if it is proposed that all receptacles be covered and that piling of refuse upon the barrels or boxes be prohibited, it is urged in reply that owners as well as tenants are too poor to provide such covered receptacles, and that if provided the covers would be removed or marred. Even if large extra expense were involved, social necessity would make it imperative; but it is not large and can probably be borne by property owners. As for the other point, it raises an issue of effective policing, which is another matter.

The main thing at issue is simply one of decency in dealing with waste material and in enforcing the same standards everywhere throughout the city. An up-to-date ordinance, rigidly defined and impartially executed, would relieve the situation so far as the council is concerned. Then it would be a question of police enforcement of the law.

It is easy to concur in the recommendation that every law enacted hereafter contain a complete glossary of the terms it contains, so that time may be saved in the matter of applying for judicial interpretations. On the other hand, there is no good reason why plain English could not be used as freely in the construction of laws as, for instance, in the construction of business letters.

WE MUST be reasonable about all things, however. Some have to do their holiday shopping when they can.

It is during the durbar times that the vastness of the British empire looms before the world.

### Decline in Price of Autographs

### The North End Revolt